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*Gift of*

Estate of Donald S. Maas

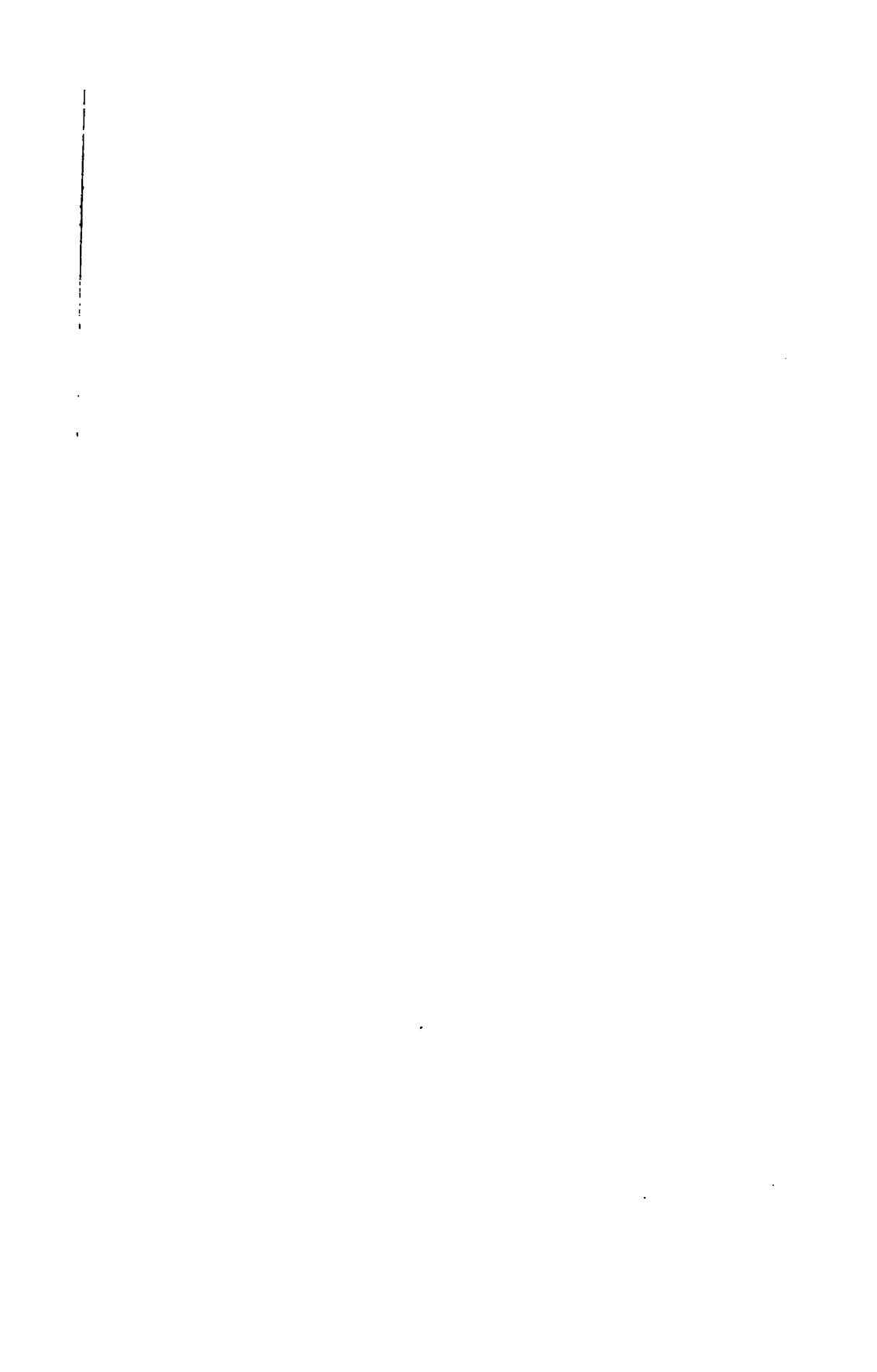


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The Principal  
Navigations Voyages Traffiques and  
Discoveries of the English Nation

In Twelve Volumes

Volume II

**GLASGOW**

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**MCMIII**

•



Engraving by Simon & Gost, 1782

SIR HUGH WILLOUGHBY





The Principal  
Navigations Voyages  
Traffiques & Discoveries  
of the English Nation

Made by Sea or Over-land to the  
Remote and Farthest Distant Quarters  
of the Earth at any time within the  
compasse of these 1600 Yeeres

By  
**RICHARD HAKLUYT**  
Preacher, and sometime Student of  
Christ-Church in Oxford

VOLUME II

Glasgow  
James MacLehose and Sons  
Publishers to the University

MCMIII



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(By permission of the Hakluyt Society.)

## THE SECOND VOLUME

OF THE

Principall Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques  
and Discoveries of the English Nation

Made to the North and North-east quarters of the  
World, with the directions, letters, privileges  
discourses, and observations incident  
to the same



A Catalogue of the great Masters of the Order  
of the Dutch knights, commonly called the  
Hospitalaries of Jerusalem: and what great  
exploites every of the saide Masters hath  
atchieved, either in conquering the land of  
Prussia, or in taming and subduing the  
Infidels, or els in keeping them under their  
obedience and subjection, taken out of  
Munster.



He order of the Dutch knights had their  
first original at Jerusalem in the yere  
of our Lorde 1190. within the Hospitall  
of the blessed Virgine: and the first  
Master of the saide order was called  
Henrie of Walpot, under whome many  
good things, and much wealth and riches  
were throughout all Germanie and Italie procured unto  
the order: and the saide Hospitall was removed from  
Jerusalem unto Ptolemais, otherwise called Acon, and  
the foresaid Order grew and mightily increased, whereof  
I will hereafter discourse more at large in my Treatise  
of Syria. Henrie of Walpot deceased in the yeere of  
Christ 1200. The 2. Master was Otto of Kerpen, and  
he continued Master of the Order for the space of sixe  
yeeres. The 3. was Hermannus Bart a godly and devout  
person, who deceased in the yeere 1210. being interred  
at Acon, as his predecessors were. The 4. was Her-  
mannus de Saltza, who thirtie yeeres together governed  
the saide Order, and managed the first expedition of

A.D.  
1239.

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

*Ensiferi  
fratres.*

*The first war  
moved against  
the Prussian  
infidels, anno  
dom. 1239.*

[I. 145.]

warre against the infidels of Prussia, and ordained another Master also in Prussia to bee his Deputie in the same region. In the yeere 1239. the knights of the sword, who traveiled into Livonia to convert the inhabitants thereof unto Christ, seeing they were not of sufficient force to performe that enterprise, and that their enemies increased on all sides, they united themselves unto the famous Order of the Dutch knights in Prussia, that their worthie attempt might bee defended and promoted by the aide and assistance of the saide Dutch knights. At the very same time the ensigne of the crosse was exalted throughout all Germanie against the Prussians, and a great armie of souldiers was gathered together, the Burgrave of Meidenburg being generall of the armie, who combining themselves unto the Dutch knights, joyned battell with the Infidels, and slew about five hundred Gentiles, who beforetime had made horrible invasions and in-roades into the dominions of Christians, wasting all with fire and sword, but especially the land of Colm, and Lubonia, which were the Provinces of Conradus Duke of Massovia. Nowe, the foresaide knights having made so huge a slaughter, built the castle of Reden, betweene Pomerania and the land of Colm, and so by degrees they gotte footing in the lande, and daylie erected more castles, as namely, Crutzburg, Wissenburg, Resil, Bartenstein, Brunsburg, and Heilsburg, and furnished them all with garrisons. The fift Master of the Order was Conradus Landgravius, the brother of Lodovick, which was husband unto Ladie Elizabeth. This Conradus, by his fathers inheritance, gave great riches and possessions unto the Order, and caused Ladie Elizabeth to be interred at Marpurg, within the religious house of his saide Order. Under the government of this Master, Acon in the lande of Palestina was subdued unto the Saracens. Moreover, in the yeere 1254. there was another great armie of Souldiers prepared against Prussia, by the Princes of Germanie. For Octacer, alias Odoacer king of Bohemia, Otto Marques of

## THE DUTCH KNIGHTS

A.D.  
1262.

Brandenburg, the Duke of Austria, the Marques of Moravia, the Bishops of Colen and of Olmutz came marching on with great strength of their Nobles and common souldiers, and invading the lande of Prussia in the Winter season, they constrained the inhabitants thereof to receive the Christian faith, and to become obedient unto the knights. After which exploite, by the advice and assistance of king Odoacer, there was a castle built upon a certaine hill of Samogitia, which immediately after grewe to be a great citie, being at this day the seate of the Prince of Prussia: and it was called by Odoacer Kunigsberg, that is to say, Kings Mount, or Mount royall, being finished in the yeere 1255. Out of this fort the knights did bridle and restraine the furie of the Infidels on all sides, and compelled them to obedience. The sixth Master was called Boppo ab Osterna, under whom the citie of Kunigsberg was built. At the very same instant the knights beeing occupied about the warre of Curland, the Prussians conspiring together, and abandoning the Christian faith, in furious maner armed themselves against ye Christians, defaced and burnt down Churches, slew Priests, and to the utmost of their abilitie, banished all faithfull people. The report of which misdemeanour being published throughout all Germanie, an huge armie was levied and sent for the defence and succour of the knights, which marching into the land of Natan, made many slaughters, & through the inconstancie of fortune sometimes woonne, and sometimes lost the victorie. Also the Infidels besieged these three castles, namely, Barstenstein, Crutzberg and Kunigsberg, and brought extreame famine upon the Christians contained within the saide fortes. Againe, in the yeere of our Lord 1262. the Earle of Juliers, with other Princes and great chivalrie came downe, and giving charge upon the Prussians, put three thousand of them to the edge of the sword. Afterward the Prussians banding themselves together, were determined to spoile the castle of Kunigsberg, but

*The Prussians  
abandon  
Christianitie.*

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

their confederacie being disclosed, they had the repulse. And when the knightes had prevailed against them, they laide in pledges, and yet for all that were not afraid to breake their fidelitie. For upon a certaine time, after they had given divers pledges, they slew two noble knights of the Order, and so by that meanes incensed the principall of the saide order, insomuch that they caused two paire of galloues to be set up besides the castle, & thirtie of the Prussians pledges to be hanged therupon. Which severitie so vexed and provoked the Prussians, that in revenge of the said injury, they renewed bloody and cruel warres, slew many Christians, yea, and put 40. knights with the master of the Order, and the Marshal, unto the edge of the sword. There was at the same instant in Pomerania a Duke called Suandepolcus, professing the Christian faith, but being joyned in league with the Prussians, he indevoured for many yeeres, not onely to expell the knights, but all Christians whatsoever out of the lande of Prussia, in which warre the foresaide knights of the Order suffered many abuses. For they lost almost all their castles, and a great number of themselves also were slaine. This Suandepolcus put in practise many lewde attempts against religion. For albeit he was baptized, he did more mischife then the very Infidels themselves, untill such time as the knights being assisted by the Princes of Germanie, brought the saide Duke and the Prussians also into such straights, that (maugre their heads) they were constrained to sue for peace. Afterward Swandepolcus lying at the point of death, admonished his sonnes that they should not doe any injurie unto the knights of the order, affirming that himselfe never prospered so long as he urged warre against them. Howbeit his sonnes for a certaine time observed not their fathers counsel, untill at length one of them named Warteslaus, was created one of the Order, and the other called Samborus bestowed by legacie his goods and possessions upon the saide Order, receiving maintenance and exhibition from

## THE DUTCH KNIGHTS

A.D.  
1282.

the saide Order, during the terme of his life. It for-  
tuned also under the government of the foresayde  
Master Boppo, that one Syr Martine a Golin beeing  
accompanned with another knight, went into the countrey  
to see howe the Prussians were employed. And meeting  
with three Prussians, they slew two, and the thirde  
they reserved to guide them the directest way. But  
this guide betrayed them into their enemies handes.  
Which when they perceived, they slewe the Traytour.  
Then five Prussian horsemen came riding and tooke [I. 146.]  
them, delivering them bounde to the custodie of two.  
And the other three pursued the horses of the two,  
which broke loose in the time of the fraye. And they  
taryng somewhat long, the other two woulde have  
beheaded the two Knightes in the meane season. And *A memorable  
stratageme.*  
as one of them was striking with his drawn sword,  
at the necke of Sir Martine, hee saide unto them :  
Sirs, you doe unwisely in that you take not off my  
garment before it bee defiled with blood. They there-  
fore loosing the cordes wherewith hee was bounde, to  
take off his garment, set his armes more at libertie.  
Which Syr Martine well perceiving reached his keeper  
such a boxe, that his sworde fell to the grounde.  
Which hee with all speede taking up, slewe both the  
keepers and unbounde his fellowe Knight. Moreover,  
seeing the other three Prussians comming furiously upon  
them, with stoute couragious hearts they made towarde  
the saide Prussians, and slew them, and so escaped the  
danger of death. The seventh great Master was Hanno  
de Sangershusen, who deceased in the yeere one thousand  
two hundredth seventie five. The eight was Hartmannus  
ab Heldringen who deceased in the yeere 1282. The  
ninth was Burckardus a Schuvenden beeing afterwarde  
made knight of the order of Saint Johns. The tenth  
was Conradus a Feuchtvang: under this man the Citie  
of Acon in Palestina was sacked by the Soldan, and  
manie people were slayne. The Templars which were  
therein returned home out of Fraunce, where they had

A.D.  
1282.

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

4000.

great revenewes. The Knights of Saint John, who also had an Hospitall at Acon, changed their place, and went into the Isle of Cyprus, and from thence departing unto Rhodes, they subdued that Islande unto themselves. Nowe the Dutch Knights abounded with wealth and possessions throughout all Germanie, beeing Lordes of a good part of Prussia, Livonia, and Curland, whose chiefe house was then at Marpurg, till such time as it was remooved unto Marieburg, a Towne of Prussia. The eleventh great Master was Godfrey Earle of Hohenloe. Under this man the knights sustained a great overthrowe in Livonia: but having strengthned their armie, they slewe neere unto Rye foure thousande of their enemies. The twelfth Master was Sifridus a Feuchtuvang. Under this man, the principall house of the Order was translated from Martpurg to Marieburg, which in the beginning was established at Acon, and from thence was remooved unto Venice, and from Venice unto Martpurg. This Sifridus deceased in the yeere 1341. The thirteenth Master was called Charles Beffart of Triers. This man built a fort upon the river of Mimmel, and it was named Christmimmel. The fourteenth was Warnerus ab Orsele, whome a certaine knight of the Order slewe with his sworde. The 15. was Ludolphus Duke of Brunswick, who built the Towne of Ylgenburg, and deceased 1352. The sixteenth was Theodoricus Earle of Aldenborg, and hee built the Towne of Bartenstein. The seventeenth was Ludolphus surnamed King. The eighteenth was Henrie a Tusimer. The nineteenth Winricus a Knoppenrodt. In this mans time the knights took the king of the Lithuanians named Kinstut captive, and kept him prisoner in Marieburg halfe a yeere, but by the helpe of a seruaunt, having broken out of the Castle, hee escaped away by night. But fearing that hee was layde waite for in all places, hee left his horse, and went on foote through unknownen pathes. In the day time hee hidde himselfe in secrete places, and in the night hee continued his

## THE DUTCH KNIGHTS

A.D.  
1410.

journey untill hee came unto Massovia. But all the Knights joye was turned into sorrowe, after they had lost so great an enemie. The twentieth grand Master was Conradus Zolner of Rotenstein. The one and twentieth Conradus Walenrod. The two and twentieth Conradus a Jungingen, who deceased in the yeere one thousand fourre hundreth and seven. The three and twentieth Ulricus a Jungingen. This man dyed in battell in the yeere one thousand fourre hundreth and tenne : which battell was fought against Vladislaus Father of Casimire. Both partes had levied mightie and huge forces : unto the Polonians the Lithuanians and the Tartars had joyned themselves, over whome one Vitoldus was captaine : the Dutch Knights had taken up Souldiers out of all Germanie. And when eache armie had encamped themselves one within twentie furlongs of another, (hoping for victorie and impatient of delay) the great Master of the Prussians sent an Herault to denounce warre unto the King, and immedately (alarme beeing given) it is reported that there were in both armies fourtie thousand horsemen in a readinesse. Vladislaus commaunded the Lithuanians and the Tartars to give the first onsette, and placed the Polonians in the rerearde of the battell : on the contrarie side, the Prussians regarded least of all to reserve any strong troupes behinde, which might rescue such as were wearie, and renewe the fight, if neede shoulde require, but set forwarde the flower and chivalrie of all his Souldiers in the verie forefront of the battell. The charge beeing given certaine unarmed Tartars & Lithuanians were slaine handsmooth : howbeit the multitude pressed on, neither durst the fearefull Polonians turne their backes, and so a cruell battell was fought upon the heapes of dead carkases. The combate continued a long time, terrible slaughters were committed, and the Lithuanians and Tartars were slaine like sheepe. But when newe and fresh enemies continually issued foorth, the Dutch knights being wearied, began to fight more faintly. Which

*This man sen  
an ambassage  
to Richard th  
second.*

[I. 147.]

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

Vladislaus no sooner perceived, but in all haste hee sends forwarde his mightie and well armed bande of Polonians, who suddenly breaking in renewed the skirmish. The Dutch were not able to withstand the furie of the fresh troupes (great oddes there is betweene the wearied Soldier and him that comes in a fresh) insomuch that the knights with their people were constrained to flee. The master of the Order seeing his souldiers give way unto the enemie, gathered a companie together, and withstoode him in the face, howbeit himselfe was slaine for his labour, the flight of his people proved greater and more dis honourable, neither did the Dutch cease to flee, so long as the Polonian continued the chase. There fell on the Knights partie manie thousands of men, and the Polonians gotte not the victorie without great spoile and damage. This battell was foughten in regard of the bounds of regions in the yeere 1410. All Prussia following the happie successe of the Polonian king (except Marieburg onely) yeelded themselves unto him being Conquerour. Howbeit the Emperour Sigismund taking up the quarell, peace was ordained between the knights and Polonia, and a league concluded, certaine summes of money also were paide unto the Polonian, Prussia was restored unto the knights, neither was the saide order disturbed in the possession of their lands untill the time of Friderick. The 24. Master was Henrie Earle of Plaen. This man being deposed by the Chapter, was 7. yeres holden prisoner at Dantzic. The 25. Master was Michael Kuchenmeister, that is, master of the Cookes of Sternberg. The 26. was Paulus a Russdorff. The 27. Conradus ab Ellerichshausen. This man, after divers and sundry conflicts betweene the Dutch knights, and the king of Polonia, concluded a perpetuall league with the saide king. Howbeit the citizens of Dantzig secretely going about to obteyne their freedome, that the foresaide Order might have no dominion over them, made sute unto the Polonian king to be their Protector. This

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A.D.  
1455.

Conradus died in the yeere 1450. The 28. was Lewis ab Ellerichshausen. Under this man there arose a dangerous sedition in Prussia betweene the chiefe cities and the knights of the Order. The citizens demanded libertie, complaining that they were oppressed with divers molestations. Whereupon they privily made sute unto Casimir then king of Polonia. The Master of the Order seeing what would come to passe began to expostulate with the king, that he kept not the peace which had bene concluded betweene them to last for ever. Also Frederick the Emperour commaunded the Prussians to returne unto the obedience of the knights, who by the dint of their swordes had released that province out of the hands of Infidels, and had bought it with the shedding of much blood. Notwithstanding the popular sort persisting stil in their stubborne determination, proceeded at length to open warre. The cities adhearing unto the king usurped divers Castles belonging to the Master, tooke certain Commanders and knights, yea, and some they slewe also. Fiftie and five townes conspired together in that rebellion : but thinking their estate and strength not sure enough against their own governors without forrein aide, they chose king Casimir to be their lord. Heereupon the Polonian king marched into Prussia with a great armie, taking possession of such cities as yeelded themselves unto him, and proceeding forward against Marieburg, besieged the castle and the towne. In the meane season the Master having hired an armie of Germane souldiers, suddenly surprised the king at unawares in his tents, and slewe about 300. Polonians, tooke prisoners 136. noblemen, spoiled their tents, tooke away their horses, victuals, and armour, insomuch that the king himselfe hardly escaped upon one horse. These things came to passe in the yeere 1455. The Master having thus obtained the victorie, sent his armie into the countrey, and recovered the castles and cities which he had lost, to the number of 80. putting many

*The great master overcometh the king of Polonia.*

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*The king by  
treason over-  
throweth the  
Master.*

[I. 148.]

of his enemies also unto the sword. Moreover, he recovered Kunigsberg being one of the foure principall cities, which are by name Thorne, Elburg, Kunigsberg, and Gdanum, that is to say, Dantzig. And when the warre was longer protracted then the Master could well beare, and a whole yeres wages was unpaid unto his captains, those captaines which were in the garison of Marieburg conspired against the Master, and for a great summe of money betrayed the castle of Marieburg unto the king. Which practise beeing knownen, the Master fled to Kunigsberg, and newe warre was begunne, and great spoile and desolation was wrought on both sides: untill at length, after composition made, the king retayned Pomerella, and all the castles and townes therein, together with Marieburg and Elburg: and the master injoyed Samaitia, Kunigsberg, &c. This composition was concluded in the yeere 1466. The 29. Master was Henrie Reuss, first being deputie, and afterwarde Master of Prussia. The 30. was Henrie a Richtenberg, who deceased in the yeere 1477. The 31. called Martine Truchses died in the yeere 1489. The 32. John a Tieflen died in the yeere 1500. The 33. being Duke of Saxonie, and marques of Misn, deceased in the yeere 1510. This man began to call in question, whether the foresaid composition concluded betweene the king of Polonia, and the Order, were to bee observed or no? especially sithence it contained certaine articles against equitie and reason. Wherupon he appealed unto the Bishop of Rome, unto the Emperor, unto the princes and electors of Germany, and prevailed with them so farre forth, that there was a day of hearing appointed at Posna in Polonia. And the Legates of both parts meeting heard complaints and excuses, & dispatched no other businesse. In the meane time Prince Frederick deceased in the tenth yeere of his government. The 34. Master was Albertus marques of Brandenburg, whom the King of Polonia did so grievously molest

## THE DUTCH KNIGHTS

A.D.  
1525.

with war, and oppressed all Prussia with such extreme rigour, that the Prince of the countrey was constrained to make a league of foure yeeres with him, and to yeeld unto such conditions, as turned to the utter overthrowe of the whole Order. And amongst other conditions are these which follow. Sithence that the originall of all discorde betweene Polonia and the order doeth from hence arise, for that hitherto in Prussia, no lawfull heyre and successor hath borne rule and authority, but divers and sundry have had the government therof, by whose meanes the nations have bene provoked one against another, much Christian blood hath bin shed, the lands and inhabitants grievously spoiled, and many widowes and Orphans made: the Popes, Emperors, and Princes being often sollicited for the establishing of that perpetual league, which Casimir hath heretofore concluded &c. Sithence also that the truce which hath bene agreed upon of both parties is in short time to be expired, and that it is to bee feared, that bloody warres will then be renewed, and that all things will prove worse and worse, unlesse some lawfull composition be made, and some good and wholesome devise be put in practise, as well for the benefit of the King and of his posteritie, as for the commoditie of the whole common weale of Prussia, especially considering that Albertus the Marques refuseth not to submitte himselfe to the Councell of the King, &c.

[The Oration

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The Oration or speech of the Ambassadours sent from Conradus de Zolner Master generall of the land of Prussia, unto Richard the second, King of England, and France, &c.

The messengers which are sent from the Master generall of the land of Prussia, doe propound and declare the affaires and negotiations underwritten.



Hereas it is apparant, that divers and sundrie times heeretofore, your famous progenitours and predecessours the kings of England have alwaies bene gratiouse promoters and speciall friends unto the generall Masters of the land of Prussia, and of the whole order : whereas also they have vouchsafed, by their Barons, Knights, and other their nobles of the kingdome of England, unto the Masters and order aforesaide, sundry and manifolde favourable assistances in the conquest of the Infidels (in whose steppes your excellent Majestie insisting, have, in these your dayes shewed your selfe in like sort right graciously affected unto the Master generall which nowe is, and unto his famous Predecessour) in due consideration of the premisses, and in regard also of divers other affaires, which are at this present to be propounded unto your Highnes, the foresaid Master general which now is hath caused us his messengers to be sent with letters of credence unto your Majestie : humbly praying, and earnestly beseeching your roial clemency, that in times to come, the said Master general, his successors, & our whole Order may of your bounty most graciously obtaine the same favour, benevolence, and stedfast amity & friendship, which hath bin continued from the times of your foresaid predecessors : in regard wheroft we do offer the said Master of ours, and our whole company, unto your highnes, as your perpetual and devote friends. Notwithstanding

*The ancient assistance of the kings of England against infidels.*

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1388.

(most sovereigne Prince) certaine other things we have to propound unto your Grace, in the name & behalfe of our saide Master and Order, by way of complaint, namely, that at certaine times past, and especially within the space of x. yeres last expired, his subjects and marchants have sustained sundry damages and ablutions of their goods, by divers subjects and inhabitants of your realme of England, and that very often, both by sea and land: the which, for the behalf, and by the appointment of the Master general aforesaid, & of his predecessor, are put downe in registers, and recorded in the writings of his cities in the land of Prussia. Of which parties damnified, some have obtained letters from the Master general that now is, & also from his predecessor, unto your renoumed grandfather K. Edward [I. 149.] *Edward the 3.* of famous memory, and sundry times unto your highnes also, to have restitution made for their goods taken from them: whereby they have nothing at al prevailed, but heaping losse upon losse have misspent their time & their charges: both because they were not permitted to propound & exhibit their complaints & letters before your majesty, and also for divers other impediments. Certain of them also considering how others of their countriemen had laboured in vain, & fearing the like successe, have troubled the Master general very often with grievous and sundry complaints, craving & humbly beseeching at his hands, that he would vouchsafe graciously to provide for them as his faithful & loial subjects, as touching the restitution of their losses: especially seeing y<sup>t</sup> so much wealth of the English marchants was every yeere to be found in Prussia, as being arrested, they might obtaine some reasonable satisfaction for their losses. Which thing the Master general aforesaid & his predecessor also have deferred unto this present (albeit to ye great losse of their subjects) therby having meere & principal respect unto those special curtesies and favours which your excellent Majesty & your worthy progenitors have

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right gratiouly vouchsafed upon our Masters and Order : neither yet for the injuries aforesaid, was there ever any maner of offence, or molestation offered unto any of your subjects noble or ignoble whatsoever. Moreover, in the name & behalfe of our foresaid Ma. general we do propound unto your excellency by way of complaint, that in the yere last past, 6. dayes after ye feast of the Ascension, certain persons of your realm of England, with their ships & captains comming unto the port of Flanders, named Swen, & finding there, amongst sundry other, 6. ships of Prussia resident, which had there arrived w<sup>t</sup> divers goods & marchandises : and being informed that they were of Prussia, & their friends, they caused them & their ships to remain next unto their owne ships, protesting unto them, that they should in no sort be molested or damnified by themselves or by any other of their company, & that they would faithfully defend them, as if they were their own people, from ye hands of their adversaries : & for their farther security & trust, they delivered some of their own men & their standerds into our mens ships : howbeit a while after being stirred up, & bent far otherwise, they took out of ye foresaid ships al kind of armors, wherwith they were to gard & defend themselves from pirats, & they deteined the masters of those ships, not suffring them to return unto their own ships & companies, one also of ye said ships (having taken al the goods out of her) they consumed with fire. And within 3. daies after they came with one accord unto ye abovenamed ships, and tooke away from them all goods and marchandises which they could find, and all the armour and weapons of the said ships, the chestes also of the marchants, of the ship-masters, & of other persons they brake open, taking out money, jewels, garments, & divers other commodities : and so they inflicted upon them irrecoverable losses and unkind grievances. And departing out of the foresaid haven, they caried 2. of the Prussian ship-masters with them,

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as their captives unto an haven of England called Sand-wich. Who, being afterward released, were compelled to sweare, that they should not declare ye injuries offred unto them, either before your roiall majesty, or your hon. Councell, or your chancelor: neither were they permitted to come on shore. And being offred such hard measure, when they made pitiful mones & complaints unto your foresaide subjects, amongst other matters they spake on this wise unto them: Do you complain of injuries & losses offered unto you? Loe, in your own countrey of Prussia there are English marchants, & goods sufficient, go your waies home therfore, & recover your losses, taking two for one: and in this maner they were left, & so departed. Afterward returning unto ye land of Prussia, they & their friends repaired unto the Mast. general, jointly & w<sup>t</sup> one consent making their complaint unto him of the losses which had bin inflicted upon them by your subjects. And prostrating themselves at his feet, they all and every of them made their humble sutes, y<sup>t</sup> he would have compassion on them, as upon his poore subjects, regarding them selves, their wives, & children, and pitying their distres, and penury, and that he would graciously procure some redresse for them. And when he offred his letters unto them, wishing them to prosecute their cause before your highnes, they answered that they were no way able to defray the expenses, and that others, who were in like sort damnified, had laboured that way altogether in vain & to no purpose: beseeching him again and again, that he would by another kind of means, namely by arresting of your marchants and their goods, procure them restitution of their losses. At length the Master general being moved by so many and so great complaints, and by the molestation of his subjects, caused (albeeit full sore against his will) a certaine portion of English marchants goods to be laid hold on, and to be arrested, in his cities of Elburg & Dantzik, and to be bestowed

*The arresting  
of the English  
goods and  
marchants.*

A.D.  
1388.

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[I. 150.]

in sure places, until such time as he might conveniently by his messengers propound and exhibit all and singular the premisses unto your highnes. And forasmuch as the foresaid Master general and our Order do know no just occasion, wherby they have deserved your majesties indignation, but are firmly and most undoubtedly perswaded, to finde all curtesie, favour, and friendship at your Highnesse, according to your wonted clemencie: the said Master generall therefore maketh no doubt, that al the above written damages & molestations, being in such sort, against God and justice, offred unto his subjects by yours, be altogether unknown unto your magnificence, & committed against your mind: wherfore presently upon the foresaid arrest of your merchants goods, he dispatched his messengers unto your roial majesty. Wheroft one deceased by the way, namely in the territory of Holland: & the other remained sick in those parts for a long season: & so that ambassage took none effect. Wherfore the said master general was desirous to send us now ye second time also unto your Highnes. We do make our humble sute therfore, in the name & behalf of our Master and Order aforesaid, unto your kingly supremacy, that, having God and justice before your eies, and also the dutifull and obsequious demeanor of the said master, and order towards you, you would vouchsafe to extend your gracious clemency, for the redresse of the premisses: wherby the foresaid losses may be restored and repai'd unto our subjects. All which notwithstanding, that it would please you of your wisedome & providence to procure so absolute a remedy, by meanes whereof, in time to come, such dealings and inconveniences may be avoided on both parts, & finally that your merchants may quietly be possessed of their goods arrested in Prussia, and our merchants may be admitted unto the possession of their commodities attached in England, to convert & apply them unto such uses, as to themselves shal seem

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most convenient. Howbeit (most gracious prince and lord) we are to sollicite your Highnesse, not onely about the articles to be propounded concerning the losses aforesaide, but more principally, for certaine sinister reports and superstitious slanders, wherwith certaine of your subjects, not seeking for peace, have falsely informed your majesty, & your most honorable and discrete Council: affirming that at the time of ye aforesaid arrest your marchants were barbarously intreated, that they were cast into lothsom prisons, drenched in myre and water up to ye neck, restrained from al conference and company of men, and also that their meat was thrown unto them, as a bone to a dog, with many other enormities, which they have most slanderously devised concerning the master general aforesaid, and his people, and have published them in these dominions: upon the occasion of which falsehoods certaine marchants of our parts, and of other regions of Alemain (who, of your special benevolence, were indued with certaine privileges and favours in your citie of London, and in other places) were, as malefactors, apprehended and caried to prison, until such time as the trueth was more apparent. Whereupon, the foresaide master generall propoundeth his humble sute unto your majestie, that such enemies of trueth and concord, your Majesty woulde vouchsafe in such sort to chastise, that they may be an example unto others presuming to doe the like.

Moreover, (high and mighty Prince and lord) it was reported unto our Master general, that his former Legats required of your majesty safe conduct freely to come into your highnesse Realme. Which when hee heard, he was exceedingly offended therat, sithence undoubtedly they did not this at his commaundement or direction. We therefore humbly beseech your Grace, as touching this oversight, to holde the Master generall excused, because there is no need of safe conduct, between so speciall friends.

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Furthermore, sundry damages and complaints of the foresaid general Master, and his subjects are briefly exhibited, and put downe in the billes following. Also, all and singular damnified persons, besides other proofes, were compelled to verifie their losses by their formall othes, taken upon the holy Bible.

Lastly, we doe make our humble suite and petition unto the providence and discretion of your Highnes, and of your honorable Councell, that concerning the premisses, and all other matters propounded, or to be propounded unto your Majesty, we may obtaine a speedy answere, and an effectuall end. For it would redound unto our great charges and losse to make any long delayes.

An agreement made by the Ambassadors of England and Prussia, confirmed by king Richard the second.

**R**ICHARD by the grace of God, king of England, and France, and lorde of Ireland, To all, unto whom these present letters shall come, greeting. We have seene and considered the composition, ordination, concord, and treatie, betweene our welbeloved clearke, master Nicholas Stocket, licentiat in both lawes, Walter Sibel, and Thomas Graa, citizens of our cities of London & York, our messengers and ambassadors on the one part: and the honourable and religious personages, Conradus de Walrode, great commander, Sifridus Walpode de Bassenheim, chiefe hospitalary commander in Elburg, and Ulricus Hachenberg Treasurer, the messengers and ambassadors of the right reverend and religious lord, lord Conradus Zolner de Rothenstein, master generall of the knightly order of the Dutch hospital of Saint Mary at Jerusalem on the other part, lately concluded and agreed upon in these words. In the name of the supreame and indivisible Trinitie, the Father, the Sonne, and the holy Ghost, Amen. Forasmuch as the author of peace will have peacemakers to be the sons of blessednes, and the execrable enemie of peace to be

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1390.

expelled out of the dominions of Christians : therefore for [I. 151.]  
the perpetuall memorie of the thing, be it knownen unto  
all men who shall see or heare the tenour of these  
presents : that there being matter of dissension and  
discord bred betweene the most renowned prince and  
king, Richard by the grace of God king of England  
and France, and lord of Ireland, and his subjects on  
the one part : and the right reverend and religious  
lord, lord Conradus Zolner de Rothinstein, Master  
generall of the knightly order of the Dutch hospitall  
of S. Marie at Jerusalem, and his land of Prussia,  
and his subjects also, on the other part : the fore-  
said lord and generall master, upon mature counsell  
and deliberation had, sent his honourable ambassadours  
towards England unto the forenamed most soveraigne  
prince and king, to propound and make their complaint  
unto him of violence and injuries offered (as it is sayd) by  
the English unto the Prussians : in consideration whereof  
certaine goods of the marchants of England were arrested  
in the land of Prussia. Whose complaint the foresayd  
most gracious prince did courteously and friendly admit,  
receive, and accept, and after many speeches uttered in  
this treaty, lovingly dismissed them unto their owne  
country againe, promising by his letters unto the foresayd  
reverend Master generall, that hee would dispatch his  
ambassadours unto the land of Prussia. Whereupon, in  
the yeere 1388. he sent the hono: and reverend person- 1388.  
ages Master Nicholas Stocket licentiate of both lawes,  
Thomas Graa, and Walter Sibill, citizens of London and  
Yorke, with sufficient authority and full commandement,  
to handle, discusse, and finally to determine the foresaid  
busines, and with letters of credence unto the right  
reverend lord and master generall aforesayd. Which  
ambassadours, together with John Bevis of London their  
informer, and the letters aforesaid, and their ambassage,  
the said right reverend lord and Master generall, at his  
castle of Marienburg, the 28. of July, in the yeare  
aforesaid, reverently and honourably received and enter-

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

teined : and in his minde esteemed them worthy to treate and decide the causes aforesayd : and so unto the sayd ambassadours he joyned in commission on his behalfe, three of his owne counsellers, namely the honourable and religious personages Conradus de Walrode great commander, Seiffridus Walpode de Bassenheim chiefe hospitalary and commander in Elburg, Wolricus Hachenberger treasurer, being all of the order aforesaid. Which ambassadours so entreating about the premisses, and sundry conferences and consultations having passed between them, friendly and with one consent, concluded an agreement and concord in manner following : That is to say :

1. First, that all arrestments, reprisals, and impignorations of whatsoever goods and marchandises in England and Prussia, made before the date of these presents, are from henceforth quiet, free, and released, without all fraud and dissimulation : insomuch that the damages, charges and expenses occasioned on both parts by reason of the foresayd goods arrested, are in no case hereafter to be required or chalenged by any man : but the demaunds of any man whatsoever propounded in this regard, are and ought to be altogether frustrate and voide, and all actions which may or shall be commenced by occasion of the sayd goods arrested, are to be extinct and of none effect.
2. Moreover, it is secondly concluded and agreed, that all and singular Prussians pretending themselves to be injuried by the English at the Porte of Swen, or elsewhere, howsoever, and whensoever, before the date of these presents, having received the letters of the foresaide right reverende lord and Master generall, and of the cities of their abode, are to repayre towards England, unto the sayd hon: embassadours who are to assist them, and to propound and exhibite their complaints, unto the forenamed lord and king. The most gracious prince is bounde to doe his indevor, that the parties damnified may have restitution of their goods

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made unto them, or at least complete justice and judgement without delay. Also in like maner all English men affirming themselves to have bene endamaged by Prussians, wheresoever, howsoever, and whensoever, are to have recourse unto the often forenamed right reverend lorde the Master generall, with the letters of their king and of the cities of their aboad, propounding their complaints and causes unto him. Who likewise is bound to doe his indeavour that the sayd losses and damages may be restored, or at the least that speedie judgement may be, without all delayes, executed. This caveat being premised in each clause, that it may and shall be freely granted and permitted unto every man that will civilly make his suite and complaint, to doe it either by himselfe, or by his procurator or procurators.

Also thirdly it is agreed, that whosoever of Prussia is determined criminally to propound his criminal complaints in England : namely that his brother or kinseman hath beene slaine, wounded, or maimed, by English men, the same partie is to repayre unto the citie of London in England, and unto the sayd ambassadors, bringing with him the letters of the sayd right reverend lord the master generall, and of the cities of their abode : which ambassadors are to have free and full authority, according to the complaints of the men of Prussia, and the answers of the English men, to make and ordaine a friendly reconciliation or honest recompence betweene such parties : which reconciliation the sayd parties reconciled are bound [I. 152.] undoubtedly & without delay to observe. But if there be any English man found, who shall rashly contradict or contemne the composition of the foresayd ambassadors : then the sayd ambassadours are to bring the forenamed Prussian plaintifes before the presence of the kings Majestie : and also to make supplication on the behalfe of such plaintifes, that complete justice and judgment may without delayes bee administred, according as those suites are commenced. Moreover whatsoever English man,

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against whom anie one of Prussia would enter his action, shall absent himselfe at the terme, the sayd ambassadours are to summon and ascite the foresayd English man to appeare at the terme next insuing, that the plaintifes of Prussia may in no wise seeme to depart or to returne home, without judgement or the assistance of lawe. Nowe if the sayd English man being summoned shall be found stubborne or disobedient, the forenamed ambassadours are to make their appeale and supplication in manner aforesayd. And in like sorte in all respects shall the English plaintifes be dealt withall in Prussia, namely in the citie of Dantzic, where the deputies of the sayd citie and of the citie of Elburg shal take unto themselves two other head boroughs, one of Dantzic, and the other of Elburg : which foure commissioners are to have in al respects, the very like authority of deciding, discussing, and determining all criminall complaints propounded criminally, by English men against any Prussian or Prussians, by friendly reconciliation, or honest recompense, if it be possible. But if it cannot friendly be determined, or if anie Prussian shall not yeeld obedience unto any such order or composition, but shalbe found to contradict and to contemne the same: from thenceforth the said foure deputies and headboroughs are to make their appeale and supplication unto the Master generall of the land aforesayd, that unto the sayd English plaintifes speedy judgement and complete justice may be administred. But if it shall so fall out that any of the principall offenders shall decease, or already are deceased in either of the sayd countries, and then it shall bee free and lawfull for the plaintife to prosecute his right against the goods or heires of the party deceased. Also, for the executing of the premisses the termes under written are appointed: namely the first, from the Sunday whereupon Quasi modo geniti is to be sung next ensuing, untill the seventh day following: The second upon the feast of the holy Trinitie next to come, and for seven dayes following: The third upon the eight day after Saint John

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1390.

Baptist next to come, & for seven daies following: The fourth, last, and peremptory terme shall be upon the feast of S. Michael next to come, and upon seven dayes next following. And from thenceforth all causes which concerne death, or the mayming of a member, with all actions proceeding from them, are to remaine altogether voide and extinct. And if peradventure any one of the foresayd ambassadours, shall in the meane season dye, then the other two shall have authoritie to chuse a third unto them. And if after the date of these presents any cause great or small doth arise or spring foorth, it must bee decided in England and in Prussia, as it hath beeene accustomed in times past and from ancient times.

Also, it is farther concluded and agreed upon, that all lawfull merchants of England whosoever shall have free licence and authority, with all kindes of shippes, goods, and marchandises, to resorte unto every port of the land of Prussia, and also to transport all such goods and marchandises up farther unto any other place in the sayde land of Prussia, and there with all kindes of persons freely to bargaine and make sale, as heretofore it hath from auncient times bene accustomed. Which priviledge is granted in all things and by all circumstances unto the Prussians in England. And if after the date of these presents, betweene the sayd kingdome of England, and land of Prussia any dissension or discorde (which God forefend) should arise: then the foresayd sovereigne prince and king of England, and the sayd right reverend lord the Master generall are mutually by their letters and messengers to give certificate and intimation one unto another, concerning the matter and cause of such dissension and discord: with intimation, on the behalfe of the foresaid sovereigne prince & king of England, shall be delivered in the forenamed castle of Marienburg: but on the behalfe of the sayd right reverend lord the Master generall, such intimation shall be given in the citie of London aforesayd, unto the Maior of the said city: that then such a denuntiation or intimation being made, the

*An ancient  
custome.*

+.  
*The privi-  
ledges of the  
English mar-  
chants in  
Prussia.*

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## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

[I. 153.]

merchants of England and the subjects of the land of Prussia may, within the space of one yeere next following, freely and safely returne home with al their goods & marchandises : if at the least, in the mean while, some composition, & friendly league betweene the two foresayd countreis be not in some sorte concluded. And that all the premisses may more firmly and faithfully be put in due practise and execution on both partes, for the strong and inviolable keeping of peace and tranquillity : and also for the full confirmation and strengthening of all the sayde premisses, the three foresayd honourable and religious personages being by the said right reverend lord the Master general appointed as commissioners to deale in the above written ordination and composition, have caused their seales unto these presents to be put : and the sayd ordination also, and letter in the same tenour word for word, and in all points even as it is inserted into these presents, they have mutually received from the abovenamed three ambassadours of the right soveraigne king of England under their seales. Given at the castle of Marienburg in the yeare of our lord aforesayd, upon the twentieth day of the moneth of August. And we therefore doe accept, approve, ratifie, and by the tenour of these presents doe confirm, the composition, ordination, concorde, and treaty aforesayd. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witnesse our selves a Westminster the 22. of October, in the thirteenth yeare of our reigne.

By the king and his counsell.  
Lincolne.

## THE PRUSSIAN LETTERS

A.D.  
1398.

The letters of Conradus de Jungingen, Master generall of Prussia, written unto Richard the second, king of England, in the yeere 1398, for the renouncing of a league and composition concluded betweene England and Prussia, in regard of manifold injuries offered unto the Prussians.

Our humble commendations, with our earnest prayers unto God for your Majestie, premised. Most renowned prince and mighty lord, it is not (we hope) out of your Majesties remembrance, how our famous predecessor going immediately before us sent certaine letters of his unto your highnesse, effectually contayning sundry complaints of grievances, injuries and losses, wherewith the merchants of his lande and Order being woont in times past to visite your kingdome with their goods and marchandises, have bene contrary to their liberties and priviledges annoyed with manifold injuries and wrongs. Especially sithens they have beene molested in your realme, being contrary to the friendly composition made and celebrated by the hono: personages, master Nicholas Stocket, Thomas Graa and Walter Sibil, in the yeare 1388, with the assistance of their coarbiteres on our part, and contrary to God and all justice, oppressed with manifold damages, losses, and grievances: as in certaine articles exhibited unto our predecessors aforesayd it doeth more manifestly appeare. In consideration whereof being vehemently moved by the damnified parties, he humbly besought your highnesse by his messengers and letters, for complement and execution of justice. About the which affayres your Majestie returned your letters of answere unto our sayd predecessor, signifying that the sayd businesse of articles concerned al the communalty of your realme, and that your highnesse purposed, after consultation had in your parliament, to send a more deliberate answere concerning the premisses, unto our

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

predecessour aforesayd. Howbeit he being by death translated out of this present world, and our selves by the providence of God succeeding in his roome, and also long time expecting an effectuall answer from your highnesse, are not yet informed as we looked for: albeit the complaints of injuries and losses offered unto our subjects doe continually increase. But from henceforth to provide a remedie and a caveat for the time to come, the sayd complaynt doeth upon great reasons moove and invite me. Sithens therefore in regard of the sayd composition, neither you nor your subjects may be judged in the empire: and sithens plaine reason requireth that the one be not inriched by the others losse: as undoubtedly our subjects should sustaine great damage by the composition aforesayd, by vertue whereof your subjects doe enjoy all commodities in our lande, and contrariwise our subjects in your realme have suffered, & as yet sundrie wayes do suffer manifold discommodities, losses and injuries. Wherfore (most soveraigne prince and mighty lord) being reasonably mooved upon the causes aforesayd, we doe, by the advise of our counsellors, revoke and repeale the sayd composition concluded as is above written, together with the effect thereof, purely and simply renouncing the same by these presents: refusing hereafter to have either our selves or our subjects in any respect to stand bound by the vertue of the sayd composition: but from henceforth, and for the times heretofore also, bee it altogether voide and of none effect.

Provided notwithstanding, that from the time of the notice of this denunciation given unto the hono: Maior of your citie of London, for the space of a yeare next ensuing, it shall be lawfull for all marchants of your kingdome whatsoever, with their goods and marchandises to returne home, according to the forme in the foresayd composition expressed: conditionaly that our subjects may even so in all respects be permitted to depart, with the safety of their goods and lives out of your dominions: this present renuntiation, revocation, and retractation of the

## THE ENGLISH AMBASSAGE

A.D.  
1403.

order and composition aforesayd, notwithstanding. Howbeit in any other affayres whatsoever, devoutly to submit our selves unto your highnesse pleasure and command, both our selves, and our whole order are right willing and [I. 154.] desirous: and also to benefite and promote your subjects we wil indeavour to the utmost of our ability. Given in our castle of Marienburg in the yeare of our Lord 1398, and upon the 22. day of February.

Frater Conradus de Jungingen, master generall of the Order of the Dutch knights of S. Maries hospital at Jerusalem.

A briefe relation of William Esturmy, and John Kington concerning their ambassages into Prussia, and the Hans-townes.

In primis, that in the moneth of July, and in the 1403. yeare of our Lord 1403, and the fift yeare of the reigne of our sovereigne Lord the king that nowe is, there came into England the ambassadours of the mighty lord Fr: Conradus de Jungingen, being then Master general of Prussia, with his letters directed unto our foresayd sovereigne lord the king, requiring amends and recompense for certaine injuries unjustly offered by English men unto the subjects of the sayd Master general, written in 20. articles, which amounted unto the summe of 19120. nobles and a halfe &c.

Item, that the third day of the moneth of October, in the yeare of our Lord abovewritten, and in the fift yere of the reigne of our sovereigne lord the king, between the reverend father in God, Henrie then bishop of Lincolne lord chancelor, and William lord de Roos high treasurer of England, on the one party and the sayd ambassadours on the other party, it was (according to their petition) amongst other things ordayneyned: namely that the liege people of our sovereigne lord the king should freely be permitted, untill the feast of Easter then next after ensuing to

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

remaine in the land of Prussia, and from thence with their goods & marchandises to returne unto their own home: and also, that the subjects of the sayd Master generall in the kingdome of England should have licence and liberty to doe the like. Provided alwayes, that after the time above limitted, neither the English merchants in the land of Prussia, nor the Prussian merchants in the realme of England should use any traffique of marchandise at all, unlesse in the meane space it were otherwise agreed and concluded by the sayd king and the sayd Master general.

Item, immediately after our sayd soveraigne lord the king sent his letters by John Browne merchant of Lin unto the foresayd Master generall, for to have mutuall conversation and intercourse of dealing to continue some certain space, betweene the merchants of England and of Prussia: promising in the same letters, that he would in the meane season send unto the foresayd Master his ambassadors to intreat about the pretended injuries aforesaid: which letters the foresayd Master, for divers causes, refused to yeelde unto, as in his letters sent unto our lord the king, bearing date the 16. day of the moneth of July, in the yeare of our lord 1404. more plainlye appeareth.

Item, that after the receipt of the letters of the Master aforesaid, which are next above mentioned, our sayd king, according to his promise, sent William Esturmy knight, M. John Kington clerke, and William Brampton citizen of London, from his court of parliament holden at Coventrie, very slightly informed, as his ambassadours into Prussia.

Item, before the arrivall of the sayd ambassadours in Prussia, all intercourse of traffique betweene the English and the Prussians, in the realme of England, and in the land of Prussia was altogether restrained and prohibited: and in the same land it was ordayneed and put in practise, that in whatsoever porte of the land of Prussia any English merchant had arrived with his goods, he

## THE ENGLISH AMBASSAGE

A.D.  
1406.

was not permitted to convey the sayd goods, out of that porte, unto any other place of the land of Prussia, either by water, or by lande, under the payne of the forfeiting of the same: but was enjoyned to sell them in the very same porte, unto the Prussians onely and to none other, to the great prejudice of our English merchants.

Item, that after the arrivall of the sayd English ambassadours in the land of Prussia, it was ordayneyned, that from the eight day of the moneth of October, in the yeare of our lord 1405, all English marchants whatsoever should have free liberty to arrive with all kindes of their marchandise in whatsoever port of the land of Prussia, and to make sale of them in the said land, as hath heretofore from auncient times bene accustomed. Also sundry other commodious priviledges unto the realme of England were then ordayneyned and established: as in the indentures made for this purpose it doth more manifestly appeare.

1405.

Item, the said English ambassadours being arrived in the land of Prussia, demanded of the said Master generall, a reformation and amends, for the damages and injuries offered by the Prussians unto the liege people of our soveraigne lord and king, written in fifteene articles, which losses amounted unto the summe of 4535. nobles.

Item, the said Master generall, besides the articles exhibited unto our soveraigne lord the king (as it is above mentioned) delivered unto the sayd ambassadours divers other articles of certaine injuries offered (as he [I. 155.] sayth) unjustly by English men, unto his subjects, which amounted unto the summe of 5100. nobles.

Item, it was afterward concluded, that upon the first of May next then insuing, namely in the yeere of our Lord 1406. or within the space of one yeare immediatly following there should bee made a convenient, just, and reasonable satisfaction, for all molestations unjustly offered on both partes, as well on the behalfe of our soveraigne

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

lord the king, as of the foresayd Master general. Which satisfaction not being performed, the Prussians with their goods & marchandises, within three moneths after the end of the sayd yere next following, were without molestation or impediment, enjoined to depart out of the realme of England with their ships and goods, and the English men likewise, out of the territories and dominions of the said Master general, & both of them, without any further admonition, to abstaine & separate themselves, from both the countreis aforesayd. For the performance of which premisses, the ambassadors on both parts being sufficiently instructed, were appointed to meeete the first day of May, at the towne of Dordract in Holland.

Item, that the sayd William Esturmy and John Kington in their retурне homewards from Prussia towards England passed through the chiefe cities of the Hans, and treated in such sorte with the Burgomasters of them, that there were sent messengers and agents, in the behalfe of the common society of the Hans marchants, unto the towne of Dordract, to conferre with the ambassadors of England, about the redressing of injuries attempted on both parts : where divers agreements were set downe betweene the sayd ambassadors, and messengers, as in the indentures made for the same purpose it doth more manifestly appeare.

Item, that the meeting appointed at the towne of Dordract, upon the first of May, was by the letters of the foresayd ambassadors, proroged unto the first of August then next ensuing, and afterward by vertue of the kings letters unto the first day of March next following : and there was another day of prorogation also.

Item, that after the prorogations aforesayd, the ambassadors of England, and the messengers & commissioners of Prussia met together at the towne of Hage in Holland, the 28. day of August, in the yere of our lord 1407. And there was a treaty between them concerning the summe 25934. nobles and an halfe,

## THE ENGLISH AMBASSAGE

A.D.  
1407.

demanded on the behalfe of the sayd Master generall for amends and recompense in consideration of wrongs offered unto himselfe and unto his subjects of Prussia, as is aforesayd. Also the sayd Master and his Prussians, besides the summe not yet declared in the articles, which is very small, are to rest contented and satisfied with the summe of 8957. nobles, in lieu of al the damages aforesaid : no times of painment being then assigned or limited, but afterward to be reasonably limited and assigned, by our sayd soveraigne lord the king. In somuch, that our said soveraigne lord the king is to write his ful intention & determination concerning this matter, in his letters to be delivered the 16. day of March, unto the aldermen of the marchants of the Hans residing at Bruges. Otherwise, that from thenceforth all league of friendship shall bee dissolved betweene the realme of England and the land of Prussia.

Also it is farther to be noted, that in the appointment of the summe next before written to be disbursed out of England, this condition was added in writing, namely, that if by lawful testimonies it may sufficiently and effectually be prooved, concerning the chiefe articles abovewritten, or any part of them, that satisfaction was made unto any of those parties, to whom it was due : or that the goods, of and for the which complaint was made on the behalfe of Prussia, in the sayd articles, did or doe pertayne unto others, or that any other just, true, or reasonable cause may lawfully be proved & alledged, why the foresaid sums or any of them ought not to be payed : that then in the summes contained in the articles abovementioned, so much only must be cut off, or stopped, as shalbe found, either to have bene payd already, or to appertaine unto others, or by any true, just, and reasonable cause alleaged, not to be due. Neither is it to be doubted, but for the greater part of the summe due unto the Prussians, that not our lord the king, but others (which will in time be nominated) are, by all equity and justice, to be compelled to make satisfaction.

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Also, at the day and place above mentioned it was appointed and agreed upon, that our lord the king and his liege subjects, for the said 4535. nobles demanded of the English in consideration of recompense to be made for injuries offered unto the Prussians, are to discharge & pay the summe of 764. nobles, which are not as yet disbursed: but they have reserved a petition to them, unto whom the sayd summe is due, or if they please, there shalbe made satisfaction: which will be very hard and extreme dealing.

Item, that in the last assembly of the sayd ambassadors of England and messengers of Prussia, holden at Hage, made as is aforesayd, for the behalfe of England, there were exhibited anew certaine articles of injuries against the Prussians. The value of which losses amounted unto the summe of 1825. nobles and three shillings.

[I. 156.] Item, on the contrary part for the behalfe of the Prussians the summe of 1355. nobles, eight shillings and sixe pence.

Item, forasmuch as divers articles propounded, as well on the behalfe of England, as of Prussia, and of the cities of the Hans, both heretofore and also at the last convention holden at Hage, were so obscure, that in regard of their obscurity, there could no resolute answere bee made unto them: and other of the sayd articles exhibited, for want of sufficient proofes, could not clearely be determined upon: it was appointed and concluded, that all obscure articles given up by any of the foresayd parties whatsoever, ought before the end of Easter then next ensuing, and within one whole yeare after, to be declared before the Chancelour of England, for the time being: and other articles evidently exhibited, but not sufficiently proved, to be proved, under paine of perpetuall exclusion. Which being done accordingly, complete justice shall be administred on both parts.

Item, as concerning the eleventh article, for the behalfe of the Prussians, first exhibited, which contained losses amounting unto the summe of 2445. nobles: as touching

## THE ENGLISH AMBASSAGE

A.D.  
1407.

the first article on the behalfe of England exhibited in the land of Prussia, conteining losses which amounted to the summe of 900. nobles : after many things alleadged on both parts, relation thereof shall be made in the audience of the king and of the Master generall : so that they shall set downe, ordaine, and determine such an ende and conclusion of those matters, as shall seeme most expedient unto them.

Now concerning the Livonians who are subject unto the great Master of Prussia.

In primis, that the Master of Prussia demaunded of the sayd English ambassadours, at their being in Prussia, on the behalfe of them of Livonia, who are the sayd Master his liege people, to have restitution of their losses, unjustly (as he sayth) offered unto them by the English, namely, for the robbing and rifling of three ships. The value of which ships and of the goods contained in them, according to the computation of the Livonian marchants, doeth amount unto the summe of 8037. pound, 12. shillings 7. pence.

*These ships  
were taken by  
the English ye  
20. of July  
1404.*

Howbeit afterward the trueth being inquired by the sayd ambassadors of England, the losse of the Livonians exceedeth not the summe of 7498. pound, 13. shillings, 10. pence halfepeny farthing.

Item, forasmuch as in the sayd ships, on the behalfe of the sayd Master, and of certaine cities of the Hans, there are alleadged above 250. men very barbarously to be drowned, of whome some were noble, and others honourable personages, and the rest common marchants & mariners, there was demaunded, in the first dyet or convention holden at Dordract, a recompense at the handes of the sayd English ambassadours : albeit this complaint was exhibited in the very latter end of al the negotiations, in forme of a scedule, the tenor whereof is in writing at this present, & beginneth in maner following : Cum vita hominum &c. Howbeit in the last convention holden at Hage, as is aforesaid, it was concluded betweene

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

the ambassadours of England, and the messengers and commissioners of the land of Prussia, and of the cities of the Hans; that our sayd soveraigne lord the king, should, of his great pietie, vouchsafe effectually to devise some convenient and wholesome remedie for the soules of such persons as were drowned.

Item, that our sayd soveraigne lord the king will signifie in writing his full purpose & intention as touching this matter, unto the aldermen of the Hans merchants residing at Bruges, upon the sixteenth day of March next following. Otherwise, that from henceforth all amity and friendship, betweene the realme of England and the land of Prussia shall be dissolved.

Neither is it to be doubted, but that a great part of the sayd goods, for the which they of Livonia doe demaund restitution, namely waxe and furres, redounded unto the use and commoditie of our soveraigne lord the king. And also our said soveraigne lord the king gave commandement by his letters, that some of the sayd goods should be delivered unto others. And a great part of them is as yet reserved in the towne of Newcastle. One Benteld also hath the best of the sayd three ships in possession. Also it is reported and thought to be true, that certaine Furriers of London, which will be detected in the end, have had a great part of the sayd goods, namely of the Furres.

Now as concerning the cities of the Hans.

Hamburg.

[l. 157.]

I Nprimis the Hamburgers exhibited nine articles, wherein they demaunded restitution for certaine damages offered, as they sayd, by the English men, the value of which losses amounted unto the summe of 91 17. nobles, 20. pence. For the which, after due examination, there was promised restitution to the summe of 416. nobles, 5. shillings. Besides the two articles propounded against them of Scardeburg, the summe wherof was 231. pounds, 15.s. 8.d. concerning the which there was sentence given in England by the commissioners of our lord the king, the

## THE ENGLISH AMBASSAGE

A.D.  
1407.

execution wherof was promised unto the said Hamburgers by the ambassadors of England: leave and licence being reserved unto the sayd Hamburgers, of declaring or explaning certaine obscure articles by them exhibited, which declaration was to be made at the feast of Easter then next to come, or within one yeare next ensuing the said feast, unto the chancelor of England for the time being, and of prooving the sayd articles and others also, which have not as yet sufficiently bene proved. Which being done they are to have full complement and execution of justice.

Also by the Hamburgers there are demaunded 445. nobles from certaine of the inhabitants of Linne in England. Which summe, if it shalbe prooved to be due unto any English men, the Hamburgers are to rest contented with those goods, which they have already in their possessions.

Item, they of Breme propounded sixe articles, wherein *Breme.* the summe conteined amounteth unto 4414. nobles. And there was no satisfaction promised unto them. But the same libertie and licence was reserved unto them, in like maner as before unto the Hamburgers.

Item, they of Stralessund propounded 23. articles, *Stralessund.* wherof the summe amounted unto 7415. nobles, 20.d. for the which there was promised satisfaction of 253. nobles, 3.q. Also here is a caveat to be observed: that they of Stralessund had of English mens goods a great summe particularly to be declared, which will peradventure suffice for a recompense. And some of their articles are concerning injuries offered before 20, 22, 23, 24. yeres past. Also their articles are so obscure that they will never, or very hardly be able to declare or prove them. Howbeit there is reserved the very same liberty unto them, that was before unto the Hamburgers.

Item, they of Lubec propounded 23. articles, the *Lubec.* summe whereof extended unto 8690. nobles and an halfe: whereupon it was agreed, that they should have paied unto them 550. nobles. There was reserved the same libertie unto them, which was unto the men of Stralessund.

A.D.  
1407.

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

*Gripeswold.* Item, they of Gripeswold exhibited 5. articles, the summe whereof amounted unto 2092. nobles and an halfe. For the which there was promised satisfaction of 153. nobles and an half. And the said men of Gripeswold have of the goods of English men in possession, to the value of 22015. nobles, 18.s, as it is reported by them of Linne. And the same libertie is reserved unto them that was unto the Hamburgers.

*Campen.* Item, they of Campen propounded ten articles, the summe whereof extended unto 1405. nobles. There is no satisfaction promised unto them: but the same liberty is reserved unto them, which was unto the other above mentioned.

Item, the ambassadors of England demanded of the citizens of Rostok & Wismer, for damages & injuries by them committed against the subjects of the foresayd soveraigne king 32407. nobles, 2.s. 10.d. And albeit every of the foresayd cities sent one of their burgo-masters unto the towne of Hage in Holland, to treat with the English ambassadours, it was in the end found out, that they had not any authority of negotiating or concluding ought at al. And therfore they made their faithfull promises, that every of the said cities should send unto our soveraigne Lord the king one or two procurator or procurators sufficiently instructed to treat & conclude with our said soveraigne lord the king about the damages and injuries aforesaid at the feast of the nativitie of Saint John the Baptist.

Compositions and ordinances concluded between  
the messengers of Frater Conradus de Jung-  
ingen master generall of Prussia: and the  
chancelor and treasurer of the realme of  
England 1403.

**I**N the yere of our Lord 1403, upon the feast of S. Michael the Archangel, the right hono: Henrie bishop of Lincoln, chancelor of England, and the lord de Roos high treasurer of England, & the ambassadours

## THE ENGLISH COMPOSITIONS

A.D.  
1403.

of Prussia, John Godek of Dantzik, & Henry Monek of Elbing, masters of the same cities have at Westminster treated in maner of composition about the articles underwritten: between the most sovereigne lord the king of England, and the right reverend & honorable Conradus de Jungingen Master general of Prussia, as concerning the injuries offered unto the people of Prussia and Livonia upon the sea by the English.

First, that all ships with their appurtenances, & the commodities of the mariners, according unto the condition of the things, and all other goods taken away by the English, which are actually undivided & whole, are incontinently & with al speed to bee restored. And if there bee any defect in ought, the value of the said defect is to be accounted, & with other losses of goods to be restored, at the terme of the restitution to be made and delivered.

Item, that all ships, damages, and goods (as they are conteined in our bill of accusation) which are not now immediately restored, are to be restored and payd in the land of Prussia, between this and the terme appointed, with full execution and complement of justice.

[I. 158.]

Item, concerning the persons throwen over boord or slaine in the sea: it shall remayne to bee determined at the will and pleasure of the most mighty prince the king of England, and of the right reverend the Master of Prussia.

Item, betwene this and the terme appointed for the restoring of the goods taken away, & untill there be due payment & restitution of the said goods performed, the merchants of England and of Prussia are in no wise to exercise any traffique of marchandise at all in the foresaid lands.

Memorandum, that the third day of the moneth of October, in the yere of our Lord 1403. and in the fift yere of the reigne of the most mighty prince and lord, king Henrie the fourth, by the grace of God king of

1403.

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

England and France &c. betweene the reverend father Henrie bishop of Lincoln, chancelor, and the right honorable William lord de Roos, high treasurer of England, both of them counsellors unto the sayd soveraigne king on the one party, and the right worshipfull John Godeke, and Henrie Moneke, sent as messengers by the right reverend and religious personage, Frater Conradus de Jungingen Master generall of the Dutch knights of the Order of S. Mary on the other party: it was, at the request and instancie of the sayd messengers, appoynted, and mutually agreed upon, that all the liege people and subjects of the sayd soveraigne lord and king shall have free licence and liberty untill the feast of Easter next ensuing, safely to travel unto the land of Prussia aforesayd, there to remaine, and thence, with their ships, marchandises, & other their goods whatsoeuer, to returne unto their owne home: which on the other side, all the subjects of the sayd Master general may, within the terme prefixed, likewise doe, in the foresaid realme of England. Provided alwaies, that after the time above limited, neither the sayd marchants of the realme of England may in the land of Prussia, nor the marchants of that land, in the realme of England, exercise any traffique at al: unles it be otherwaise ordained by some composition, betweene the foresaid king of England, & the said Master general in the meane time concluded. In witnesse wherof, one part of this present Indenture is to remaine in the custodie of the foresaid messengers. Given in the Chapter-house of the Church of S. Paul at London, the day and yere above written.

The letters of the chancelor and treasurer of England, unto Frater Conradus de Jungingen, master generall of Prussia 1403.

**R**ight reverend and mighty lord, your honorable messengers John Godeke, and Henry Moneke, the bearers hereof comming of late before the presence of our most soveraigne lord the king of England and of

## THE ENGLISH LETTERS

A.D.  
1403.

France, and being welcomed by our said lord with a chearefull and favourable countenance, they presented certaine letters on your behalfe unto the kings Majestie, with that reverence which beseemed them: expounding unto his highnes, sundry piracies & molestations offered of late upon the sea, by his liege people & subjects unto yours, contrary to the leagues of peace and amitie, which hitherto (by Gods grace) have bene maintained and continued on both parts. In consideration of which piracies and molestations, your messengers demanded full restitution and recompense to be made, either unto the damnified parties, or unto their procurators. We therefore at that time, especially being in the presence of our soveraigne (who with his puissant army tooke his progresse towards the remote part of Wales being subject unto his dominion, to see justice executed upon his people of those parts, who very rashly have presumed to rebell against him their soveraigne, contrary to their allegiance) right well perceived that it was his highnesse intention, that every one should have due justice faithfully administred unto him, especially your subjects, and that with all favour, whom he hath alwayes in times past right graciously intreated, as if they had bene his owne liege subjects and native countrey men, whome also hee purposeth hereafter friendly to protect: insomuch that betweene him and his subjects on the one party, and betweene you and yours on the other party, great abundance and perfection of mutuall amity may increase. And therefore we offered unto your foresayd messengers, after they had particularly declared unto us such piracies and wrongs, to sende the kings letters unto them of whom complaint was made, firmly injoyning them, under grievous penalties, that without delay they restore or cause to bee restored unto the parties damnified, or unto their procuratours, all ships, marchandises, wares, and goods, by them taken or violently stolne from your subjects. And that your said messengers may partly attaine their desire, we have

A.D.

1403.

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

*¶ Namely the  
ship of Edgard  
Scof at Caleis.  
The ship of  
Tidman Dor-  
dewant and  
Tidman War-  
owen, at Orwel  
and Zepiswich.*

[I. 159.]

commaunded certaine þ ships, marchandises, wares, and goods, found in certaine havens, to be delivered unto them. Howbeit, as touching other goods, which are perhaps perished or wanting by unfortunate dissipation or destruction, and for the which the said messengers of yours demand satisfaction to be made unto them within a certain time by us limited: may it please your honor to understand, that in the absence of our sayd sovereigne lord the king, being as yet farre distant from us, wee can in no wise limit or set downe any such terme of time. Notwithstanding, at the prosperous returne of our sovereigne, we are determined to commune with him about this matter. Of whose answer so soone as we be certified, we purpose to signifie his intention unto you by our letters. Sithens also (right reverend and mighty lord) your sayd messengers are contented, for the present, to accept of our offer aforesayde, as indeede by all reason they ought thereat to rest content, especially whereas by this meanes they shall the more speedily attaine unto the effect of their purposes (to the shorte and wished execution and performance of which offer, we will, by Gods helpe, endevour; to the utmost of our ability) may it be your will and pleasure, that as in the kingdome of England, your marchants and subjects are courteously intreated: even so the marchants and liege people of our sovereigne lord the king and of his kingdomes peaceably frequenting your parts, either in regard of traffique or of any other just occasion, may there in like manner friendly bee used, and with your marchants and subjects suffered to communicate, and to have intercourse of traffique, injoying the commodities of the ancient league. By this also the fervent zeale and affection which you beare unto the royll crowne of England shall undoubtedly appeare: albeit betweene the famous houses of England and of Prussia, the bandes of unfained love and friendship have bin successively confirmed and kept inviolable in times past. And thus (right reverend and mighty lord)

*Note well.*

## KING HENRY IV.'S LETTERS

A.D.  
1404.

wishing unto you increase of honour and prosperity, wee  
take our leaves. Written at London the fift of October,  
in the yeare of our lord 1403.

1403.

By the chancelor, the treasurer, and other lords of  
the hono: counsell of the king of England and  
France, being personally present at London.

The letters of king Henry the 4. unto Conradus  
de Jungingen the master general of Prussia,  
for mutual conversation and intercourse of  
traffique to continue between the marchants  
of England and of Prussia, for a certaine terme  
of time.

H Enry by the grace of God, king of England &  
France, and lord of Ireland, to the noble and  
mighty personage of sacred religion, Frater Con-  
radus de Jungingen Master generall of the Order of the  
Dutch knights of S. Marie &c. our most deare and wel-  
beloved friend, greeting, and continuall increase of our  
auncient and sincere amity. By the grievous complaynts  
of our liege subjects concerning traffique, as it were  
circularwise too & fro both our dominions, we have often  
bene advertised that in regard of divers injuries and  
damages, which as well our as your marchants (who by  
their dealings in marchandise were woont peaceably to  
use mutual conversation together, whereupon very many  
commodities are knownen to have proceeded) have, by  
occasion of pirates, roving up and downe the sea, some-  
times heretofore sustayned: both the sayd marchants of  
our & of your dominions do abstaine themselves from  
their wonted mutual conversation & traffique, as they  
have likewise carefully abstained at sometimes heretofore,  
and especially from that time, wherein at the instant  
request of your messengers, being of late before our  
presence, the free accesse of our marchants unto your  
territories and dominions, & of your marchants unto  
our realmes hath bene forbidden. Sithens therefore

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

*The auncient  
friendship be-  
tweene Eng-  
land and  
Prussia.*

[I. 160.]

(our most deare friend) such injuries (if any) as have bene attempted against your subjects, were never committed by our will and consent, as we thinke that your selfe on the other side have done the like: sithens also, so much as in us lieth, wee are ready to exhibit full justice with favour unto any of your people being desirous to make complaint, so that accordingly justice may equally be done unto our marchants by you & your subjects, which marchants have in like sort bene injured, wishing with all our heart, that the ancient friendship & love, which hath continued a long time between our realme and your territories and dominions, may persevere in time to come, and that sweet and acceptable peace, which is to be embraced of al Christians, may according to the good pleasure of the author of peace, be nourished & mayntained: we do most heartily require the sayd friendship, exhorting you in the Lord that you would on your behalf consent & ordain (even as, if you shall so do, we for our part wil consent likewise) that from this present until the feast of Easter next insuing (al molestations & injuries which may be offred ceasing on both parts) our subjects by your territories & dominions, & your subjects by our realms, may peaceably & securely travel, & that according to their wonted maner, they may friendly converse & exercise mutual traffick together: because we are determined to send unto you & your counsel in the mean time some of our ambassadors, friendly to intreat about the foresaid pretended injuries, so far forth as they shal concerne our subjects. At whose arival we stand in good hope that by the due administration of justice on both parts, such order (by Gods assistance) shalbe taken, that mutual peace and tranquillity may be established between us in times to come. Also our desire is in particular, that our marchants & liege subjects may have more free passage granted them unto the parts of Sconia, for the providing of herrings and of other fishes there, that they may there remayne, and from thence also may more securely returne unto their owne home: and we

## KING HENRY IV.'S LETTERS

A.D.  
1404

beseech you in consideration of our owne selves, that you would have our marchants and liege subjects especially recommended unto you, safely protecting them (if need shall require) under the shadow of your defence : even as you would have us to deale in the like case with your own subjects. Moreover, whatsoever you shall thinke good to put in practise in this behalfe, may it please you of your friendship, by our faythfull subject John Browne the bearer hereof to give us to understand. In the sonne of the glorious virgine fare ye well, with continuall prosperity and felicity according to your owne hearts desire. Given under our privie seale, at our palace of Westminster, the fift day of June, and in the fift yere of our reigne.

### Postscriptum.

Right reverend and our most deare friend : albeit our welbeloved Arnold de Dassele the procurator of your foresaid messengers, being desirous at this time to make his final returne unto your parts, by reason of the affayres, for which he hath remained in our realme of England, cannot as yet obtaine his wished expedition : notwithstanding you of your sincere affection ought not to marvel or any whit to be grieved thereat : because troubles of wars arising, which in some sort concerned our selves, and especially in regard of the continuall assaults of the French men & Britons against us and our kingdome, for the offence of whom, and our owne defence, our liege subjects (especially they, of whom your subjects damnified have made their complaints) have armed themselves to combate upon the sea : we could not grant unto the foresyd Arnold such and so speedy an expedition, as he earnestly desired to have. Unto the which Arnold your procurator we have offered in as short time as may be, to administer complete justice with favour, to ye end that for this cause he might dispose himselfe to remaine in our realme of England : & yet notwithstanding wee would do the very same even in the absence of the sayd procurator. Given as above.

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

To the most renownmed prince and mighty Lord,  
Henrie king of England &c. our gracious  
Lord.

Our humble recommendations, with our most instant  
and continuall prayers for you being graciously by  
your Majestie taken in good part &c. Most soveraigne  
king, mighty prince, gratiouse lord, and unto us most  
unfaynedly beloved, we received of late your gracious  
letters by your Majesties liege subject John Brown, the  
contents wherof seemed to be these following: first  
that of long time heretofore, there have bene between  
the marchants of your realm & of our lands, not only  
quiet & peaceable accesse one unto another, but also  
mutual participation, & common traffique of their wares,  
being right commodious & availeable for them both:  
howbeit, that now the foresaid profitable conversation,  
by reason of certain notorious robberies, committed upon  
the sea by pyrates against both parts, & the wonted  
accesse also of your subjects unto our dominions, were  
altogether forbidden. Moreover, you call to remem-  
brance the ancient amity & friendship betweene both our  
lands, with the invaluable commodity of sweet amiablie  
peace, which are by al faithful Christians, to the utmost  
of their endeavour to be imbraced. Wherupon you of  
your exceeding clemency, do offer your Majesties ful  
consent, that the foresaid prohibition being released until  
the feast of Easter next ensuing, the said marchants  
of your dominions may in our territories, and our  
marchants likewise may in your realms (al molestations  
ceasing) exercise their woonted traffique: especially  
sithens in the mean season your royll wisdome hath  
determined to direct unto us your hono: ambassadors in  
friendly sort to treat and parle with us as touching the  
pretended injuries, so far forth as they may concerne  
your subjects. Adding moreover in particular that when  
your people shall repayre unto the parts of Sconia to  
fish for herrings, having consideration & regard unto

## THE PRUSSIAN LETTERS

A.D.  
1404

your majestie, we would have them especially recommended unto our protection &c. Most soveraigne lord & king, & gracious prince, wee doe with unfained and hearty affection embrace the oracles of your majesties most courteous & acceptable offer: wherein you have used most diligent & effectuall perswasions, that comple-  
ment of justice should be done unto the parties injured, & that peace & friendship should take place, making no doubt of your own royall person, nor of our selves or of any appertayning unto us, but that our inclinations and desires in this regarde are all one and the same: neither would we lightly transgresse the limits of your perswasions without some just, weighty, & reasonable cause, forasmuch as the matters perswaded are in very deede most happy preservatives of a common weale, yea & of nature it selfe. Moreover whereas your highnes hath farther requested us, that the prohibition of your subjects accesse unto our dominions might, untill the feast of Easter next ensuing, be released: we answere (under correction of your majesties more deliberate counsell) that it is farre more expedient for both parts to have the sayd prohibition continued then released, until such time as satisfaction be performed on both sides unto the parties endamaged, not in words only, but actually & really in deeds, or by some course of law or friendly composition. For there is no equall nor indifferent kinde of consort or trade betweene the im-  
poverished party and him that is inriched, betweene the partie which hath obtayned justice and him that hath obtayned none betweene the offender and the party offended: because they are not mooved with like affec-  
tions. For the remembrance of injuries easily stirreth up inconsiderate motions of anger. Also, such a kind of temperature or permixtion, as it were, by way of con-  
trariety breedeth more bitterness then sweetnes, more hate then love: whereupon more grievous complaints aswel unto your highnes as unto our selves, might be occa-  
sioned. The lord knoweth, that even now we are too

[I. 161.]

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

*Margareta  
queen of  
Denmark.*

much wearied and disquieted with the importunate and instant complaints of our subjects, insomuch that wee cannot at this present by any convenient meanes release or dissolve the sayd prohibition, before wee be sufficiently informed by your majesties ambassadors, of the satisfaction of our endamaged subjects. Furthermore, whereas your majesties request, concerning your subjects that shal come unto the parts of Sconia, is that we would defend them under our protection : be it knownen unto your highnes, that for divers considerations us reasonably moving, being provoked by the queene of Denmarke and her people, being also urged thereunto full sore against our wils, for the repelling and avoiding of injuries, we have sent forth our armie against them. Howbeit for a certaine time a truce is concluded on both parts, so that our people are actually returned home. Farre be it from us also, that our subjects being occupied in warres, should in any sort willingly molest or reproch any strangers, of what landes or nations soever, not being our professed enemies. For this should be to oppresse the innocent in stead of the guilty, to condemne the just for the unjust : then which nothing can be more cruel, nor a revenge of greater impietie. In very deede (most gracious prince and lorde) we are moved with right hearty sympathy and compassion for any inconvenience which might happen in your regiment : wishing from the bottome of our hearts, that all affayres may right prosperously and happily succeede, about the royll person and regiment of your most excellent Majestie, and that continually. The like whereof wee hope from you : most humbly commanding our selves, and our whole Order unto your highnes. Given at our castle of Marienburgh, the 16. day the moneth of July, in the yere of our Lord 1404.

## KING HENRY IV'S AGREEMENT

A.D.  
1405.

An agreement made betweene king Henry the fourth and Conradus de Jungingen Master generall of the land of Prussia.



His Indenture made between Sir William Esturmy knight, John Kington clerke, and William Brampton citizen of London the ambassadors, commissioners, & messengers of the most mighty prince and lord, our soveraigne lord Henrie by the grace of God king of England and France, and lorde of Ireland, for the repayring, reformation, and amends of whatsoever damages, grievances, excesses, violences, and injuries in any sort unjustly attempted, done, or offered, by our sayd soveraigne lord the king and his liege people and subjects, unto the great and mighty lord Conradus de Jungingen Master general of the order of the Dutch knights of S. Maries hospitall of Jerusalem, or his subjects: and for the requiring, demanding, and receiving of such like reparations, reformations & amends, by the foresayd lord the Master generall, for the behalfe of himselfe or any of his subjects whatsoever, from & in the name of our sovereign lord the king & his subjects, unto the sayd Master general, into his land of Prussia, by our soveraigne lord the king, & appointed as ambassadors on the one party: And betweene the hono: Lords and religious personages Conradus de Lichtenstein great commander, Warnherus de Tettingen chiefe hospitalary & commander in Elbing, & Arnold de Hacken treasurer, the procurators & commissioners of the great & mighty lord the Master general, being in like & equal sort and in all respects, as the ambassadours of England are, authorized on the contrary side by the authoritie and power of the sayd Master general on the other part, witnesseth: That divers treaties & conferences being holden between the said ambassadors, messengers, & procurators or commissioners of & con-

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

[I. 162.]

cerning the reparations, reformations & amends of certaine damages, grievances, excesses, violences & injuries offered and attempted aswel by the Prussians against the English as by the English against the Prussians, and of other actes unjustly committed on both parts: in conclusion, after the sayd treatise, the foresayd ambassadours, procurators and commissioners by vertue of the authority committed unto them appoynted, and with one consent agreed unto the articles under written.

Inprimis, that for the consideration of mutuall love and woonted friendship, and of peace and tranquillity hereafter to be continued and maintained, and also that the articles underwritten may more prosperously be brought unto a wished effect, between our said soveraign lord the king & his liege people & subjects, & the subjects, people, & inhabitants of the territories and dominions of the foresayd lord the Master generall, it is agreed and concluded, that all liege marchants of England whatsoever, shall have free licence and libertie to arrive with their shippes, goods and marchandises whatsoever, at any Porte of the land of Prussia, and also the sayd goods and marchandises farther unto any place of the sayd land of Prussia to transport, and there with any person or persons freely to contract and bargaine, even as heretofore, and from auncient times it hath bene accustomed. Which liberty in all respects is granted unto the Prussians in England.

1403.

Item it is farther agreed betweene the sayd ambassadours, procurators, and commissioners, that whereas of late, namely in the yeare of our lord 1403, the sayd Master general by his discreet subjects John Godek of Dantzik, and Henry Monek of Elbing, his ambassadours & messengers, for this purpose hath caused certain articles, (namely 20. in number) containing in them matters of damages, molestations, violences, and injuries committed and offered against the said Master generall & his subjects, by our sayd soveraigne lord the king his subjects & liege people, to be exhibited, given up and delivered unto our lord the king aforesaid in his

## KING HENRY IV.'S AGREEMENT

A.D.  
1405.

kingdome of England: it is concluded and agreed about the sayd 20. articles, by the aforesaid ambassadors, commissioners, and procurators, as in the acts & pleas had and made before the sayd ambassadors, commissioners and procurators, and in the records made and written of and about the examination of such articles, it is more at large contayned (unto the which the sayd ambassadors, commissioners, and messengers doe here in this place referre themselves) of the which articles also some are received by the commissioners aforesayd, and others are proroged unto a certaine time under written, even as in the foresayd registers it is more fully contayned and put downe in writing.

As touching certaine other articles also exhibited a newe unto the sayd English ambassadors, in the land of Prussia being 16 in number (whereof one is admitted, & the rest are proroged until a terme underwritten) the same course is to be taken and observed, which was before appoynted and agreed upon, about the articles delivered and exhibited unto our foresayd sovraigne lorde the king, as is aforesayd.

Moreover, as touching the articles exhibited by the English ambassadours in the name and behalfe of their sayd soveraigne lord the king of England, unto the procuratours and commissioners of the foresayd lord the Master generall (of the which some are declared already, and the declaration of the rest is proroged untill a certayne terme undernamed, even as in the registers made of and upon the examination of the sayd articles, it is more manifestly provided) the same course is to be taken, which must be observed about the articles of the sayd lord the Master generall, exhibited, as well unto the foresayd soveraigne prince in England, as unto his ambas-  
sadors in the land of Prussia, even as about the sayd articles it is before concluded.

And whereas on the behalfe of the citizens and mar-  
chants of the cities of Rij and Dorp, and of other townes  
in the land of Livonia, many and great complaints have  
*The complaints  
of the Livo-  
nians.*

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

bene by way of articles exhibited and delivered unto the sayd English ambassadours in the land of Prussia, which for divers causes, could not as then be ended : therefore it is concluded and agreed upon betweene the ambassadours, and the commissioners aforesayd, that the saide citizens and marchants may in the towne of Dordract in Holland, upon the first day of the moneth of May next ensuing (at the which time and place, the continuation and prorogation of all other articles not fully declared in the partes of Prussia, shall be put in ure) by themselves or their lawfull procurators, make their appearance, for the obtayning of a convenient, just, and reasonable reformation of all injuries attempted against them, then, or at some other times within one whole yere next following, and not afterward, being effectually set downe and limited, at the place aforesaid, by the consent of the ambassadours and commissioners of either parte, all lawfull impediments ceasing.

[I. 163.]

Provided alwayes, that the value and price of all wares, goods, and marchandises, whereof the said citizens and marchants of Livonia, in their articles received by the sayde English ambassadours, as is aforesayd, doe make mention, shall be justly esteemed, prized, and approoved, not by any of England, or of Prussia, or of Livonia, but by some other indifferent marchants of good credite, valuing them at the true rate of marchants, which such like marchandise would have amounted unto, if, at the time when they were taken, they had bene to be solde at the town of Bruges in Flanders.

Forasmuch also, as divers and sundry Prussians (who exhibited manifolde Articles of complaints, being received by the said English Ambassadours, at their abode in Prussia) made not their personall appearance, before the saide English Ambassadours, in the lande of Prussia aforesaide : The prorogation above-mentioned was made unto the first day of the moneth of May : and also it was agreed upon by the saide Ambassadours, Procurators, and Commissioners, that the saide parties which had not

## KING HENRY IV.'S AGREEMENT

A.D.  
1405.

appeared before shall have libertie graunted them, lawfully to make their appearance, upon the first of May aforesaide, at the towne of Dordract, either by themselves or by their Procurators, and also to bring with them the letters testimonial, and patents, sealed with the seale of the saide Lord the Master generall, (he having first of all received sound and sufficient information from the cities whereof the parties plaintife are citizens, of the damages and grievances any way unjustly inflicted upon them or any of them by the English) to the end that they may there by articles conveniently declare and prove, before the Ambassadours, Procurators, messengers, and Commissioners of both partes, the rate and value of their saide goods : and that in so doing they may obtaine convenient, just, and reasonable restitution, for all acts unjustly attempted against them, then, or at some other times effectually to bee set downe and limited at the foresaid place by the consent of the Ambassadors and Commissioners of both parts, even as it was above promised unto the marchants of Livonia.

But if they of Prussia last above-mentioned, shall not upon the first of May, and at the place appointed, for some cause, make their appearance, that then it shalbe lawfull for them, at any time within one whole yeere next following, to repaire unto the lord Chancelor of England, at the citie of London, and to insinuate and declare unto him their complaints before exhibited unto the saide English Ambassadours in the land of Prussia, or which complaints should have bene delivered at the foresaid terme and place, or els, the which were not then and there fully finished and dispatched : and also by articles as is aforesaide, to declare and prove the true worth and estimation of all damages and grievances any wayes unjustly offered by the English unto them or any of them : to the ende that they may (as it is above mentioned) effectually receive, and also speedily and easily obtaine convenient, just, and reasonable reformation and satisfaction, for al acts unjustly attempted against them,

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

which are contained in the complaints not as yet fully declared and finished.

Moreover, it is appointed and agreed upon betweene the foresaide Ambassadours and Commissioners : that the forenamed sovereign Lord & the said lord the Master general are to send and set forward their Ambassadours, messengers, and Commissioners, upon the first of May unto the place appointed, to treate, parle, agree, and conclude about those affaires, which shal then and there happen to be treated of and handled among them.

Furthermore, betweene the often mentioned Ambassadours, Procurators, and Commissioners, it is enacted and concluded : that unto all and singular lawfull statutes, ordinations, and prohibitions framed, made, and ordained, by the saide lorde the Master generall, in his land of Prussia, or by his Proconsuls and Consuls, and his governours of cities, townes, villages, and of other places in the land of Prussia, unto the observation whereof, aswell the subjectes of the said Master general, as foreners and strangers, are tyed and bound : unto the very same statutes, ordinations, and prohibitions, al English marchants whatsoever resorting unto the land of Prussia, must be firmly bounden and subject.

Also it is ordained, that whatsoever sale-clothes are already transported, or at any time hereafter to bee transported out of England into Prussia by the English marchants, and shall there be offered to bee solde, whether they be whole cloathes or halfe cloathes, they must containe both their endes.

Lastly, that the matters above-mentioned fall not short and voyde of their wished effect ; the treaty and conference about all and singular damages and grievances (whereof there is not as yet done, but there must be, by the vertue of these presents, performed, a reformation and amendment) must be continued and proroged until the first of May next ensuing : as by these presents they are continued and proroged with the continuation of the dayes then immediately following, at the towne of

## KING HENRY IV.'S AGREEMENT

A.D.  
1405.

Dordract aforesaide : at the which time and place, or at other times and places, in the meane space, as occasion shall serve, by both parties to be limited and assigned, or else within one yeere after the said first day of the moneth of May next ensuing bee expired : the hurt and damaged parties generally before-mentioned, shall have performed unto them a convenient, just, and reasonable reformation on both partes. Provided alwayes, if within the terme of the saide yeere, some convenient, just, and reasonable reformation bee not performed unto the parties injured, and endamaged, which are generally above mentioned : that then, within three whole moneths after the foresaid yere shall expired, the Prussians shall depart out of the realmes and dominions of the saide Soveraigne Lorde the king of England, together with their marchandise, and with other goods which they shal have gotten or bought, within the space of the foresaide three moneths : and that the English men also are likewise in all respects bounden to avoid and (no lawfull impediment hindering them) to withdrawe themselves and to depart out of the territories and dominions of the saide Master generall, without all molestation, perturbation, and impediment whatsoever, none other intimation or admonition being necessarie in this regard.

[I. 164.]

Howbeit least that by the robberies and piracies of some insolent and perverse people, matter should be ministred unto the said lord the Master generall, of swarving from the faithfull observation of the foresaide agreements, or (which God forbid) any occasion bee given him of not observing them : it is also decreed by the often above mentioned Ambassadours and messengers, that if the goods and marchandise of any of the saide lorde Master generall his subjectes whatsoever shall be from henceforth unjustly taken upon the Sea, by any English Pirates, and shalbe caried into the realme of England, and there received, that the Governours and keepers of portes, and of other places (with whatsoever names they be called) at the which portes and places

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

such marchandises and goods shall chaunce to arrive, beeing onely informed of the saide goods and marchandises, by sole report, or (other proofes wanting) by probable suspition are bound to arrest and to keep them in safe custodie, favourably to be restored unto the owners therof, whensoever they shall be lawfully demaunded : which if they shall omit or deny to performe, from thenceforth the saide governours and keepers are bound to make unto the parties endamaged, a recompense of their losses.

And for fault of justice to be executed, by the said governours and keepers, our sovereign lord the king above named, after he shall conveniently be requested by the parties damnified, is bound within three moneths next ensuing (all lawfull impediments being excepted) to make correspondent, just, and reasonable satisfaction, unto the saide parties endamaged. Otherwise, that it shal be right lawfull for the saide lorde the Master generall, to arrest, and after the arrest to keepe in safe custodie the goods of the English marchants being in the land of Prussia, to the condigne satisfaction of such injuries, as have bene offered unto his subjects, untill his said subjects be justly and reasonably contented.

Likewise also in all respects, the same justice is to be done unto the English by the said Lord the Master generall and his subjects in Prussia, even as it hath bene enacted and decreed in the above written clause, beginning, Cæterum ne per &c. In English. Howbeit least that &c. for the said Master general, and his subjects by the foresaide ambassadors of England, and the commissioners of the said lord the Master generall, that in like cases justice ought to be administred on the behalfe of himselfe, and of his subjects in the realme of England.

And that all and singular the covenants above written, may in time to come, by the parties whom they concerne, firmly and inviolably be observed ; the forenamed ambassadors, messengers, and commissioners, all and

## HANSE MERCHANTS' AGREEMENT

A.D.  
1405.

every of them, for the full credite, probation, and testimonie of all the premisses, have unto these present Indentures, made for the same purpose, caused everie one of their seales with their owne hands to be put. One part of the which indentures remaineth in the custodie of the English ambassadors, and the other part in the hands of the commissioners of Prussia. Given at the castle of Marienburgh in Prussia, in the yeere of our Lorde 1405. upon the 8. day of the moneth of October.

An agreement made betweene King Henrie the fourth and the common societie of the Merchants of the Hans.

This Indenture made betweene the honourable Sir William Esturmy knight, and John Kington clearke, procurators, messengers, and commissioners sufficiently deputed and authorized by the most mighty Prince, Lord Henry, by the grace of God king of England, & France, and lord of Ireland, for the performance of ye things underwritten, on the one part: & the hon. personages M. Henry Uredeland, M. Rimam Salum chief notaries, Thederic Knesvolt secretary, M. Simon Clovesten chief notary, and John Zotebotter citizen, being sufficiently made and ordained procurators and messengers, on the behalfe of the cities of Lubec, Bremen, Hamburg, Sund, and Gipeswold, for the demanding & obtaining severally, of due reformation, and recompense at the hands of our saide soveraigne lord the king, and of his messengers and commissioners aforesayde, for all injuries, damages, grievances, and manslaughters, any wayes unjustly done, and offred severally by the liege people and subjects of our soveraigne lord the king, unto the common societie of the marchants of the Hans, and unto any of the Citizens, people and inhabitants of the cities aforesaide whatsoever on the other part, Witnesseth: That betweene all and every of the saide Procurators, messengers, and Commissioners, by vertue

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1405.

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of the authoritie committed unto them, it hath bene and is appointed, concluded, and decreed: that the liege marchants and subjects of our said soveraigne lord the king, and the marchants of the common societie of the Dutch Hans aforesaide, from henceforth for one whole yeere and seven moneths immediately next ensuing and following, shalbe permitted and licenced friendly, freely, and securely, to exercise mutual traffike, and like marchants to buy & sell together, one of, and unto another, even as in times past, namely, in the yeere 1400. and before that time also, they have bin accustomed to exercise mutuall traffike and marchandise, and to buy and sell.

Also the saide William and John agreed and consented, that they themselves, or some other perhaps to be appointed in this behalfe by their saide lord the king in their stead, shall upon the first day of the moneth of May next to come, with the continuation of the dayes following, at the towne of Dordract in Holland, or upon any other terme or termes, then perhaps to bee limited, competently satisfie, and performe convenient recompence unto the saide common societie, citizens, people, and inhabitants of the cities aforesaide, and also of other cities, townes, and villages of the Hans, of and for all injuries, damages, grievances, and drownings, or man-slaughters done and committed, as they alleage, against them, delivered and exhibited in written articles, unto the above named William and John, or els heereafter to bee delivered and exhibited, either by the same procurators or by some others, which shall perhaps be authorized in their stead, or by the messengers procurators and commissioners of other cities, townes, and places of the Hans, in equall and like maner and forme, even as at the saide terme limited, or then perhaps to be prorogued, there is appointed by the said William and John, reparation, reformation, and recompence unto the inhabitants of Prussia, and Livonia, for the injuries, damages, and grievances unjustly done and committed against

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them by the liege people and subjects of the saide soveraigne lord the king, in the presence of the mightie lord the Master general of Prussia, in his land of Prussia, as in certain letters indented, bearing date in the castle of Marienburgh in Prussia the eight day of the moneth of October, in the yeere of our lord 1405. and being made and written about the reparation, reformation, and recompence of such like injuries &c. (the tenour whereof ought here to be understood as if it were inserted) it is more manifestly contained.

It was furthermore promised by the said William and John, that they should not inforce nor compell the citizens, people, or inhabitants of the common society of the Hans, or of the above named cities, or of any other cities of the Hans aforesaid (having received sufficient information of their dwelling and place of abode) to more difficult or distict proofes of their Articles of complaints alreadie exhibited, and in the foresaide termes to come, to bee exhibited, then unto the inhabitants of the lands of Prussia and Livonia, according to the forme of the Indentures above mentioned.

Moreover the saide William and John doe promise, that so soone as they shall come into the kingdome of England, and before the presence of their king, they shall provide, that all and singular the priviledges graunted unto the marchants of the saide Hans by the renoumed kings of England, and confirmed by the said Soveraigne lord the king that now is, must, according to al their contents, be inviolably observed by the said soveraigne king and his subjects: and also, that from henceforth nothing is unjustly to be attempted, upon any occasion, pretense, or colour, by the saide Soveraigne Prince, and the inhabitants of the realme of England, to the prejudice of the sayde priviledges. They shall provide also, that all things heretofore attempted and practised against the saide priviledges, shall, by reasonable amendment and just reformation, utterly be abolished.

But if after the date of these presents (which God

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forfend) within the space of the said one yere and seven moneths prescribed any damages, injuries or grievances, in ships, goods, or persons, should, either by the English and the inhabitants of England be unjustly inflicted upon the cities, and marchants of the cities, townes, and places of the Hans aforesaid, or by any marchants or others of the cities or townes of the saide Hans, either unto the English, or unto any of the inhabitants of that Realme, upon any fained pretense whatsoever, all and singular the foresaid messengers, commissioners, ambassadours, and procurators have promised, that all such damages, injuries and molestations so inflicted by them who shall offer and commit them, must bee reformed and amended, after the very same forme and manner, that in the like case reformation, reparation and amends of injuries, damages, and molestations committed by the English against them of Prussia is to be performed, according unto a certaine clause contained in the letters above mentioned, which beginneth: Cæterum ne per &c. In English: Howbeit least that &c. continuing unto that clause: Et ut præscripta omnia &c. In English: And that all the covenants above written &c.

It was also concluded betweene the foreside messengers, commissioners, and procurators, and with one generall consent agreed upon, that if from the first day of the moneth of May next to come, within one whole yeere following, some convenient, just, and reasonable reformation be not performed unto the parties injured and damnified generally above mentioned, in regard of their damages, molestations, and injuries: then, within three moneths after the saide yeere bee expired, the marchants of the Hans cities aforesaid are bound, without any molestation, perturbation, and impediment whatsoever (none other intimation or admonition being necessarie in this behalfe) to avoyde (and if no lawfull impediment shall hinder them) to abstaine and depart from the Realmes and dominions of the said Soveraigne king of

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England, with their marchandise and other goods bought or gotten within the space of the saide three moneths : and also the English likewise in all respects shall avoide, abstaine, and depart from the territories and dominions of the Hans cities aforesaide.

Also it was promised by the saide William and John, that at the terme appointed, namely upon the first of May next following, or at some other terme or termes then limited or to bee limited, there must be made a due recompense, and a proportionall satisfaction, for all those persons of the land of Prussia, Livonia, and of the cities, townes, and other places of the Hans, who have unjustly bene drowned, and slaine by the English : and that according to the tenour of a certain schedule written concerning a recompense to be had in regarde of the saide persons drowned and slaine, and presented unto them by Albertus Rode consul of the citie of Thoren, and by the forenamed procurators and messengers of the cities aforesaide, they must faithfully and effectually, to the utmost of their abilitie indeavour, for the obtaining of the saide recompense and amends. In witnesse whereof (these letters of Indenture remaining in the possession of the saide William and John the messengers, procurators, & commissioners of England aforesaide, and left in their custodie, by the above named procurators and messengers Henri Rimarus, Thedericus, Simon, and John Sotebotter, of their certaine knowledge and assurance) and for the full confirmation and testimonie of al the premisses, the foresaid procurators and messengers have put to their seales. Given in the towne of Dordract the 15. day of December in the yere of our Lord 1405.

William Esturmy knight, and John Kington canon of Lincolne (being in this behalfe sufficiently authorized and deputed as Ambassadours, procurators, messengers and commissioners, by our said soveraigne lord the king, namely in regard of the molestations, injuries and damages unjustly done and committed against the liege people and subjectes of the foresaide most excellent

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Prince and lord, Lord Henry by the grace of God king of England & France, and Lord of Ireland, by the communalties of the cities of Wismar and Rostok underwritten, their common counsel being assembled for the same purpose, & authorized also, and as well closely as expressly maintained and ratified, by the whole companie of the common society of the marchants of the Dutch Hans) doe, in this present diet at the towne of Hage situate in the countrey of Holland, being appointed for the very same occasion, demaund of you Syr John de Aa knight, and Hermannus Meyer deputies for the cities of Wismar and Rostok, and sufficiently ordeneed by authority requisite in this behalfe, to be the procurators and messengers of the said cities, that convenient, just, and reasonable satisfaction and recompense may certaintely and effectually be done unto the injured and endamaged parties, who are specified in the articles under written.

*Newcastle.*

*An English  
skip of 200.  
tunnes.*

Imprimis, that about the feast of Easter, in the yeere of our Lord 1394. Henry van Pomeren, Godekin Michael, Clays Sheld, Hans Hawfoote, Peter Hawfoote, Clays Boniface, Rainbek, and many others, with them of Wismar and of Rostok, being of the societie of the Hans, tooke, by maine force, a ship of Newcastle upon Tine, called Godezere sailing upon the Sea towards Prussia, being of the burthen of two hundred tunnes, and belonging unto Roger de Thorneton, Robert Gabiford, John Paulin, and Thomas de Chester : which ship, together with the furniture thereof amounteth unto the value of foure hundred pounds : also the woollen cloth, the red wine, the golde, and the summes of money contained in the said ship amounted unto the value of 200. marks of English money : moreover they unjustly slew John Patanson and John Russell in the surprising of the shippe and goods aforesaid, and there they imprisoned the sayde parties taken, and, to their utter undoing, detayned them in prison for the space of three whole yeeres.

*Hull.*

Item, that in the yeere of our Lorde 1394. certaine

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persons of Wismer and Rostok, with others of the Hans their confederates robbed one Richard Horuse of Hull of divers goods and marchandizes in a ship called the [I. 167.] Shipper Berline of Prussia, beeing then valued at 160. nobles.

Item, that in the yeere of our Lorde 1395. Hans van *Hull*. Wethemonkule, Clays Scheld, Godekin Mighel, and one called Strotbeker, by force of armes, and by the assistance of the men of Wismer and Rostok, and others of the Hans, did upon the Sea neere unto Norway, wickedly and unjustly take from John Tutteburie, five pieces of waxe, foure hundred of werke, and halfe a last of osmundes, and other goods, to the value of foure hundred seventie sixe nobles.

Item, in the yeere of our Lorde 1396. one John van *Hull*. Derlowe, Hans van Gelder, and other their complices of the Hans villainously and unjustly tooke a shippe of William Terry of Hul called the Cogge, with thirtie wollen broad clothes, and a thousand narrow clothes, to the value of 200. pounds.

Item, in the yeere of our Lorde 1398. one John van *Hull*. Derlowe, Wilmer, Hans van Gelder, Clays Scheld, Everade Pilgrimson, and divers others of the Hans, did upon the Sea neere unto Norway villainously and unjustly take a shippe of John Wisedome of Hull called the Trinitie, with divers goods and marchandizes, namely oyle, waxe, and werke, to the value of 300. pounds.

Item, in the yeere of our Lord 1399. one Clays *Hull*. Scheld, and others above written of Wismer and Rostok, with certaine others of the Hans, their confederates, wickedly and unjustly took from one William Pound merchant of Hull, two cakes of waxe, to the value of 18. poundes, out of the ship called the Hawkin Derlin of Dantzik.

Item, in the yeere of our Lord 1394. one Goddekin *Yorke*. Mighel, Clays Scheld, Storbiker, and divers others of Wismer and Rostok, and of the Hans, wickedly and unjustly tooke out of a ship of Elbing (the master

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whereof was called Henry Puys) of the goods and marchandizes of Henrie Wyman, John Topcliffe, and Henry Lakenswither of Yorke, namely in werke, waxe, osmunds, and bowstaves, to the value of 1060. nobles.

*Yorke.*

Item, in the yeere of our Lorde 1394. certaine malefactors of Wismer and Rostok, with others of the Hans, their confederats, wickedly and unjustly took out of a ship of Holland (the master whereof was called Hinkensman) 140. woollen clothes (the price of one of the which clothes was eight nobles) from Thomas Thester of Yorke, and a chest, with armour, silver and golde of the foresaid Thomas, to the value of 9. pounds.

*London.*

Item, in the yere of our Lord 1393. certaine malefactors of Wismer and Rostok, and others their complices of the Hans, wickedly and unjustly tooke from one Richard Abel of London woollen cloth, greene cloth, meale and fishes, to the value of 133.li. 6.s.

*London.*

Item, in the yeere of our Lorde 1405. about the feast of S. Michael, one Nicholas Femeer of Wismer merchant of the Hans, with the assistance of other his complices of the Hans aforesaide, wickedly and unjustly tooke from one Richard Morley citizen of London five lasts of herrings, besides 32. pounds, in the sea called Northsound.

*Colchester.*

Item, in the yeere of our Lord 1398. about the moneth of September, one Godekin Wisle, and Gerard Sleyre of Wismer and Rostok, with others of the Hans, their confederats wickedly and unjustly took out of a ship of Prussia (wherof the master was named Rorebek) from John Seburgh merchant of Colchester two packes of woollen cloth, to the value of an 100. markes: from Stephan Flispe, and John Plumer merchants of the same towne two packes of woollen cloth, to the value of 60. pounds: from Robert Wight merchant of the same towne, two packes of woollen cloth to the value of an 100. marks: from William Munde merchant of the same towne, two fardels of woollen cloth, worth 40.li.

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& from John Dawe, and Thomas Cornwaile merchants of the same towne, three packs of woollen cloth, worth 200. marks. Moreover they tooke and imprisoned certaine English men, which were in the said ship, namely William Fubborne servant unto John Diere, Thomas Mersh servant unto Robert Wight, which Thomas paid for his ransome 20. nobles of English money, William Munde merchant of the towne aforesaide, which William, by reason of the extremity of that imprisonment, lost the sight of his eyes, and Thomas Cornwaile, merchant of the foresaide Towne, which Thomas paide for his raunsome twentie nobles.

Item, in the yeere of our Lorde 1394. certaine male-factors of Wismer and Rostok, upon the coastes of Denmarke and Norway, beneath Scawe, and at Anold, tooke Thomas Adams and John Walters merchants of Yermouth: and Robert Caumbrigge and Reginald Leman merchants of Norwich, in a certaine shippe of Elbing in Prussia (whereof one Clays Goldesmith was master) with divers woollen clothes of the saide Thomas, John, Robert, and Reginald, to the value of one thousande marks English, and carried the persons and goods aforesaide, away with them: and the said Thomas, John, Robert, and Reginald they imprisoned at Courtbuttres-sow, and there detained them, untill they paide an hundred markes for their redemption. [I. 168.]

Item in the yeere of our Lorde 1401. some of the inhabitants of Wismer and of Rostok wickedly tooke at Longsound in Norway, a certaine shippe of West-Stowe in Zeland (the Master whereof was one Gerard Dedissen) laden with diverse goods and marchandises of John Hughson of Yermouth, namely with the hides of oxen and of sheepe, with butter, masts, sparres, boordes, questingstones and wilde werke, to the value of an hundred marks, and do as yet detaine the said things in their possession, some of the Hans being their assistants in the premisses.

Item, in the yeere of our Lorde 1402. certaine of Yermouth.

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the Hans, of Rostok, and of Wismer, tooke upon the coast of England, neere unto Plimmouth a certaine barge called the Michael of Yarmouth (whereof Hugh ap Fen was the owner, and Robert Rigweys the master) laden with bay salt, to the quantitie of 130. wayes, and with a thousand canvasse clothes of Britaine, and doe as yet detaine the saide goods in their possession, the said Hugh being endamaged, by the losse of his ship, and of his goods aforesaid 800. nobles and the foresaid Master and the mariners loosing, in regard of their wages, canvas, and armour, 200. nobles.

*Yarmouth.*

Item, in the yeere of our Lord 1405. certaine malefactors of Wismer wickedly and unjustly tooke, in a certaine port of Norway called Selaw, a ship of Yarmouth (the owner whereof was William Oxney and the master Thomas Smith) laden with salt, cloth, and salmon, to the value of 40. pound, and doe as yet detaine the said ship and goods in their possession, some of the Hans their confederates ayding and assisting them at the same time.

*Cley.*

Item, in the yeere of our Lord 1395. one Godekin Mighel, Clays Scheld, Stertebeker, and other their accomplices of the Hans tooke upon the sea a certaine ship of one John Dulwer of Cley, called the Friday (whereof Laurence Tuk of Cley was master) and conveighed the said ship unto Mastrond in Norway, and the saide Master and mariners they robbed of divers commodities, namely of artillery, furniture, and salt fishes being in the same ship, to the value of 500. nobles.

*Cley.*

Item, in the yeere of our Lord 1395. Godekin Mighel, Clays Scheld, Stertebeker, and other their accomplices of the Hans, unlawfully tooke upon the sea a certaine ship of one William Bets of Cley called the Margaret (wherein Robert Robines was master) and conveyed the ship it self unto Mawstrond in Norway, and there robbed the master and his partners of divers commodities, namely of artillery, furniture, and salt fishes, to the value of 400. nobles, and one of the said masters mates they maliciously drowned.

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Item, in the yere of our Lord 1395. about the feast *Cley.* of the nativitie of S. John Baptist, the forenamed Godekin and Stertebeker, with others their accomplices of the Hans, unlawfully took upon the sea a certain ship of Nicholas Steyhard and John Letis of Cley called the Nicholas (wherof John Prest was master) and conveyed the said ship unto Mawstrond, and there robbed the said master and his companie of divers commodities, namely of furniture and salt fishes, being in the said ship, to the value of 320. nobles.

Item, in the yeere of our Lord 1395. about the feast *Cley.* aforesaid, the said Godekins and Stertebeker, & their companions of the Hans unjustly took upon the sea a certaine ship of Thomas Peirs of Cley called the Isabel (whereof William Noie was master) and conveyed it unto Mawstrond, and there robbed the said master and his company of divers commodities, as namely of furniture, and salt fishes, being in the said ship, to the value of 406. nobles.

Item, in the yeere next above mentioned, upon the *Cley.* Saterday, about the foresaid feast, the forenamed Godekins and Stertebeker, and other their accomplices of the Hans unlawfully took upon the sea, a certain ship of one Thomas Lyderpole of Cley, called the Helena, wherein Robert Alwey was master, and also wickedly and unjustly drowned in the bottom of the sea divers commodities, as namely salt fishes, together with the ship it selfe.

Item, in the yeere of our Lord 1398. about the feast *Cley.* of S. Michael the archangel, the foresaid Godekin & Stertebeker, with other their confederats of the Hans, took at Langsound in Norway a certain crayer of one Thomas Motte of Cley, called the Peter, (wherein Thomas Smith was master) & the foresaid crayer they wickedly and unjustly caried away, being worth 280. nobles.

Item, in the yeere of our Lord 1395. about the feast *Wiveton.* of the nativitie of S. John Baptist, the forenamed Godekins and Stertebeker, and others of the Hans unjustly tooke a certain ship of Simon Durham, called the

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Dogger-ship, and the Peter of Wiveton, laden with salt fishes (whereof John Austen was master) upon the coast of Denmarke. And they caried away the saide Dogger, with the furniture thereof, and the foresaid salt fishes, to the value of 170. pound. Moreover, the master, and 25. mariners in the same ship they maliciously slew,  
[I. 169.] and a certaine ladde of the saide Dogger they caried with them into Wismer.

*Wiveton.* Item, in the foresaid yeere, and about the feast aforesaid, the forenamed Godekins and Stertebeker, with other their complices, unjustly tooke upon the sea a certayne ship of Thomas Lyderpole, and John Coote of Wiveton: and the master and mariners which were in the saide shippe, they villanously slue, among whom they put to death one Simon Andrew, the godsonne, nephew, and servant of the foresaid Simon Durham. Which ship, with the goods and furniture that were therein was worth 410. nobles.

*Wiveton.* Item, in the very same yeere, about the feast aforesaid, the forenamed Godekins and Stertebeker & other their complices wickedly spoiled a certayne ship of the foresaid Simon Durham called the Dogger, wherein Gervase Cat was master, lying at an anker, while the companie were occupied about fishing, and likewise unjustly tooke away with them the salt fishes, and furniture of the said ship. Moreover, the master and his company that were in the said Dogger they beate and wounded, so that they utterly lost their fishing for that yeere, the master and his said companie being endamaged thereby, to the summe of 200. nobles.

*Wiveton.* Item, in the yere of our Lord 1396. the foresaid Godekins and Stertebeker, and other their complices unjustly tooke upon the sea a certain crayer, called the Buss of Zeland, which one John Ligate marchant, and servant unto the forenamed Simon Durham had laden in Prussia, on the behalfe of the said Simon, to saile for England, and spoiled the said craier, and also tooke and caried away with them the goods and marchandises

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of the said Simon, being in the foresaid ship, to the value of 66. pounds.

Item, in the yeere of our Lord 1397. certaine malefactors of Wismer and Rostok, with certaine others of the Hans, tooke a crayer of one Peter Cole of Zeland, called the Busschip, which Alan Barret the servant and factor of the foresaid Simon Durham had laden with mastes, sparres, and other marchandize, for the behalfe of the said Simon, and unjustly tooke from thence the goods of the said Simon, to the value of 24. pounds, and caried the same away.

Item, in the yeere of our Lord 1394. certaine malefactors of Wismer and others of the Hans unjustly tooke upon the sea, and caried away with them a packe of woollen cloth of the foresaid Simon, worth 42. pounds, out of a certain crayer of one Thomas Fowler of Lenne being laden and bound for Dantzic in Prussia.

Item, pitifully complaining the merchants of Lenne *Lenne.* doe avouch, verifie, & affirme, that about the feast of S. George the martyr, in the yeere of our Lord 1394. sundry malefactors and robbers of Wismer & Rostok, and others of the Hans, with a great multitude of ships, arrived at the towne of Norbern in Norway, and tooke the said town by strong assault, and also wickedly and unjustly took al the merchants of Lenne there residing with their goods and cattels, and burnt their houses and mansions in the same place, and put their persons unto great ransoms: even as by the letters of safeconduct delivered unto the said merchants it may more evidently appeare, to the great damage and impoverishment of the merchants of Lenne: namely, Inprimis they burnt there 21. houses belonging unto the said merchants, to the value of 440. nobles. Item, they tooke from Edmund Belyetere, Thomas Hunt, John Brandon, and from other merchants of Lenne, to the value of 1815. pounds.

21. houses of  
English mer-  
chants burnt  
at Norbern in  
Norway.

[Concerning

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Concerning this surprise Albertus Krantzius in the sixt book of his history of Norway, and the 8. Chapter writeth in maner following.

*The Vitalians.* **I**N the meane while Norway enjoyed peace under the government of a woman: until Albertus king of Suecia, who had now seven yeeres continued in captivity under Queen Margaret, was to be set at liberty. Which, when the common souldiers of Rostok & Wismer, called the Vitalians perceived, (who, whilst their king was holden captive, in the right of the forenamed cities, for the behalfe of their lord the king being prince of Mekleburg by birth, undertooke and waged warre al the time of his captivitie) banding their forces together, they resolved, at their own costs & charges, but in the right of the said cities, to saile into the 3. kingdoms, and to take such spoiles as they could lay hold on. These common souldiers therfore, seeing an end of their tyrannical and violent dealing to approch, sailed into Norway, unto the towne of Norbern, being a mart town for al the marchants of Germanie: who transporting fishes from thence, doe bring thither marchandises of all kinds, especially corne, unto the scarcitie wherof, unlesse it be brought out of other countreys, that kingdome (as we have said) is very much subject. Departing out of their ships and going on shore, they set upon the towne, and by fire and sword they easily compelled the inhabitants dwelling in weake wodden houses, to give place. Thus these Vitalians entring and surprising the towne conveyed such spoiles unto their ships as them pleased, and having laden their ships with those booties, they returned home frolike unto the ports of their own cities. Without all respect, they robbed and rifled the goods, aswel of the Germanes, as of the Noruagians: and like lewde companions, wasting and making havock of all things, prooved themselves never the wealthier. For it is not the guise of such good fellowes to store up or to preserve

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ought. The citizens, at the first, seemed to be inriched: howbeit afterward, (no man misdoubting any such calamitie) goods ill gotten were worse spent. Thus farre Krantzius.

Item, pitifully complaining, the foresaide merchants *Lenne*. avouch, verifie, and affirme, that upon the 14. day after the feast of S. George, in the yeere of our Lord next above written, as 4. ships of Lenne, laden with cloth, wine, and other marchandises, were sailing upon the maine sea, with all the goods and wares conteined in them, for Prussia, sundry malefactors of Wismer and Rostok, with others of the Hans, being in divers ships, came upon them, and by force of armes and strong hand tooke the said ships, with the goods and marchandises contained in them: and some of the people which were in the saide foure ships, they slew, some they spoyled, and others they put unto extreame ransomes. And caryng away with them those foure ships with the commodities and marchandise therin, they parted stakes therwith, as them listed, to the great impoverishment & losse of the said merchants of Lenne, namely in cloth of William Silesden, Tho. Waterden, Joh. Brandon, Joh. Wesenham, & other merchants of Lenne, to the value of 3623.li. 5.s. 11.d.

Item, pitifully complaining the foresaid merchants doe *Lenne*. affirme, that one Henry Lambolt and other his adherents, in the yeere of our Lord 1396. tooke upon the maine sea betweene Norway and Scaw, one crayer laden with osmunds, and with divers other marchandises, perteining unto John Brandon of Lenne, to the summe and value of 443.li. 4.s. 2.d. Moreover, they tooke from John Lakingay 4. lasts and an halfe of osmunds, to the value of 220.lib. 10.s.

Item, the foresaid merchants complaine, that certain *Lenne*. malefactors of Wismer, with other their complices of the Hans, in the yeere of our Lord 1396. tooke from Thomas Ploket of Lenne, out of a certainte ship sailing upon the maine sea towards Sconeland (whereof James

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Snycop was master) cloth and other marchandise, to the summe and value of 13.lib. 13.s. 4.d.

*Lenne.* Item, the above-named marchants complaine saying, that certaine malefactors of Wismer, with others of the Hans society, in the yere of our Lord 1397. wickedly and unjustly took out of a certaine ship of Dantzic (whereof Laurence van Russe was master) from Ralph Bedingam of Lenne, one fardel of cloth worth 52.li. 7.s. 6.d. Also, for the ransome of his servant, 8.li. 6.s. 8.d. Item, they tooke from Thomas Earle divers goods, to the value of 24. pounds.

*Lenne.* Item, the foresaid marchants complaine, that certaine malefactors of Wismer & Rostok, with others of the Hans, in the yeere of our Lord 1399. wickedly & unjustly tooke one crayer pertayning unto John Lakinglich of Lenne, laden with divers goods and marchandise pertaining unto sundry marchants of Lenne, namely from the forenamed John one fardel of cloth, and one chest full of harneis, and other things, to the value of 90.lib. Item, they took out of the foresaid ship from Roger Hood, one fardel of cloth, and one chest with divers goods, to the value of 58.lib. Item, from John Pikeron, one fardell of cloth, and one chest with divers goods, to the value of 440.lib. Item, from Andrew Purser one fardell of cloth, and one chest with divers commodities therein, to the value of ten pounds.

*Lenne.* Item, the above-named marchants complaine saying, that certaine malefactors of Wismer & Rostok, and others of the Hans, namely, Godekin Michel, Henrie van Hall de Stertebeker, with other of their confederates, in the yeere of our Lord 1399. wickedly and unjustly took from John Priour of Lenne, out of the ship of Michael van Burgh, namely 160. nests of masers, worth 100.lib. 13.s. 4.d. Item, 30. furres rigges of Kaleber woorth 13.s. 4.d. a piece, the summe totall amounting to 20.li. Item, 20. furres wombys of Kalebre worth &c. Item, one girdle of silver, and one dagger adorned with silver worth 30.s. Item, two coates, and one long jacket, and

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other goods, to the value of 30.s. Item, he paide for his ransome 4.lib. 13.s. 4.d.

Unto all and singular the articles above-written, the ambassadors of England aforesaid do further adde, that the doers and authors of the damages, injuries, and robberies set down in the articles above written, (of whom some are named in particular, and others in general) performed and committed all those outrages, being hired thereunto at the expenses and charges of the common societies of the cities aforesaid. And that the inhabitants of every houshold in the foresaide cities (ech man according to his ability) wittingly & purposely set foorth one, two, or more men, for the very same expedition, wherein all and singular the foresaid trespasses were committed.

*Note the secret treasures of the Hans.*

The foresaid English ambassadors doe exhibite the articles above-written unto the procurators of the cities of Wismer and Rostok aforesaid: leave and libertie being alwayes reserved unto the said ambassadors, to enlarge, or to diminish, or to expound all, or every, or any of the said Articles whatsoever, so often as it shall seeme expedient unto them.

[These

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[I. 171.] These be the grievances and offences, whereat the merchants of the Hans of Almaine, comming unto, and residing in the Realme of England, doe finde themselves aggrieved, contrarie to the Articles and privileges of the Charter graunted unto them by the worthy Progenitors of the king of England that now is, and also by the saide soveraigne Lord the King, ratified, and confirmed.



Mprimis, whereas the foresaid merchants have a privilege graunted unto them by Charter, that they may, in cities, boroughs, and in other towns and villages throughout the whole realme of England, exercise traffique in grosse, as wel with the natural inhabitants of the kingdome, as with strangers, and private persons: of late, those that are free denizens in the cities, boroughs, and villages within the foresaid kingdome, do hinder and restrain all others that be strangers, foreners, and aliens, that they neither can, nor dare buy and sel with the merchants of the Hans aforesaid, to their great hinderance and losse.

Item, the foresaid merchants by vertue of their charter were wont to have and to hold Innes and mansions, for the reposing of themselves and of their goods, wheresoever they pleased in any cities, boroughs, or villages, throughout the whole kingdome: howbeit of late the foresaid merchants are not suffered to take up their mansions, contrary to the tenour of their charter.

Item, the foresaid merchants are privileged not to undergoe any other burthens or impositions, but onely to pay certaine customs, as it doeth by their charter manifestly appeare. Notwithstanding at ye same time when Simon de Moreden was maior of London, the foresaid merchants were constrained, in the ward of Dove-gate at London, to pay fifteenths, tallages, and

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other subsidies contrary to the liberties of their charter. Whereupon the saide merchants prosecuted the matter before the Council of our sovereign lord the king, insomuch that they were released from paying afterward any such tallages, fifteenths, and subsidies. Which merchants, a while after, of their owne accord and free will, gave unto the gild-hall of London an hundredth markes sterling, conditionally, that they of the citie aforesaide should not at any time after exact or demaund of the said merchants, or of their successors, any tallages, fifteenths, or subsidies, contrary to the tenor of their charter, as by records in the foresaid gild-hall, it doth more plainly appeare. Howbeit of late the officers of our lord the king, in the foresaid ward of Dove-gate, constrained the merchants aforesaid to pay tallages, fifteenths, & other subsidies. And because the saide merchants murmured and refused to pay any such contributions, alleaging their privileges, the foresaid officers arrested the goods of those said merchants (which are as yet detained upon the arrest) notwithstanding that they were released before the councel of our soveraigne lord the king, & also that they gave unto the said gild-hall one hundredth marks to be released, as it is aforesaid. And also the foresaid merchants were constrained to pay 12.d. in the pound, and of late 6.d. and other subsidies, more then their ancient customes, to the great damage of those merchants.

Item, the foresaid merchants are privileged as touching customs of wols by them bought within the realm of England, y<sup>e</sup> they are not bound to pay, over & besides their ancient customs, but onely xl.d. more then the homeborn merchants of England were wont to pay. But now ye foresaid merchants are compelled to pay for every sack of wool (besides ye ancient custom & the 40.d. aforesaid) a certain imposition called Pence for the town of Cales, namely for every sack of wool 19.d. more then the merchants of England doe pay, to their great losse, & against the liberty of their charter.

*The ancient  
customes of  
wools.*

*Pence for the  
towne of  
Cales.*

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Item, the foresaid merchants are privileged by their charter, that concerning the quantity of their marchandize brought into the realme of England (in regard whereof they are bound to pay 3.d. for the worth of every pound of silver) credit is to be given unto them for the letters of their masters and of their companies, if they were able to shew them. And if so be they had no letters in this behalfe to shew, that then credite should bee given unto themselves, and that their othe, or the othe of their attorney should be taken, without any other proof, as touching the value of their marchandize so brought in, & that thereupon they should be bound to pay customs, namely the customes of 3.d. justly for that cause to be paid. But nowe the customers of our soveraigne lorde the king put their goods to an higher rate then they ought or were woont to be: and heereupon they compell them to pay custome for their goods, at their pleasure, scanning about their freight and expenses particularly disbursed in regard of the said goods and marchandize, to the great hinderance of the said merchants, and against the tenor of their charter.

*The great  
charter of  
merchants.*

[I. 172.]

Item, the foresaid merchants by way of pitiful complaint do alleage, that whereas the worthy progenitors of our Lord the king that now is, by vertue of the saide great charter, graunted libertie unto them to pay the customes of certain clothes, namely of skarlet, and cloth died in grayne, and of other clothes of assise, which were by them to be caried out of the realme of England, even as by their foresaid Charter it doeth more plainly appeare: and whereas our soveraigne lord the king that now is (ratifying and confirming the saide charter, and being willing that they shoulde have more especiall favour shewed unto them) granted unto them by their Charter, that the said marchants should be exempted and freed from all custome and imposition of small clothes, as in pieces and in narrow clothes which were not of assise, and in such other clothes of like qualitie: yet of late the Customers of our Lorde the King that nowe is, not allow-

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*A speciall Charter.*

ing their saide speciall Charter so graunted unto the merchants aforesaid, do compel them to pay for straight clothes and for pieces of clothes which are not of assise, (together with other demands particularly & severally made) as great custome as if the clothes were full out of assise. Moreover also of late, the customers of the smal or pety custome & of the subsidie doe demand of them custome for kersey-clothes equal unto the custome of those clothes, that be of ful assise, whereas the foresaid merchants were not wont to pay for those kerseys by vertue of their Charter, but onely according to the worth of ech pound of silver, as namely for other goods which are of golde weight: to the great hinderance of the foresaid parties, and against the manifest graunt of our soveraigne Lord the king, as it appeareth in the said speciall Charter.

*The custom  
of the pety  
custome.*

Item, the said merchants allege, that they are privileged by their Charter, if they pay custome and subsidy for their goods in the behalfe of our lord the king, at any port of England where those goods have arrived, and afterward would transport the saide goods or any part of them unto any other port within the realme aforesaid: that then they should be quite released from paying of any other custome for the same goods, if they bring a warrant that they have paide the saide custome, as is aforesaide. Of late it fortuned, that a certaine man of their societie named Nicholas Crossehaire, being a merchant of the lande of Prussia, immediatly after the concord was concluded betwene the English and the Prussians, brought unto the towne of Sandwich a shippe laden with bow-staves and other marchandize, and there well and truely paide the custome of our lord the king for all his wares: and selling there part of the same goods, he afterward transported parcel thereof in a small barke unto London, there to be solde, and caried a warrant also with him, that he had at Sandwich paid the custome due unto our lord the king: & yet (the said warrant notwithstanding) the customers of the pety custome &

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subsidy of London came & demanded custome of him at another time contrary to reason, & against the tenor of their charter: and the said Nicholas offred pledges unto them, yea, even ready money downe into their hands, until the question were discussed and determined, whether he should pay new custome or no: but this they would not doe. Then the said Nicholas brought a brief from our lord the king, to get himselfe discharged from paying the said custome: and for all that, the foresaid customers would not as yet have regard unto him, but kept the said goods within shipboord, upon the river of Thames, for the space of 15. dayes, until he had paid another custom, to the great losse of the said Nicholas, for that which he sold first at Sandwich to be delivered at London for seven nobles, he could not afterward have for it above foure nobles, and yet so was it solde, by reason of the harme which his wares had taken by lying so long upon the water, contrary to the tenor of their Charter.

Item, the said merchants do allege, that another of their company called Peter Hertson bought at Bristow certain clothes, & laded the same in a ship, to be transported for Prussia, for the which he truely paide at Bristow, the customs & subsidies due unto our sovereign lord the king: which ship with the foresaid goods arriving at London: the customers of the pety-custome and of the subsidie there would not permit the said ship with the goods to passe unto the parts aforesaid, until the said Peter had paid another custome for the same goods (the warrant, which he brought with him notwithstanding) to his great hinderance, and contrary to the tenour of their Charter.

Item, pitifully complaining the foresaid merchants allege, that wheras every merchant, bringing wares into the realm, was wont to have a schedule wherein his name was written, for a specification & certificat of the quantity of his goods in the said schedule to be found at the arrival of the ship, without paying therfore ought at all, of late the customers of the pety custome do compel them to pay

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for ech mans name written a peny, at ye arrival of their goods out of every ship wherin the said goods are found, what commodities & marchandize soever they be: whenas notwithstanding, if there be a chest or any other smal matter, there should not therfore be any custome due unto our lord the king, nor any received unto his Majesties use. In like maner do the customers of the subsidy deale. Wheras also the foresaid merchants were not wont to pay for a cocket for the conveyance & transportation of their goods out of the realme (albeit many names were written therein) more then 4.d. of late the customers of the pety custom do compel them to pay for **every** name contained in the same cocket, 4.d. and in like sort do the customers of the saide subsidy deale. Which contribution in a yere extendeth it self unto a great summe, to the unknown prejudice of our lord the king, more then any man could suppose, (for the [I. 173.] customers enjoy their fees and commodities from his Majestie that they may doe him faithfull service) and likewise to the great damage of the said marchants.

*The customers  
of the subsidie.*

Item, pitifully complaining the said merchants do allege that they are constrained to pay for subsidy, sometime 12.d. and somtime 6.d. in the pound, contrary to the tenor of their charter: and yet notwithstanding when their marchandize commeth to the wharf, the customers prolong & delay the time 3. or 4. weeks before they wil take custome for their goods, in the which space other merchants sel their goods, the customers not regarding whether the goods aforesaid take wet or no ; to the great damage aswel of our lord the king, as of the said marchants : because, if they had quicke dispatch, they might pay custome unto his Majestie oftner then they doe.

Item, the said merchants doe farther allege, that the customers of the petie custome, and of the subsidie in the port of London have appointed among themselves certaine men to seale up the goods of the saide merchants, so soon as they are arrived at the port of safetie, until the

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said goods be customed. By meanes of the which sealing, the foresaide parties doe compell the merchants abovenamed, (upon an use and custome whereof themselves have bene the authors) to paye a certaine summe of money, to the great hinderance of the sayde merchants, and contrarie to justice and to their charter. Moreover, the saide customers have ordained betweene themselves, that the saide merchants shall put or make up no cloth into fardels, to transport out of the realme, unlesse certaine men appointed by them for the same purpose bee there present, to see what maner of clothes they bee, under paine of the forfeiture of the saide goods. Also of late, when the sayde merchants would have made up such fardels, the foresayde parties assigned to be overseers refused to come, unlesse they might have for their comming some certaine summe of money, delaying and procrastinating from day to day, so long as themselves listed, to the great losse and undoing of the foresaide merchants, and contrarie to their liberties: because the foresaide customers are bound by their office to doe this, without any contribution therefore to bee paide unto them by the saide merchants: for that they doe enjoy from our soveraigne Lorde the King their fees and commodities, to the ende that they may serve him and every merchant justly and faithfully, without any contribution by them to be imposed anewe upon the sayde merchants, of custome.

Item, the said merchants doe alleage, that the customers & bailifs of the town of Southhampton do compel them to pay for every last of herrings, pitch, & sope ashes brought thither by them 2.s. more then the kings custome: and for ech hundredth of bowstaves & boords called Waghenscot, 2.d. for every hundredth of boords called Richolt, 4.d. & for al other marchandize brought by the foresaid merchants unto the same towne: which contributions they never paid at any time heeretofore, being greatly to their hinderance, and contrary to the tenour of their Charter.

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Item, the foresaid merchants do allege, that one of their company, called Albert Redewish of Prussia, bringing divers goods & marchandizes unto Newcastle upon Tine, & there payng the usual custom of 3.d. in the pound for al his wares, the bailifs of the saide towne, against all reason, exacted 7. pound sterlinc at his hands more then the custome: whereupon the foresaide merchant got a briefe from the kings majesty, for the recovery of the said 7.li. according to equity & reason: howbeit, that at the comming of the said briefe the foresaid bailifes would do nothing on his behalfe, but would have slaine their foresaid associate, contrary to their charter and priviledges.

William Esturmy knight, & John Kington canon of Lincolne, being by ye most mighty prince & lord, L. Henry by Gods grace K. of England & France & lord of Ireland, sufficiently deputed and appointed to parle, treate, & agree w<sup>t</sup> the common society of ye marchants of the Hans of Dutchland or Almain, concerning & about the redressing & reformation of unjust attempts happening between our said soveraign L. the king his liege people & subjects on the one part, & between the common society aforesaid, the cities, towns, & particular persons therof on the other part: do (for the behalf of our said sovraign L. the king, with a mind & intention to have al & singular ye things underwritten to come to the knowledge of the said common society) intimate, declare, & make known unto you (hono. sirs) Henr. Westhoff citizen & deputy of the city of Lubec, Henry Fredelaw, Joh. van Berk citizen of Colen, Mainard Buxtehude citizen, & deputy of the city of Hamburgh, M. Simon Clawsten clerk, sir John de Aa knight deputie of the citie of Rostok, Herman Meyer deputy of the citie of Wismar, being, as the procurators, messengers, & commissioners of the foresaid cities, assembled together at the town of Hage in Holland, with ye forenamed Will. & John in regard of the foresaid redres & reformation: that, even as our

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said sovereign L. the king his meaning is not to disturb or hinder such priviledges as have bin heretofore granted & vouchsafed unto the common society of the marchants aforesaid, by the renoumed kings of England, & the worthy progenitors of our L. the K. that now is, & by himself also under a certain form confirmed: even so he is determined (without ye prejudice of forren lawes) upon just, mature and sober deliberation, by his royll authoritie to withstand such priviledges, as by reason of the abuse thereof, have bene infinitely prejudiciale unto himselfe and his subjects.

Inprimis the said ambassadours doe affirme as afore, that whereas all and every the Marchants of the said company, as often as they would, were, both in the Realme of England, and in other territories & dominions subject unto our soveraigne lord the king, admitted and suffered (according to the tenor of the forenamed priviledges granted unto them) freely, friendly and securely to traffique and converse with any of his Majesties liege people and subjects whatsoever, or with other people of whatsoever nation living in the realme of England, or in the dominions aforesaid: the said common society of marchants by their publike & deliberate common counsel did appoint & ordain, y' no society in any cities, townes, or places, neither yet any particular man of any such society (there being no lawfull or reasonable cause why) shoulde in any wise admit any marchants of the realm of England resorting unto their cities or other places for marchandise, to enjoy intercourse of traffike: but that the saide English marchants should bee altogether excluded from all traffike and mutuall conversation among them, by denouncing and inflicting grievous penalties of money as well upon cities as other places, and upon particular marchants also of the foresaid societie practising the contrary.

Item, that immediatly after, the foresaid parties enacting and ordaining published their sayde statute and

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ordinance, in all kingdomes, provinces, partes, cities, and townes, wherin any marchants of the said societie were conversant.

Item, that after that publication, the statute and ordinance aforesaid by every of the marchants of the forenamed society were inviolably observed.

Item, that the said statute and ordinance hath bene so rigorously put in execution, that whereas immediatly after certayne English marchants with their ships, mariners, and marchandise beeing in a certayne part of one of the principall cities of the foresaide societie, utterly destitute of meate, drinke, and money, publikely offred to sell their wollen clothes of England, onely to provide themselves of necessary victuals: yet the marchants of the saide citie, stoutly persisting in their statute and ordinance aforesaid, straightly prohibited the buying of such clothes, unchristianly denying meate and drinke unto the said English marchants.

Item, the foresaid society decreed and ordained, that no merchant of the saide company should in any place or countrey whatsoever, buy any woollen clothes of the realme or dominion of England (albeit offered by others and not by English men) or, having bought any, should, after the terme prefixed, sel them, imposing grievous pecuniary mulcts, besides the forfeiture of the clothes so bought or sold, upon them that would attempt the contrary.

Item, that after the said statute and ordinance, the foresaide societie decreed, that all marchants of the said companie, having among their wares and marchandise any woollen clothes made in England, should either sell the saide clothes, or within a short space then limited should, under penaltie of forfeiting the said clothes, utterly renounce the use and commoditie thereof: Notwithstanding a grievous penaltie of money being imposed upon the violaters of the same statute.

Item, that the statutes and ordinances aforesaid might with more speed and celerity be put in execution, the

*The Hans  
societie deter-  
mineth the  
overthrow of  
English mar-  
chants.*

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said authors and publishers thereof imagining, according to their desire, that by this meanes an utter extirpation and overthrow of English merchants might, yea & of necessity must ensue: upon their serious & long pre-meditated deliberation, straitely commanded & enjoyned, under pain of losing the benefit of all privileges, where-soever, or by the princes of what lands, or the Magis-trates of what Cities or townes soever vouchsafed unto the said common societie, that not only the aldermen of that society in al places throughout the realme of Eng-land, but also al other merchants of the said company, after the maner of marchants conversing in the saide Realme, should, without exception of persons, utterly abstain from all intercourse of traffike with the marchants of the realme aforesaid: yea, and that they shoulde depart out of the said kingdome within a very short space limited. For the dispatching of al which premisses without delay, it was according to their commandement effectually provided.

*Statutes  
against Eng-  
lish marchants  
in Norway and  
in Suedland.*

Item, that the society aforesaid hath approved divers very unreasonable statutes & ordinances, made & pub-lished by the marchants of the same society residing in the kingdoms of Norway and Swedland, to the great prejudice of the kingdome of England, and the mar-chants thereof: and as yet both covertly and expresly do approve the same, unjustly putting them in daily execution.

[I. 175.]

Item, wheras in the privileges & indulgences granted by ye renoumed princes somtimes kings of England, ye worthy progenitors of our sovereign lord the king y<sup>t</sup> now is, unto the society aforesaid, it is provided, y<sup>t</sup> the said marchants shal not avow any man which is not of their company, nor shal not colour his goods and mar-chandise under their company: whereas also in the confirmation of the sayd priviledges made by our soveraigne lord that nowe is, it is manifestly provided, that the marchants of the Hans towns, under the colour of their priviledges in England, shall not upon paine of

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the perpetuall frustration and revocation of the foresayd privilegges, receive any stranger of any other towne in their liberties, by whom the kings custome may in any sort be withholden or diminished: & yet the contrary unto al these provisoes hath bin every yere, for these 20. yeres or thereabout notoriously practised and committed, as well joynly by the generall counsell, and toleration of the foresayd society, as also severally by the advise and permission of divers particular cities of the foresayd Hans company to the great diminution of his majesties custome, the estimation whereof the foresayd ambassadors are not able at this present fully to declare. But that all occasions of the last above mentioned diminution may bee prevented for the time to come, the sayd ambassadors doe demand to have from the foresayd societie a declaration in writing, what and what maner of territories, cities, townes, villages or companies they be, for which the sayd society challengeth and pretendeth, that they ought to enjoy the privilegges granted unto their marchants, as is above mentioned.

*How many &  
which be the  
Hans townes.*

Moreover, it is required by the foresaid ambassadors, if the societie aforesayd hath not decreed nor ordayneid the things above written, that the names of the cities and places decreeing and ordaining such statutes & ordinances, may by the sayd common society either now or at some other times and places convenient for the same purpose, be expressed and set downe in writing.

A letter of Henry the fourth king of England &c. unto Frater Conradus de Jungingen the master generall of Prussia.

HEnrie &c. to the most noble and mighty personage of sacred religion Fr: Conradus de Jungingen Master general of the order of the Dutch knights of S. Marie, our most deare friend, greeting, and continual perfection of amity.

When as your messengers and ambassadors were of late personally present in Holland, and there expected

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the arrival of our ambassadors untill the first day of the moneth of November last expired, that there might bee by way of friendly conference a remedie provided in regard of certaine injuries pretended to be offered, by both our subjects one against another, for the publique commoditie of both parts, we were determined to have sent unto Dordract, at the foresaid daye, our welbeloved and faithfull knight William Sturmy, and our welbeloved clerke John Kington, upon our ambassage-affayres: having as yet in our desires, for a peaceable ending of the matter, (which, our foresayd ambassadors, by reason of the shortnes of time, or the finding out of some other remedie and happy conclusion of all and singular the foresaid attempts concerning the principall busines, could by no meanes at that instant attaine unto) that upon some other more convenient day (to the end your ambassadors might not returne home altogether frustrate of their expectation) there might be, after the wonted friendly maner, a conference & agreement with your foresayd ambassadors, even as by other letters of ours directed unto your sayd ambassadors the second day of the moneth of November aforesayd wee have delivered our mind unto them. But it fortuned not long before the departure of your ambassadors into their owne countrey, that no sufficient shipping could be found wherein our sayd ambassadors might have secure and safe passage unto Dordract, or Middleburgh, neither was it thought that they should get any passage at all, till the ships at Middleborough were returned into our kingdome, by the force whereof they might be the more strongly wafted over. And so by reason of the departure of your ambassadours, all matters remaine in suspense till such time as the sayd ambassadors shall againe meeete with ours to adde perfection unto the busines as yet imperfect. Wherefore (our friend unfainedly beloved) desiring from the bottome of our heart that the integritie of love, which hath from auncient times taken place betweene our & your subjects, may in time to come

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also be kept inviolable, we have thought good once again to send one of our foresaid ambassadors, namely William Esturmy knight to Dordract, giving him charge thither to make haste, and there to stay, till some of your messengers, at your commandement doe in time convenient repaire unto that place, there (by Gods assistance) to bring the matter unto an happy conclusion. May it please you therefore of your unfayned friendship, without all inconvenience of delay, to returne, not unto us, but unto our forenamed knight an answere in writing, what your will and determination is. Neither let it seeme strange unto you, that we have not at this present sent our forenamed John Kington clerke together with the sayd William: for the cause of his abode with us is, that he may in the meane season employ his care and diligence about those matters which must be preparatives for the finall conclusion of the foresayd busines. Honorable sir, and most deare friend, we doe most heartily wish increase of prosperity and joy unto your person. Given in our palace of Westminster the 14. day of Feb. in the yeare of our Lord 1407.

1407.

To the right noble and valiant knight Sir [I. 176.]  
William Sturmy sent at this present by the  
most souvereigne King of England &c. as his  
ambassadour unto Dordract, his most sincere  
friend.

HOnorable sir, our most entier friend, wee received the royll letters of the most mighty prince and lord, our lord the king of England and France and lord of Ireland, sent unto us under the date of the 14. day of February (which we received at our castle of Marienburg the 11. of April) containing, amongst other matters, that his Majesties purpose was once againe to sende one of his ambassadors, namely your selfe our very sincere friend unto Dordract, giving you in charge that you would make haste thither & there stay, untill

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some of our subjects might at our commandement, in convenient time repaire unto the same place, there (by Gods assistance) to bring our matters unto a happy conclusion. And then he requested that wee should without delay write our determination unto you, as the conclusion of the said letter importeth. Howbeit (our most deare friend) the treaties & conferences about the redresse or reformation of unjust attempts committed by the subjects of our sayd lord the king & our subjects, one against another, are both on our behalfe, and on the behalfe of the common societie of the Hans marchants, hitherto had, made, and continued common. And so our commissioners upon our full and absolute commandement, shal, for the managing of these and of other affaires of the foresaid societie, many waies urgent and difficult, upon the feast of our Lords Ascension next to come, meet with the said societie at Lubec, there to give notice what they have determined to conclude in this present busines & in others for their owne behalfe. For we wil give our ambassadours which are there to appeare, streightly in charge that according to the kings request aforesayde they doe without delay procure an answere to be written unto your honour concerning the determination of the foresayd societie. Given at the place and upon the day above named, in the yeare of our Lord 1407.

Fr. Wernherus de Tettingen, commander in Elbing, general vice-master and lieutenant in the roome of the Master generall of the Dutch knights of the Order of S. Marie &c. of late deceased.

## KING HENRY IV.'S LETTERS

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The letters of Henry the 4. king of England &c.  
unto Ulricus de Jungingen Master generall of  
Prussia, 1408. wherein he doth ratifie and  
accept the last agreement made at Hage in  
Holland.

Henry &c. unto the honourable and religious per-  
sonage Fr. Ulricus de Jungingen Master generall  
of the Dutch knights of S. Marie &c. our most deare  
iend, greeting and dayly increase of our accustomed  
nity and friendship. We doe by these presents give  
our honour to understand, that our faithfull & wel-  
eloved William Esturmy knight, and Master John  
ington clerke, our ambassadors and messengers sent  
f late on our behalfe, unto the presence of your pre-  
cessour for the redressing of certaine grievances and  
amages being contrary to justice offered against us and  
ur liege subjects by the people & subjects of your  
redecessors, & against them also by our subjects as it  
aforsayd, in friendly maner to be procured, of late  
eturning out of the parts of Alemain made relation unto  
s and to our counsell, that having conferred with your  
renamed predecessor about the foresayd affayres, the  
articulars following were at length concluded: namely  
rst of all, that at a certaine day and place they should  
eete in Holland with his ambassadors and messengers,  
hold a friendly conference between them about the  
edressing and reformation of the grievances and damages  
foresayd: and that they should by the equall waight  
f diligent examination ponder, & in the balance of justice  
iscusse & define al & singular the foresaid grievances  
& damages inflicted on both parts. Howbeit at length  
fter sundry prorogations then made & continued on this  
ehalfe, our ambassadors & messengers aforsaid upon  
he 28. of August last past, assembling themselves for  
our part at the towne of Hage in Holland, the hon. &  
discreete personages Arnold Heket burgomaster of the

*A meeting at  
Hage the 28.  
of August  
1407.*

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[I. 177.]

towne of Dantzik, & John Crolowe, for the behalfe of your subjects of Prussia, and Tidman de Meule, & John Epenscheid for the behalfe of Livonia, being assembled as messengers and commissioners about the redresse and reformation aforesayd, did then and there demaund in certaine articles, of our ambassadours and messengers abovenamed 25034. nobles & half a noble, for the grievances & damages offered (as it was then said) to your subjects of Prussia, and 24082. nobles, 12.s. 8d. in recompense of the damages offered unto those your subjects of Livonia. And when the substance of those articles about the grievances & losses aforesayd was by the sayd ambassadours and messengers throughly examined and discussed, by their generall consent it was finally agreed, that your subjects, in consideration of all and singular the foresayd grievances and damages offered unto them by our people, should within three yeares after the feast of Easter next ensuing, at three equal payments receive from us, namely they of Prussia, 8957. nobles, and they of Livonia 22496. nobles, sixe pence, halfe peny, farthing, and no more, so that we our selves thought good to condescend thereunto. Howbeit, forasmuch as certaine other articles of your subjects of Prussia, and also certaine articles in the behalfe of our subjects containing grievous complaints in them, being propounded before the ambassadours & messengers aforesaid, for the attaining of reformation in regard of the damages & grievances offered on both parts, could not as then, for the great obscurity of divers of the sayd articles, and also for want of sufficient prooфе at the last meeting appointed and held by the foresayd ambassadours at the towne of Hage in Holland, sufficiently to be examined, discussed, and defined, it was agreed upon by the ambassadours and messengers of both partes, that from the 15. day of October then last expired unto the feast of Easter now next ensuing, and from thenceforth within one whole yere immediatly following, the plain-tives of both parts should throughly declare before our

## KING HENRY IV.'S LETTERS

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chancelour of England for the time being, the foresayd obscurities concerning the substance of their articles, and that they should, for the obtaining of execution, and complement of justice at our sayd chancelours hands, peremptorily minister necessary probations, under paine of perpetuall exclusion from the petition of those things which are contayned in the articles above mentioned.

Provided always, that if at the last it shall be by lawfull proofes made manifest concerning the summes above written or any part or parcell thereof, that due satisfaction hath beene made to him or them unto whom it was due, or that those goods of and for the which complaint hath bene made on the behalfe of your subjects have pertained or doe appertaine unto others, or any other just, true, and reasonable cause may lawfully bee alledged, why the payment of all the foresayd summes or any of them ought not to be performed: that then so much only is to be cut off or deducted from the sayd summes as shall be found to be already payd or to pertaine unto others, or else upon some true, just, and reasonable cause (as is aforesayd) not to be due. We therefore considering that the sayd friendly conference, and the finall agreement ensuing thereupon are agreeable unto reason and equitie, doe, for our part ratifie and willingly accept the very same conference and agreement. And forasmuch as it hath bene always our desire, and is as yet our intention, that the league of amity and the integrarie of love, which hath of olde time bene observed betweene our and your subjects, may in times to come perpetually remaine inviolable, and that your and our people may hereafter, not onely for the good of our common weale but also for the commodity and peace of both parts, according to their woonted maner, assemble themselves and enjoy the faithfull and mutuall conversation one of another: we will cause in our citie of London, with the summe of 8957. nobles satisfaction to bee made unto the Prussians, and with the summe of 22496. nobles, sixe pence, halfe peny, farthing, recom-

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

pense to be performed unto the Livonians, in regard of the damages and injuries (which in very deede proceeded not of our consent) by our subjects offered unto them, as it is afore sayd, and within three yeares after the feast of Easter next ensuing the sayd summes of money to bee payed at three payments, and by three equall portions. Conditionally that unto our subjects which be endamaged correspondent satisfaction be likewise on your part within the terme of the foresayd three yeeres performed, with paying the summes of 766. nobles and of 4535. nobles, demaunded on our behalfe, and also with the payment of such summes as within one yeere immediately ensuing the feast of Easter aforesayd, shalbe found by sufficient declarations and proofes to be made on the behalfe of our subjects (as is aforesayd) to be due. Even as we in like maner will make satisfaction unto your subjects within our citie aforesayd. Now as touching the request of your ambassadors and of the Livonians, whereby we were required to procure some holesome remedy for the soules of certaine drowned persons, as conscience and religion seemeth to chalenge (in regard of whom we are moved with compassion, and do for their sakes heartily condole their mishaps) you are (our entier friend) of a certaintie to understand, that after we shall be by your letters advertized of the number, state, and condition of the sayd parties drowned, we will cause suffrages of prayers and divers other holesome remedies profitable for the soules of the deceased and acceptable to God and men, religiously to be ordained and provided : upon condition, that for the soules of our drowned countrey men there be the like remedie provided by you. The almighty grant unto your selfe and unto your whole Order, that you may prosperously triumph over the enemies of Christ his crosse. Given under our privie seale at our palace of Westminster the 26. of March, in the yere of our Lord 1408. and in the ninth yere of our reigne.

## THE PRUSSIAN LETTERS

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1408.

The letters of Fr: Ulricus Master of Prussia directed unto the king of England, signifying that he is contented with the agreements concluded by his messengers at Hage.

[I. 178.]

To the most renowmed prince and mighty lord L Henrie king of England and France, and lord of Ireland, our most gracious lord.



Nto your highnes pleasure at all assaies humbly recommending my voluntarie service &c. Most renowmed king, mighty prince, and gracious lord, we received of late with great reverence as it becommeth us, by our welbeloved Arnold de Dassel the bearer of these presents, your Majesties letters of late directed unto us, making mention amongst other matters of certaine appointments first made and concluded betweene the noble and worthy personages William Esturmy knight, John Kington clerke, and William Brampton citizen of London your ambassadours and messengers on the one parte, and our honorable and religious brethren, namely Conradus Lichtensten great commander, Warnherus de Tettingen chife hospitalary & commander in Elbing, and Arnold de Hacken treasurer, being the procuratours and commissioners of Fra. Conradus de Jungingen our last predecessor of famous memory on the other parte, concerning the redressing, reformation, and amendement of unjust attempts committed on both sides, at our castle of Marienburgh, and also very lately at the towne of Hage in Holland, namely the twenty eight of the moneth August in the yeare immediately past, betweene your foresayde ambassadours William Esturmy knight, and John Kington clerke, for your part, and our trusty and welbeloved commissioners and procurators, namely Arnold Hecht burgomaster of our citie of Dantzik, and

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

*Here relation  
is had unto ye-  
ting of the  
Romans.*

John Crolow citizen of the same citie, for our parte. And for our more perfect knowlege in this behalfe, our sayd commissioners made relation unto us and unto our whole counsell, that associating unto themselves our messengers of Livonia, namely, Tidman Myeul, and John Epensheid, together with your foresaid ambassa-dours and messengers, they there finally appoynted and concluded, of and about the above mentioned summes of money due on both partes, of the which mention is made in your letters aforesayd. With this speciaall proviso, that in like manner satisfaction be made in all points, both unto other of our damnified subjects of Prussia, namely such whose goods or the true value thereof have bene finally adjudged by the judges or professors of our lawes, and unto such who having brought their articles of complaints unto the audience of the most dread and mighty prince and lorde, our lord Rupertus king of the Romans alwayes most soveraigne, were in conclusion to have the estimations of their goods to be adjudged by the sentence of the sayd lord, with the advise of two of his counsellers, and also unto other of our subjects who have brought in sufficient prooфе of damages unjustly inflicted upon them by your subjects, over and besides the premisses. So that in like maner satisfaction be made unto the common societie of the Hans marchants: and by the arbitrament set downe in the conferences had at Marienburgh, of the which it was above provided and enacted on their behalfe, namely if they will rest contented with our subjects in the courses and meanes then concluded. If not, we intend not at all to adhere unto them in this behalfe. Afterward our messengers aforesayd, both they of Prussia and of Livonia demanded convenient, just, and speedy satisfaction, with the payment of all and singular the summes above mentioned, due unto both parts (so farre foorth as equity and reason would yeeld unto, for the recompense of the parties injured and endamaged on both sides) to be made within one whole

## THE PRUSSIAN LETTERS

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yere accompting from the feast of Easter now last expired unto the very same feast next to come in the yere immediatly following, & that in three several termes of payment, by three portions of the said summes equally to be divided, at the towne of Bruges in Flanders as being a place indifferent for all parties, in maner and forme as it was before at Marienburgh required and stoode upon: namely that reformation, reparation, and amendement of all unjust attempts committed on both parts ought to bee performed within one yere. Howbeit contrariwise your ambassadors aforesyd decreed that the sayd satisfaction should be performed unto the parties injured of both parts within three yeeres, beginning to accompt from the feast of Easter last past. And when your ambassadours were not contented with the maner of satisfaction set downe by our men, nor our commissioners were willing in any sort to consent unto that course which was thought convenient by your ambassadors, the honorable messengers of the sea-townes of the Hans being there at that time present, made a motion that the foresayd satisfaction might be performed within two yeeres and an halfe, accompting from the feast of Easter last past, often before mentioned: yet under a certaine protestation, namely if both parties should agree unto that forme of satisfaction, and if they should thinke good finally and conclusively to yeeld their consent unto it. Which kind of satisfaction also conceived by the messengers, your sayd ambassadours without giving notice therof unto your royll Majestie, refused finally to approve; being rather desirous to make a true & faithfull report of the sayd forme of satisfaction last above mentioned unto your kingly highnesse, and that in such sorte, that (as they hoped) effectuall satisfaction and payment of all and singuler the summes due and to bee due on both partes should more conveniently and speedily bee performed. Whereupon we might be put in good hope, that more speedy and convenient

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appointments of termes, for the sayd satisfaction friendly on both parts to be performed in, would have proceeded from your bountifull and gracious clemencie. And in very deede (most mighty prince) albeit it was never the meaning of our foresayd predecessor, so far foorth as these affayres concerned him, to protract and delay the execution of the sayd busines so many and such long distances of time, and that for divers respects, both because restitution unto the parties robbed consisted herein, and also because the sayd restitutions and satisfactions are to be made unto poore people, widowes, orphanes, and other miserable creatures, diversly and miserably slaine and oppressed: notwithstanding we being moved with hearty & fervent zeale and speciall affection unto your royll crowne of England, and having due regard and consideration of your most excellent Majestie, upon the advise of our honourable brethren our counsellors, doe thankfully receive, & by the tenour of these presents totally ratifie and approve such satisfactions of the foresayd summes howsoever due unto our subjects both Prussians and Livonians, in friendly sorte to be performed at such times and seasons limited and prefixed by your highnes as are expressed in your majesties letters, and also of other summes which within one yeare immediately ensing after the feast of Easter last past, by sufficient proofes to be made on their part before your chancelour at your citie of London shall be found due unto them. Conditionally that without inconvenience of delay and impediment they be performed as they ought to be, according to the premisses. In like maner also we our selves within the termes of payment above mentioned will procure satisfaction to be without fayle perfourmed unto your subjects endamaged, with the summe of 766. nobles, being in regard of their losses, of the which they have given up sufficient informations, due unto them: and with other like summes also which are by sufficient proofes, within the yeare

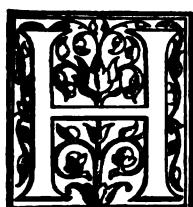
## KING HENRY IV.'S LETTERS

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aforesayd, and in maner and forme prescribed to be exhibited before our treasurer at our citie of Dantzik. The almighty vouchsafe prosperously and long time to preserve your majesties royal person. Given at *Sept. 27.* our castle of Marienburgh the 27. of September, in 1408. the yeare of our Lord 1408.

Fr. Ulricus de Jungingen master generall of the order of the Dutch knights of S. Maries hospital of Jerusalem.

The letters of king Henry the 4. sent unto  
Fr. Ulricus master general of Prussia, wherein  
he doth absolutely approve the foresaid con-  
ference holden at Hage, and treateth about  
a perpetual league and amitie to be concluded  
betweene England and Prussia.



Enry by the grace of God king of Eng-  
land and France and lord of Ireland,  
unto the noble & mighty personage of  
sacred religion Ulricus de Jungingen  
master generall of the order of the  
Dutch knights of S. Maries hospitall of  
Jerusalem, our entirely beloved friend,  
greeting and increase of unfained friendship. After  
divers conferences had in sundry places beyond the  
seas, betweene the ambassadours and messengers of your  
late predecessor and of your selfe also, on the one  
parte, and betweene our especiall ambassadors and  
messengers on the other parte, concerning reformations,  
reparations, & restitutions in certaine maner & forme  
to be performed unto our subjects of both parts, in  
regard of manifold injuries practised against them both,  
and after that, in the last conference holden by the  
ambassadours of us both at the towne of Hage in  
Holland, there was a motion made concerning a certaine  
forme of satisfaction, by way of finall conclusion in

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[I. 180.]

that behalfe : but not being as then by our ambassadours condescended unto, because they durst not proceede unto the same conclusion without our privitie, relation thereof at length being by them made before us and our counsel : we returned unto your honour an answere in writing by our letters under our privie seale, of our full purpose and intention (unto the which letters we doe at this present referre our selves, as if they were here againe expresly written) what we thought good to have done in this behalfe : so that wee also might by your friendly letters be certaynly informed of your will and expresse consent, being likewise conformable unto your foresayd intention. Nowe whereas since that time we have of late received the certaintie of the matter by your letters written unto us from your castle of Marienburgh, bearing date the 27. of September last past, contayning in effect amongst other matters, that you being mooved with a fervent zeale and speciall affection (as you write) unto the royall crowne of our realme, and having due regard and consideration of our royall majestie, upon the advise of your honourable brethren your counsellors, doe with a thankfull mind accept, and by the tenour of the said letters of yours totally approve the concord of a certaine satisfaction to be performed with the payment of certaine summes of money howsoever due unto your subjects as well of Prussia as of Livonia, expressed in our former letters, within the termes prefixed by our consent and limited in our said letters, and also of other summes which within one whole yeare immediatly following the feast of Easter last past, by sufficient proofes on their part to bee made before our chauncelour at our citie of London, shall be found due unto them : conditionally, that without inconvenience of delay and impediments, the premisses be performed as they ought to be. And that your selfe also will without fayle, upon the termes appoynted for the said payments, procure satisfaction to be made accordingly unto our endamaged subjects

## KING HENRY IV.'S LETTERS

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1408.

with the summes due unto them by reason of their losses, whereof they have sufficient information. Wherefore in regard of those your friendly letters, and your courteous answere returned by them unto us, as is aforesaid, wee doe yelde unto you right unfained thanks. But because it will undoubtedly be most acceptable and pleasing both unto us and unto our people, and unto you and your subjects, that the zeale and fervencie of love which hath from auncient times growen and increased betweene our progenitours for them and their subjects, and your predecessors and their subjects, and which by the insolencie of certayne lewde persons, without any consent of the principall lords, hath often bene violated betweene us and you and mutually betweene the subjects of us both, may be put in perpetuall ure and obtaine full strength in time to come, sithens hereupon (by Gods assistance) it is to be hoped, that unspeakeable commodity and quiet will redound unto both parts: may it seeme good unto your discretion, as it seemeth expedient unto us, that some messengers of yours sufficiently authorised to parle, agree, and conclude with our deputy, about the mutuall contraction of a perpetuall league and confirmation of friendship, may with all convenient speede be sent unto our presence. At whose arrivall, not onely in this busines so profitable and behoovefull, but also in certaine other affaires concerning the former treaties and conclusions, they may, yea and of necessitie must greatly avayle. Wherefore (our entirely beloved friend) even as upon confidence of the premisses we have thought good to grant unto the marchants and subjects of our realme full authority to resort unto your dominions, so we doe in like maner graunt unto your marchants and subjects free licence and liberty with their marchandises and goods securely to come into our realmes and dominions, there to stay, and at their pleasures thence to returne home. Moreover, if Arnold Dassel, who last of all presented your foresayd letters

*A motion for  
a perpetuall  
league.*

A.D.  
1408.

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unto us, shal thinke good in the meane season to make his abode here in our dominions (as in very deede it is expedient) he may both by serious consideration and deliberate consulting with our comissioners more conveniently and prosperously finde out wayes and meanes, for the more speedy expedition of all the premisses. Fare ye well in Christ. Given under our privie seale at our palace of Westminster, the seventh of March, in the yere of our lord 1408. according to the computation of the Church of England, and in the tenth yere of our reigne.

A new concord concluded between king Henry the 4. and Ulricus de Jungingen Master generall of Prussia, in the yeare of our Lord 1409.



Y this indenture or letters indented be it evidently knownen (for the perpetual memory of the matter) unto all faithfull Christians, that the noble & honourable personages Richard Merlowe Maior and citizen of London, Master John Kington clerke, and William Askham citizen and Alderman of the same citie, the commissioners of the most soveraigne prince and lord, L. Henrie by the grace of God king of England and France, and lord of Ireland, and Tidericus de Longenthorpe knight, Lefardus de Hereford burgomaster of Elbing, and John Crolowe citizen of the citie of Dantzic, the procurators, commissioners, deputies and messengers of the right noble and religious personage Fr. Ulricus de Jungingen Master general of the order of the Dutch knights of S. Maries hospital of Jerusalem, having in the names of the sayd king and Master by vertue of the power on both parts committed unto them, sufficient authority, have appointed and with one consent agreed upon all and singular the things underwritten.

## A NEW PRUSSIAN CONCORD

A.D.  
1409.

Imprimis for the conservation of mutuall love and 1.  
wonted amitie, and for the tranquilitie of sweete amiable [I. 181.]  
peace, it is decreed and ordained, that all and singular  
the liege people & subjects of the Realme of England  
and the Marchants of the territories & dominions of  
the said Realme and all other persons of what state or  
condition soever, shall and may safely and securely, as  
well by land as by water enter into the parts of Prussia,  
and there mutually converse, and freely after the maner  
of Marchants exercise traffique aswell with the Prussians  
as with others, of what nation or qualitie soever, there  
also make their abode, and thence unto their owne  
homes and dwelling places returne, and depart unto  
any place whither and so often as they shall thinke  
good, as well by land as by water, with their goods,  
marchandize, and wares whatsoever ; faithfully paying  
in the meane time all rights & customes due in regard  
of their said wares and Marchandize. Reserved alwaies  
unto the said Master and his successors all right and  
remedie ordained, granted, and vouchsafed in certaine  
obligations by our Lord the king, whereof mention shall  
be made in the articles following.

Item it is ordained, that all and singular the subjects 2.  
of the said Master generall and of his order, of what  
state and condition soever, shall and may, as well by  
water as by land enter into the kingdome of England  
and into the territories and dominions thereof, and  
there mutually converse, and freely after the maner of  
Marchants exercise traffique as well with all English  
people as with others of what nation or qualitie soever,  
and there also make their abode, and thence returne  
unto their owne habitations and dwelling places, and to  
depart whither they will and as oft as they shall thinke  
good, as well by land as by water, with their goods,  
marchandize and wares whatsoever : truely paying in  
the meane time all rights and customes due in regard  
of their said wares and Marchandize. Reserved always  
unto the said soveraigne king, his heires and successors,

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all rights and remedies ordained and graunted unto them in certaine obligations, by the commissioners and procurators of the said Master generall above-named, and in the name of the said Master generall.

3. Item it is with one consent agreed upon, promised, and graunted that for all and singular damages, grievances, and robberies howsoever done and committed before the date of these presents against the foresaid soveraigne Prince and his subjects whatsoever, and all others which at the time of the grievances, damages, and robberies aforesaid, were, or at this present are the said soveraigne king his subjects ; there are due to be payed unto the said king or his successors by the said Master generall or his successors, in full satisfaction and recompence of the damages, grievances, and robberies above-written, certaine summes of English money : even as in the letters obligatorie made by the said Master generall his procurators, and messengers above-named in this behalfe, and sealed with their seales, and delivered unto the forenamed procurators and commissioners of our said Lord the king it is expressed more at large.
4. Item it is covenanted, graunted, and promised, that no subject of the said Master generall or of his successors, by reason or occasion of the damages, grievances, and robberies aforesaid, shall, by the said soveraigne king or his successors, or by their authoritie or commandement, or by any other person whatsoever who in regard of the foresaid losses, grievances and robberies hath bene molested and damnified, or at the procurement or instant suite of any, be attached, arrested, imprisoned, or detained ; nor that the goods of the said Master generall, or of his successors, or of any of them, shalbe laid hold on, arrested, or detained.
5. Item it is covenanted and ordained, that if any of the liege people and subjects of the sayde Master generall or of his successors shall, contrary to the forme of the concord and graunt next above-written, chance to be molested or endamaged : that then the foresaid soveraigne

## A NEW PRUSSIAN CONCORD

A.D.  
1409.

Lord the King and his successors the kings of England are bound to make full satisfaction for all such losses as the subjects of the said Master generall or of his successours or any of them shall for that cause have unjustly sustained, unto the parties endamaged. Which thing, if the foresaide soveraigne Prince, or his successours in the Realme of England, being conveniently requested by the letters of the said Master generall or of his successours, shall refuse to doe, that then after the terme of sixe moneths immediatly following the said deniall or refusall, it shalbe right lawfull for the Master generall that now is and for any of his successors in time to come (having first made convenient prooife that the foresaid request was by him or them exhibited) to arrest so many goods of the foresaid king his subjects found in the land of Prussia, as may suffice for the reasonable satisfaction and recompense of any person or persons whatsoever unjustly molested in this behalfe; and also to detaine the said goods under arrestes, untill condigne satisfaction and amends be made unto the party or parties molested.

Item by the commissioners and procuratours often above-named it is covenanted, promised, and graunted, that for all and singular the damages, molestations, and robberies by the foresayde soveraigne king his liege [I. 182.] people & subjects howsoever before the date of these presents committed and offred against the said Master general or against any of his subjects whether Prussians or Livonians, and against all others who at the time of the damages, grievances & robberies aforesaid were, or at this present are the subjects of the Master generall aforesaid (except notwithstanding certaine damages & grievances hereafter to be mentioned, whereof also some provisoes shalbe had in the articles following, which damages were before ye date of these presents by ye said soveraigne king his liege people and subjects inflicted upon certaine subjects of the foresaid general Master, especially them of Prussia which hereafter shalbe named)

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there are certaine summes of money due to be payed unto the said Master generall or unto his successors by the said soveraigne Prince or his successours for the full satisfaction of the foresaid damages, molestations and robberies inflicted upon the Prussians and Livonians, and the others above mentioned, even as in the leters obligatorie of the said soveraigne Lord the king made in this behalfe, being given and delivered unto the said Master generall his procuratours and messengers, it is declared more at large.

7. Item, it is covenanted, graunted and promised, that none of the liege people or subjects of the foresaid soveraigne prince or of his heires shall, by reason or occasion of the damages, grievances, and robberies aforesaid, by the sayd Master generall or his successors or by their authoritie and commandement, or by any other who in respect of the said damages, grievances and robberies above mentioned, hath beene molested or damnified, or by any of their procurements or instant suites, shalbe attached, arrested, imprisoned or detained ; nor that any goods of the subjects of the said soveraigne king or his heires or any of them, shall bee attached, arrested, or detained. Reserved alwayes unto the forenamed Master generall and his subjects all right and remedie any way requisite or competent unto them by meanes of the obligations aforesaid.
8. Item it is covenanted and agreed that if any of the liege people or subjects of the sayde soveraigne prince or of his heires and successors shall (contrary to the forme of concord and graunt next above-written) chaunce to bee molested or endamaged ; that then the saide Master generall and his successors, for all losses and hinderances which the liege people and subjects the foresayde soveraigne prince or of his heires or successors, shall by that meanes have unjustly sustained, are bound to make full satisfaction unto the partie endamaged. Which if the Master generall aforesaid or his successors being conveniently requested by the letters of the sayde

## A NEW PRUSSIAN CONCORD

A.D.  
1409.

soveraigne prince or of his heires, shall refuse to doe ; that then, after the space of sixe moneths next ensuing the time of the foresayde request, it may bee right lawfull for the forenamed soveraigne prince that nowe is, or that then for that time shall be (convenient proofe being first brought, that the foresayd request had conveniently beene exhibited) to arrest so many goods of the sayde Master generall his subjects founde in the Realme of England, as may suffice for the reasonable satisfaction and amends of any person or persons unjustly molested in this behalfe ; and also to detaine the sayde goods under safe custodie, untill condigne satisfaction and amends be made unto the partie or parties aggrieved.

Item it is covenanted, that besides the summes due 9. unto the sayde Master generall and his successors in the behalfe of his subjects both of Prussia and of Livonia (whereof mention is made in the former Articles) there are due to bee payed unto the sayde Master generall and his successors, for sundry other damages, grievances, and robberies against himselfe and divers other of his subjects of Prussia, namely Matthewe Ludekensson, Arnold Ashen, Henri Culeman, John Unkeltop, John Halewater, Egghard Scoffe of Dantzik, and Nicolas Wolmerstene of Elbing, done and committed by the sayde soveraigne king his liege people and subjects underwritten, even before the date of these presents, for the full satisfaction of the sayde damages, grievances and robberies, certaine summes of nobles hereafter following. Namely Inprimis by Tutburie, and Terry of Hull, 82. nobles, which are due unto ye foresaid Matthew Ludekinson. Item by Nicholas Scot of Caleis the sonne of Tutbury, and Hilg of Hull, 256. nobles, which are due unto the foresayd Arnold de Aschen. Item by the inhabitants of Scardeburgh, Blakeney, and Crowmer (who had one John Jolly of Blakeney for their captaine) 156. nobles, which are due unto Henrie Culeman aforesayd. Item by the inhabitants of Bayon (Whose Capitaine was

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1409.

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*A ship of the  
burthen of  
300. Tonnes.*

[I. 183.]

one Pideville) 125. nobles which are due unto the said John Unkeltop. Item by the inhabitants of Plymmouth and Dertmouth (whose Captaines were Henry Pay, and William Gadeling) 600. nobles which are due unto the foresayde John Halewater, in respect of his goods by them violently taken away. Item 334. nobles to be payed by the selfe same parties, being due unto the sayde John Halewater by reason that they detained his ship from him three moneths and more, which ship was of the burthen of three hundredth tonnes of wine, and had in it all the foresayde time five and fourtie servants maintained at the expenses of the sayde John Halewater. Item that Sir William de Ethingham knight, who was Vice-admirall for the sea, must bee summoned to alleage a reasonable cause (for that the sayd Sir William with his servants expelled the said John Halewater out of his ship for the space of fifteene dayes together, and tooke of the good and victuals of the said John to the summe of 114. nobles) why he ought not to pay the said summe of 114. nobles unto John Halewater aforesaid: which if hee shall not bee willing nor able to alleage before the first of April next ensuing, that then by the kings authoritie hee must be compelled to pay unto the foresaid John the said 114 nobles. Item by the inhabitants of Caleis (whose captaines were Michael Scot, Bishop, and William Horneby) 1900. nobles, which are due unto the foresayde Eggard Scoff, because the saide soveraigne king hath given them in charge by the said Michael Scot and the rest concerning the payment of the summe aforesaid. Item by John Bilis neere unto Crowmer, 68. nobles, which are due unto Nicholas Wolmersten of Elbing. Which summes of nobles must by the kings authoritie bee levied at the hands of his subjects above-mentioned, betweene the time that nowe is and the feast of the Purification of the blessed virgine which shall fall in the yeere of our Lord 1411. effectually to bee delivered and payed unto the sayd Master generall or his lawfull procurator, or unto his successours or their lawfull pro-

## A NEW PRUSSIAN CONCORD

A.D.  
1409.

curatours, at the Citie of London, upon the feast  
aforesaid.

Item it is covenanted that besides the summes specified  
in the foresayde letters obligatorie made in the behalfe  
of the said soveraigne prince, there are due to be paied  
unto one John Marion of Wersingham lately deceased  
being in his life-time the liege subject of the foresaid  
soveraigne prince 200. nobles of English money in regard  
of certaine injuries and robberies done and committed  
before the date of these presents against the foresayde  
John, by one Eghard Scoff subject unto the said Master  
generall, for the full satisfaction of the saide damages and  
robberies to bee made unto the said deceased John, his  
wife, children, heires or executors by the said Egghard,  
his heires, or by the administrators of his goods at the  
time and place above-mentioned.

Item it is covenanted, confirmed, and promised, that 10.  
for all the injuries and robberies done and committed  
against one John Dornewant of Elbing, being in his life  
time subject unto the sayd Master generall, by the liege  
people and subjects of the said soveraigne king the  
inhabitants of Scardeburgh before the date of these  
presents ; for the full recompense of all such injuries and  
robberies, there must bee payed unto one John Gruk of  
Dantzic eight hundred nobles of English money, upon  
the feast of Easter next following in the Citie of London  
by them of Scardeburgh being guiltie and culpable in this  
behalfe ; who are by definitive sentence condemned unto  
the said John in the summe of 800. nobles by reason  
of the injuries and robberies aforesaid. Except the  
lawful expenses in this behalfe layed out : they are also  
taxed in due time for the issue. And therefore the  
foresayde condemned parties (whose names are in the  
sentence against them pronounced in this behalfe, more  
expresly contained) must in the meane season by the  
kings authoritie be compelled and constrained really and  
actually to obey the foresaid sentence, namely by deliver-  
ing and paying unto John Gruk the summe of 800.

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## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

nobles at the time and place above mentioned, with reasonable expences, wherein also the said parties stand condemned, their lawfull taxation being reserved.

Item it is covenanted and granted, that the heires of Lord Henrie de Percy the yonger after they shall come unto lawfull age, and shall have attained unto the possessions and goods of their inheritance, must be compelled by the kings authoritie (justice going before) to make satisfaction unto the great procurator of Marienburgh with the summe of 838. nobles in lieu of certaine corne and graine which the foresaid Lord Henrie, in the yeere 1403, bought and received of the said great procuratour, for the use of the castle of Zutberwik. In testimonie and confirmation of all the which premisses, the said Tedericus, Lefardus, and John Crolow, of their certaine knowledges have put their seales unto these present letters indented, in the presence of the above-named Richard Merlow, John Kington, and William Askam, commissioners for the behalfe of England. Given at the Citie of London in England the fourth day of December, in the yeere of our Lord 1409.

|| 1404.  
[I. 184.]

Carta Henrici quarti Anno || quinto regni sui concessa mercatoribus Angliae in partibus Prussiae, Daciæ, Norwegiaæ, Swethiæ, & Germaniæ, de gubernatore inter ipsos ibidem constituendo.

**H**Enricus Dei gratia Rex Angliae & Franciae & Dominus Hiberniae omnibus, ad quos præsentes literæ pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod cum, ut acceperimus, ob defectum boni & sani regiminis & gubernationis, diversa damna, dissensiones, gravamina, & angustiæ inter mercatores Regni nostri Angliae in partibus Prussiae, Daciæ, Norwegiaæ, Hansæ, & Swethiæ commorantes sæpius ante haec tempora mota fuissent & perpetrata, ac majora exinde, quod absit, futuris temporibus verisimiliter evenire formidantur, nisi pro meliori gubernatione inter eosdem mercatores mutuò habenda manus nostras adjudicrices apponamus: Nos damnis & periculis in hac parte

## KING HENRY IV.'S CHARTER

A.D.  
1404

imminentibus præcavere, & eosdem Mercatores & alios de dicto regno nostro ad partes prædictas venturos juste & fideliter regi & pertractari intime desiderantes, volumus & tenore præsentium concedimus eisdem mercatoribus, quod ipsi quoties & quando eis placuerit in quodam loco competenti & honesto, ubi sibi placuerit, se congregare & unire, & certas personas sufficientes & idoneas in gubernatores suos in eisdem partibus inter se ad eorum libitum eligere & obtinere valeant libere & impune: Dantes ulterius & concedentes hujusmodi gubernatoribus per prædictos Mercatores sic eligendis, quantum in nobis est, potestatem & autoritatem speciales, omnes & singulos mercatores Anglicos ad partes prædictas de cætero venientes & declinantes per se vel sufficientes loca sua tenentes regendi & gubernandi, ac eis & eorum cuilibet in suis causis & querelis quibuscumque inter eos in partibus prædictis motis vel movendis plenam & celerem justiam faciendi & quascunque quæstiones, contentiones, discordias, & debatas inter ipsos mercatores Anglicos partium prædictarum motas seu movendas reformandi, reformationemque petendi, redigendi sedandi, & pacificandi, & quascunque transgressiones, damna, mesprisiones, excessus, violencias, & injurias mercatoribus partium prædictarum per prædictos mercatores Anglicos factas seu faciendas redigendi, reparandi, restaurandi, & emendandi, consimilesque restitutions, reparations, restaurationes & emendationes de ipsis mercatoribus partium prædictarum seu deputatis suis requirendi, petendi, & recipiendi: Ac de communi assensu mercatorum Anglicorum prædictorum statuta, ordinationes, & consuetudines, prout pro meliori gubernatione status eorundem mercatorum Anglicorum in hac parte videbitur expedire, faciendi & stabiliendi, & omnes & singulos mercatores Anglicos præfatis gubernatoribus sic eligendis vel eorum loca tenentibus seu eorum alicui, aut alicui statutorum, ordinationum, & consuetudinum prædictarum contrarios, rebelles, vel inobedientes juxta quantitatem delicti sui in hac parte rationabiliter puniendi. Volentes

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[*Nota.*

insuper omnia justa & rationabilia statuta, ordinationes & consuetudines per dictos gubernatores sic eligendos in forma prædicta facienda & stabienda, nec non omnes justas & rationabiles ordinationes per hūper gubernatores prædictorum mercatorum Anglicorum de communi assensu eorundem mercatorum pro hujusmodi gubernatione sua in partibus prædictis juxta privilegia & authoritates sibi per magistrum Pruciæ seu alios dominos partium prædictarum concessa, factas & stabilitas, seu per prædictos gubernatores nunc ut præmittitur eligendos juxta privilegia prædicta, seu alia privilegia eisdem mercatoribus Anglicis per prædictos magistrum & dominos in posterum concedenda, facienda & stabienda, rata, firma & accepta haberi, & pro ratis, firmis, & acceptis ibidem firmiter & inviolabiliter observari. Damus autem universis & singulis mercatoribus Anglicis prædictis tenore præsentium firmiter in mandatis, quod eisdem gubernatoribus sic eligendis & eorum loca tenentibus in præmissis omnibus & singulis ac aliis gubernationem & regimen in hac parte qualitercunque concernentibus intendentes sint, consulentes, obedientes & auxiliantes, prout decet. Data in palatio nostro Westmonasterii sub magni sigilli nostri testimonio sexto die Junii Anno regni nostri quinto.

[I. 185.] A Charter of King Henry the fourth graunted in the fist yeere of his reigne to the English Marchants resident in the partes of Prussia, Denmarke, Norway, Sweden and Germanie for the chusing of Governours among themselves.

**H**ENRY by the grace of God king of England and of France, and Lord of Ireland: to all to whom these present letters shall come, sendeth greeting. Know ye, that whereas, according as we are informed, through want of good and discrete rule and governement, sundry damages, strifes, oppressions, and wrongs oftentimes here-

## KING HENRY IV'S CHARTER

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tofore have bene moved and committed among the Marchants of our kingdome of England remaining in the parties of Prussia, Denmarke, Norway, the Hans steeds, and Sweden, and greater hereafter, which God forbid, are feared to be like to fall out, unlesse we put to our helping hands for the procuring of better governement to be maintained among the said Marchants: wee heartily desiring to prevent the perrils and dangers which are like to fall out in this case, and that the sayde Marchants and others which shall travaile out of our said Realme into the partes aforesaid may justly and faithfully be ruled and intreated, we will and graunt by the tenour of these presents to the said Marchants, that they may freely and without danger assemble and meete together as often and whensoever they please in some convenient and honest place where they shall thinke good, and that they may choose among themselves certaine sufficient and fit persons for their governours in those parts at their good liking. And furthermore we give and graunt to the said Governours which are in such sort to be chosen by the aforesaid Marchants, as much as in us lieth, speciall power and authoritie to rule and governe all and singular the English Marchants which hereafter shall come or repayre to the parts aforesaid by themselves or their sufficient Deputies, and to minister unto them and every of them in their causes and quarels whatsoever, which are sprung up or shall hereafter fall out among them in the parts aforesaid full and speedie justice, and to reforme all maner of questions, contentious discords, and debates moved or to be moved betweene the English Marchants remayning in those parts, and to seeke reformation, to redresse, appease, and compound the same. And further to redresse, restore, repayre and satisfie all transgressions, damages, misprisions, outrages, violences, and injuries done or to be done by the aforesaid English Marchants against the Marchants of those parts: And to require, demaund and receive the like restitutions,

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

reparations, satisfactions and amends of the Marchants of those parts or of their deputies. And by the common consent of the aforesaid English Marchants to make and establish statutes, ordinances, and customes, as shall seeme expedient in that behalfe for the better governement of the state of the said English Marchants: and to punish with reason according to the quantitie of their fault in that behalfe all and singular the English Marchants which shall withstand, resist or disobey the aforesaid governours so to be chosen or their deputies, or any of them ; or any of the aforesaid statutes, ordinances, or customes. Moreover we doe ratifie, confirme, and approove, and as ratified, confirmed, and approoved, wee command firmly and inviolably there to be observed all just, and reasonable statutes, ordinances, and customes which shalbe made and established by the said governors, so to be chosen, in forme aforesaid, and also all just and reasonable ordinances made & established by the late governors of the aforesaid English Marchants with the common consent of the sayd Marchants for this their governement in the parts aforesayd, according to the privileges and authorities now granted unto them by the Master of Prussia, or other Lords of the partes aforesayd, or which shall be made and established by the aforesayd governors now as is mentioned to be chosen according to the aforesaid privileges heretofore graunted, or other privileges hereafter to bee granted to the sayde English Marchants by the aforesayde Master and lords of the Countrey. And furthermore by the tenor of these presents wee straitely commaund all and singular the aforesaid English Marchants, that they attend, advise, obey and assist, as it becommeth them, the sayde governors so to bee chosen, and their deputies in all and singular the premisses, and other things, which any way may concerne in this behalfe their rule and governement. Given in our Palace at Westminster under the testimonie of our great Seale the sixth day of June in the fift yeere of our reigne.

# KING HENRY VI.'S STATUTE

A.D.  
1430.

A note touching the mighty ships of King Henry the fift, mentioned hereafter in the treatie of keeping the Sea, taken out of a Chronicle in the Trinitie Church of Winchester.

**E**odem Anno quo victoria potitus est videlicet Anno Domini 1415. & regni sui Anno tertio, post bellum de Agencourt, conducti a Francis venerunt cum multis Navibus recuperaturi Harfletum. Sed Rex Angliae misit fratrem suum Johannem Duxem Bedfordiae & Andegaviæ, qui pugnavit cum eis & vicit, & Naves cepit, & quasdam submersit: cæteri fugerunt cum Hispanis navibus qui venerant cum eis Anno gratiæ 1416. Sequenti vero Anno redierunt potentiores, & iterum devicti perpetuam pacem cum Rege compo-suerunt, & propter eorum naves fecit Rex fieri naves quales non erant in mundo. De his sic conductis a Francis ita metricè scribitur.

[I. 186.]

Regum belligero trito celeberrimus arvo  
Gallos, Hispanos, Janos, devicit, & Urget,  
Vastat; turbantur cætera regna metu.  
Navali bello bis devicti quoque Jani.

*Naves maxi-  
mae Henrici  
quinti.*

A branch of a Statute made in the eight yeere of Henry the sixt, for the trade to Norwey, Sweveland, Denmarke, and Fynmarke.

**I**tem because that the kings most deare Uncle, the king of Denmarke, Norway & Sweveland, as the same our soveraigne Lord the king of his intimation hath understood, considering the manifold & great losses, perils, hurts and damage which have late hap-pened aswell to him and his, as to other foraines and strangers, and also friends and speciall subjects of our said soveraigne Lord the king of his Realme of England, by ye going in, entring & passage of such forain & strange persons into his realme of Norwey & other

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dominions, streits, territories, jurisdictions & places subdued and subject to him, specially into his Iles of Fynmarke, and elsewhere, aswell in their persons as their things and goods: for eschuing of such losses, perils, hurts & damages, and that such like (which God forbid) should not hereafter happen: our said soveraigne Lord the king hath ordeined and statuted, that all and singular strangers, aswell Englishmen and others willing to apply by Ship and come into his Realme of Norwey and other dominions, streits, territories, jurisdictions, Isles & places aforesaid with their ships, to the intent to get or have fish or any other Marchandises, or goods, shall apply and come to his Towne of Northberne, where the said king of Denmarke hath specially ordained and stablished his staple for the concourses of strangers and specially of Englishmen, to the exercise of such Marchandises: granting to the said Englishmen that they shall there injoy in and by all things the same favour, privileges and prerogatives which they of the Hans did enjoy. Therefore our said soveraigne Lord the king willing the love, affinitie and amities to be firmly observed, which betwixt his said Uncle and his noble progenitors of good memory, their Realmes, lands, dominions, streites, territories, jurisdictions and their said places, and the same our soveraigne Lord the king & his noble progenitours of famous memory, his great men, subjects, Realmes, lands & dominions hath bene of old times hitherto continued, nor nothing by our said soveraigne Lord the king or his people to be attempted or done whereby such amities by reason of any dissensions, enemities or discords might be broken: by the advise of the Lords spirituall & temporall & of the commons of his said Realme of England, assembled in this present Parliament, hath ordained, prohibiting that none of his liege people nor subjects of his Realme of England by audacie of their follie presume to enter the Realmes, lands, dominions, straits, territories, jurisdictions & places of the said king of

## KING HENRY VI.'S STATUTE

A.D.  
1432.

Denmarke against ye ordinance, prohibition & interdiction of ye same his Uncle above remembred, & in contempt of the same, upon paine of forfeiture of all their moveable goods & imprisonment of their persons at the kings will.

Another branch of a statute made in the tenth yeere of the reigne of Henry the sixt concerning the state of the English Marchants in the dominions of the king of Denmarke.

I Tem because that our soveraigne Lord the king at the grievous complaint to him made in this Parliament by the commons of his realme of England being in this Parliament is informed, that many of his faithfull liege people be greatly impoverished, undone, & in point to be destroyed by the king of Denmarke & his lieges, which be of the amitie of the king our soveraigne Lord, because that they do daily take of his said faithful subjects their goods, so that they have taken of marchants of York and Kingston upon Hul goods & marchandises to the valour of v.M.li. within a yeere, and of other lieges & marchants of ye Realme of England goods & cattals to the valour of xx.M.li. wherof they have no remedie of the said king of Denmarke, nor of none other, forasmuch as none of them commeth within the Realme of England, nor nothing have in the same Realme of England, & that ye goods be taken out of the same Realme: The king willing to provide remedy for his said liege people, hath ordeined & established, that if ye goods of any of ye said his lieges be or shalbe taken by the said king of Denmarke or any of his said lieges, the keeper of the privie seale for ye time being, shall have power to make to ye partie grieved letters of request under the privie seale, w/out any other pursuite to be made to any for restitution to be had of ye goods so taken & to be taken. And if restitution be not made by [I. 187.]

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

such letters, the king our soveraigne lord by the advise  
of his counsel shal provide to the partie grieved his  
covenable remedy, according as ye case requireth.

Here beginneth the Prologue of the processe of  
the Libel of English policie, exhorting all  
England to keepe the sea, and namely the  
narrowe sea: shewing what profite commeth  
thereof, and also what worship and salvation  
to England, and to all English-men.

*Incipit liber de  
custodia Maris  
præsertim  
arcti inter  
Doveram &  
Galiam.*

**T**He true processe of English policie  
Of utterward to keepe this regne in  
Of our England, that no man may deny,  
Ner say of sooth but it is one of the best,  
Is this, that who seeth South, North, East and West,  
Cherish Marchandise, keepe the admiraltie;  
That we bee Masters of the narrowe see.

*Sigismondi  
1438.  
He was here  
1416.*

*Videns imper-  
ator Sigismundus  
duas villas  
inter cæteras  
Angliae scilicet  
Calisiam &  
Doveriam,  
ponens suos  
duos digitos  
super duos suos  
oculos, ait  
regi: Frater,  
custodite istas  
duas villas  
sicut duos  
vestros oculos.*

*The Noble  
was coined by  
Edward the  
third Anno*

For Sigismond the great Emperour,  
Wich yet reigneth, when he was in this land  
With king Henry the fift, Prince of honour,  
Here much glory, as him thought, he found,  
A mightie land which had take in hand  
To werre in France, and make mortalitie,  
And ever well kept round about the see.

And to the king thus hee sayd: My brother,  
(When hee perceived two Townes Caleis and Dover)  
Of all your Townes to chuse of one and other,  
To keepe the sea and soone to come over  
To werre outwards and your regne to recover:  
Keepe these two Townes sure, and your Majestee  
As your tweyne eyne: so keepe the narrowe see.

For if this sea bee kept in time of werre,  
Who can heere passe without danger and woe?  
Who may escape, who may mischefe differre?  
What Marchandise may forby bee agoe?  
For needs hem must take trewes every foe:

## THE ENGLISH POLICY

rs and Spaine, and other, trust to mee,  
is hindred all for this Narrow see.

fore I cast mee by a little writing  
ewe at eye this conclusion,  
conscience and for mine acquiting  
st God and ageyne abusion,  
owardise, and to our enemies confusion.  
oure things our Noble sheweth to me,

Ship, and Swerd, and power of the see.

e ben our ships, where ben our swerds become?  
enemies bed for the ship set a sheepe.  
our rule halteth, it is benome.

dare well say that lordship should take keepe?  
assay, though mine heart ginne to weepe,  
oe this werke, if wee will ever thee,  
very shame to keepe about the see.

any Prince, what so be his name,  
h hath Nobles moch leche ours,  
Lord of see: and Flemings to our blame,  
us, take us, and so make fade the flowers  
nglish state, and disteyne our honours?  
owardise alas it should so bee.

efore I ginne to write nowe of the see.

he commodities of Spaine and of Flanders.

### The first Chapter.

Jowe well all men that profits in certaine  
Commodities called comming out of Spaine  
Marchandie, who so will weete what it is,  
Figs, Raisins, wine Bastard, and Datis,  
Licoris, Sivill oyle, and graine,  
e Pastill Sope, and Waxe is not vayne.  
, Wooll, Wadmolle, Gotefell, Kidfell also:  
Poynt-makers full needfull bene they tweyn:  
n, Quickesilver, which owne Spaine Marchandy,  
to Flanders shipped full craftily,  
Bruges as to her staple fayre:

A.D.

c. 1437.

regni 18.  
*Quatuor considerantur in moneta aurea Anglica, que dicitur Nobile: scilicet Rex, Navis, gladius, & Mare: Que designant potestatem Anglicorum super Mare. In quorum opprobrium his diebus Britones minores & Flandrenses & alii dicunt Anglicis: Tollite de vestro Nobile navem & imponite ovem. Intendentes, quod sicut quondam à tempore Edwardi tertii Anglici erant domini Maris, modo his diebus sunt vecordes, victi, & ad bellandum & Mare observandum velut oves.*

[I. 188.]

*Figges,  
Raisins,  
Wine Bastard,  
Dates,  
Lycoras,  
Civil Oyle,  
Graynes,*

A.D.

C. 1437.

*White Paste*  
*Sope,*  
*Waxe,*  
*Iron,*  
*Wadmolle,*  
*Gatesell,*  
*Kidfell,*  
*Saffron,*  
*Quickesilver.*

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The Haven of Scluse hir Haven for her repaire  
Which is cleped Swyn tho shippes giding:  
Where many vessels and fayre are abiding.  
But these Marchandes with their shippes great,  
And such chaffare as they bye and get  
By the weyes must nede take on hand  
By the coasts to passe of our England,  
Betwixt Dover and Caleis, this is no doubt.  
Who can well els such matter bring about?

And when these sayd Marchants discharged bee  
Of Marchandie in Flanders nere the see,  
Then they bee charged againe with Marchandy,  
That to Flanders bougeth full richly.  
Fine cloth of Ypre that named is better than ours,  
Cloth of Curtrike, fine cloth of all colours,  
Much Fustian, and also Linen cloth.  
But Flemings, if yee bee not wroth,  
The great substance of your cloth at the full  
Yee wot ye make it of our English woll.

Then may it not sinke in mannis brayne,  
But that it must this Marchandy of Spaine  
Both out and in by our costes passe:  
Hee that sayd nay in witte was like an asse.  
Wee should have peace with the grounds tweyne  
Thus if this see were kept, I dare well sayne.  
For Spaine and Flanders is as eche other brother,  
And nether may well live without other:  
They may not liven to maintaine their degrees,  
Without our English commodities:

Wolle and Tynne: for the woolle of England  
Susteineth the Commons Flemings I understand.  
Then if England would her wolle restraine  
From Flanders, this followeth in certaine,  
Flanders of nede must with us have peace,  
Or els shee is destroyed without lees.  
Also if Flanders thus destroyed bee:  
Some Marchandy of Spaine will never ythee:

*Flemish cloth  
made of Eng-  
lish Wooll.*

*The necessarie  
conjunction of  
Spaine and  
Flanders.*

## THE ENGLISH POLICY

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For destroyed it is, and as in cheeffe  
The wolle of Spaine it commeth not to preeffe,  
But if it be costed and menged well  
Amongst the English wolle the greter delle.  
For Spanish wooll in Flaunders draped is,  
And ever hath bee, that men have minde of this:  
And yet Wooll is one of the chiefe Marchandy [I. 189.]  
That longeth to Spaine: who so will espie,  
It is of little value, trust unto mee,  
With English wooll but if it menged bee.  
Thus if the sea be kept, than herken hether,  
If these two lands comen not together:  
So that the Fleete of Flanders passe nought  
That in the narrowe see it be not brought  
Into the Rochelle to fetch the fumose wine,  
Ner into Bytonuse Bay for salt so fine,  
What is then Spaine? What is Flanders also?  
As who sayd, nought, the thrift is agoe.  
For the little land of Flanders is  
But a staple to other lands ywis:  
And all that groweth in Flanders graine and seede  
May not a Moneth finde hem meate and brede.  
What hath then Flanders, bee Flemings lieffe or loth,  
But a little Mader and Flemish Cloth:  
By Drapering of our wooll in substance  
Liven her commons, this is her governance,  
Without wiche they may not live at ease.  
Thus must hem sterve, or with us must have peace.

### Of the commodities of Portugal. The second Chapter.

**T**He Marchandy also of Portugal  
By divers lands turne into sale.  
Portugalers with us have trouth in hand:  
Whose Marchandy commeth much into England.  
They ben our friends, with their commodities,  
And wee English passen into their countrees.

A.D.

c. 1437.

*Wine, Osey,  
Waxe,  
Graine, Figs,  
Reisens, Hony,  
Cordeweyne,  
Dates, Salt,  
Hides.*

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

*Note well.*

Her land hath wine, Osey, Waxe, and Graine,  
Figges, Reysins, Hony and Cordoweyne:  
Dates, and Salt, Hides, and such Marchandy:  
And if they would to Flanders passe for by,  
They should not bee suffred ones ner twyes,  
For supporting of our cruell enemies,  
That is to say Flemings with her gyle:  
For changeable they are in little while.  
Then I conclude by reasons many moe,  
If we suffred neither friend nor foe,  
What so enemies, and so supporting  
Passe for by us in time of werring,  
Seth our friends will not ben in cause  
Of our hindring, if reson lede this clause:  
Then nede from Flanders peace bee to us sought,  
And other lands should seeke peace, dout nougnt:  
For Flanders is Staple, as men tell mee,  
To all nations of Christianitie.

The commodities of pety Britaine, with her  
Rovers on the sea. The third Chapter.

[l. 190.]

*The Britons  
great Rovers  
and Theeves.*

**F**Urthermore to write I am faine  
Somewhat speaking of the little Britayne.  
Commoditie thereof there, is and was,  
Salt, and wine, crest cloth and canvas.  
And the land of Flaunders sickerly  
Is the staple of their Marchandy.  
Wich Marchandie may not passe away  
But by the coast of England, this is no nay.  
And of this Britaine, who so trueth lovis,  
Are the greatest rovers and the greatest theevis,  
That have bene in the sea many one yeere:  
That our Marchants have bought full dere.  
For they have tooke notable goods of ours,  
On this side see, these false pelours  
Called of Saincte Malo, and ellis where:  
Wich to their Duke none obeysance will bere:

## THE ENGLISH POLICY

A.D.  
C. 1437.

With such colours wee have bee hindred sore.  
And fayned peace is called no werre herefore.  
Thus they have bene in divers coasts many  
Of our England, more then rehearse can I:  
In Norfolke coastes, and other places about,  
And robbed and brent and slaine by many a rowte:  
And they have also ransomed Towne by Towne:  
That into the regnes of bost have run her sowne:  
Wich hath bin ruth unto this Realme and shame:  
They that the sea should keepe are much to blame.  
For Britayne is of easie reputation;  
And Saincte Malo turneth hem to reprobation.

### A storie of Edward the third his ordinance for Britayne.

**H**Ere bring I in a storie to mee lent,  
That a good Squire in time of Parliament  
Tooke unto mee well written in a scrowe:  
That I have command both with high and lowe,  
Of which all men accorden into one,  
That it was done not many yeeres agone.  
But when noble King Edward the thrid  
Reigned in grace, right thus it betydyd.  
For hee had a maner gelosie  
To his Marchants and loved them hartily.  
He feld the weyes to rule well the see,  
Whereby Marchants might have prosperitee.  
That for Harflew Houndflew did he maken;  
And great werre that time were undertaken,  
betwixt the King and the Duke of Britayne:  
At last to fall to peace both were they fayne:  
Upon the wich made with convencion  
Our Marchants made hem readie bowne  
Toward Britayne to loade their Marchandie,  
Wening hem friends they went foorth boldly:  
But soone anon our Marchants were ytake,  
And wee spedde never the better for truce sake.

*Historia ostendens quam ordinationem Rex Edwardus tertius fecit contra depraedatores marinos Britanniae minoris, ad debelandum eos et subjungendum Britannos minores.*

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

They lost her good, her navy and spending:  
But their complaint came unto the king.  
Then wext he wroth, and to the Duke he sent,  
And complained that such harme was hent;  
By convention and peace made so refused:  
Wich Duke sent againe, and him excused,  
Rehearsing that the mount of Saincte Michael,

[I. 191.] And Sainct Malo would never a dell  
Be subject unto his governance,  
Nor be under his obeysance:  
And so they did withouten him that deede.  
But when the king anon had taken heede:  
Hee in his herte set a judgement,  
Without calling of any Parliament,  
Or greate tarry to take long advise  
To fortifie anon he did devise  
Of English Townes three, that is to say,  
Dertmouth, Plymouth, the third it is Fowey:  
And gave hem helpe and notable puissance  
With insistence set them in governance  
Upon pety Bretayne for to werre.  
Those good sea men would no more differre,  
But bete hem home and made they might not rowte,  
Tooke prisoners, and made them for to lowte.  
And eft the Duke, an ensample wise,  
Wrote to the king as he first did devise,  
Him excusing: But our men wood  
With great power passed over the floode  
And werged foorth into the Dukes londe,  
And had ny destroyed free and bond.  
But than the Duke knewe that the townes three  
Should have lost all his native Countrie,  
He undertooke by suretie true not false,  
For mount Michael and Saincte Malo als,  
And other parties of the litle Brytaine,  
Which to obey, as sayd was, were not fayne.  
The Duke hymselfe for all did undertake:  
With all his herte a full peace did hee make:

## THE ENGLISH POLICY

A.D.  
C. 1437.

So that in all the life time of the king,  
Marchants had peace withouten werring:

He made a statute for Lombards in this land,  
That they should in noe wise take on hande  
Here to inhabite, here to chardge and dischardge  
But fortie dayes, no more time had they large.  
This good king by witte of such appreiffe  
Kept his Marchants and the sea from mischiefe.

*Statutum Regis  
Edwardi tertii  
pro Lombardis.*

Of the commodities of Scotland and draping of  
her wolles in Flanders. The fourth Chapter.

**M**oreover of Scotland the commodities  
Are Felles, Hides, and of Wooll the Fleese.  
And all these must passe by us away  
Into Flanders by England, sooth to say.  
And all her woolle was draped for to sell  
In the Townes of Poperinge and of Bell;  
Which my Lord of Gloucester with ire  
For her falshed set upon a fire.  
And yet they of Bell and Poperinge  
Could never drape her wooll for any thing,  
But if they had English woll withall.  
Our goodly wooll which is so generall  
Needefull to them in Spaine and Scotland als,  
And other costes, this sentence is not false:  
Yee worthy Marchants I doe it upon you,  
I have this learned ye wot well where and howe: [I. 192.]  
Ye wotte the Staple of that Marchandie,  
Of this Scotland is Flaunderers sekerly.  
And the Scots bene charged knownen at the eye,  
Out of Flanders with little Mercerie,  
And great plentie of Haberdashers Ware,  
And halfe her shippes with cart wheeles bare,  
And with Barrowes are laden as in substance:  
Thus most rude ware are in her chevesance.  
So they may not forbear this Flemish land.  
Therefore if wee would manly take in hand,

*Anno Domini  
1436. Hen. 6.  
14.*

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

To keepe this Sea from Flanders and from Spaine,  
And from Scotland, like as from pety Britaine,  
Wee should right soone have peace for all her bosts,  
For they must needes passe by our English costs.

Of the commodities of Pruce, and High Dutch  
men, and Easterlings. The fifth Chapitle.

**N**Owe goe foorth to the commodities,  
That commeth from Pruce in two maner degrees.  
For two maner people have such use,  
That is to say, High Duch men of Pruse,  
And Esterlings, which might not be forborne,  
Out of Flanders, but it were verely lorne.  
For they bring in the substance of the Beere,  
That they dricken feele too good chepe, not dere.  
Yee have heard that two Flemings togider  
Will undertake or they goe any whither,  
Or they rise once to drinke a Ferkin full,  
Of good Beerekyn : so sore they hall and pull.  
Under the board they pissem as they sit :  
This commeth of covenant of a worthie wit.  
Without Caleis in their Butter they cakked  
When they fled home, and when they leysure lacked  
To holde their siege, they went like as a Doe :  
Well was that Fleming that might trusse, and goe.  
For feare they turned backe and hyed fast,  
My Lord of Gloucester made hem so agast  
With his comming, and sought hem in her land,  
And brent and slowe as he had take on hand :  
So that our enemies durst not bide, nor stere,  
They fled to mewe, they durst no more appeare,  
Rebuked sore for ever so shamefully,  
Unto her utter everlasting villanie.

Nowe Beere and Bakon bene fro Pruse ybrought  
Into Flanders, as loved and farre ysought ;  
Osmond, Copper, Bow-staves, Steele, and Wexe,  
Peltreware and grey Pitch, Terre, Board, and flexe :

## THE ENGLISH POLICY

A.D.

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*Pitch, Tarre,  
Board, Flexe,  
Colleinthreeed,  
Fustian, Can-  
vas, Cardes,  
Bokeram,  
Silver-plate,  
Wedges of  
Silver and  
Mettall.*

Colleyne threed, Fustian and Canvas,  
Bukeram : of olde time thus it was.  
the Flemings among these things dere,  
common loven best Bakon and Beere.

Pruse men maken her adventure  
late of silver of wedges good and sure  
eat plentie which they bring and bye,  
of the lands of Beame and Hungarie :  
is increase full great unto their land,  
they bene laden, I understand,  
wollen cloth all maner of colours  
yers crafted full divers, that ben ours.  
they adventure full greatly unto the Bay,  
alt that is needfull withouten nay.  
if they would not our friends bee,  
might lightly stoppe hem in the see :  
should not passe our stremes withouten leve,  
ould not be, but if we should hem greve.

[I. 193.]

the commodities of the Genuoys and her  
great Caracks. Chap. 6.

He Genuois comen in sundry wises  
Into this land with divers marchandises  
reat Caracks, arrayed withouten lacke  
cloth of gold, silke, and pepper blacke  
bring with them, and of || crood great plentee,      ||Or, Woad.  
Oyle, Woad ashen, by vessel in the see,  
on, Rochalum, and good gold of Genne.  
then be charged with wolle againe I wenne,  
wollen cloth of ours of colours all.  
they adventure, as ofte it doth befall,  
Flanders with such things as they bye,  
is their chefe staple sekerly :  
if they would be our full enemies,  
should not passe our stremes with marchandise.

[The

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

The comodities and nicetees of the Venetians  
and Florentines, with their Gallees.

### Chap. 7.

**T**He great Galees of Venice and Florence  
Be well laden with things of complacence,  
All spicerie and of grossers ware :  
With sweete wines all maner of chaffare,  
Apes, and Japes, and marmusets tayled,  
Nifles and trifles that little have avayled :  
And things with which they fetely blere our eye :  
With things not induring that we bye.  
For much of this chaffare that is wastable  
Might be forborne for dere and deceivable.  
And that I wene as for infirmities  
In our England are such commodities  
Withouten helpe of any other lond  
Which by witte and practise both yfound :  
That all humors might be voyded sure,  
Which that we gleder with our English cure :  
That we should have no neede of Scamonie,  
Turbit, enforbe, correct Diagredie,  
Rubarbe, Sene, and yet they ben to needefull,  
But I know things al so speedefull,  
That growen here, as those things sayd.  
Let of this matter no man be dismayde ;  
But that a man may voyde infirmitie  
Without degrees fet fro beyond the sea.  
And yef they should except be any thing  
It were but sugre, trust to my saying :  
He that trusteth not to my saying and sentence,  
Let him better search experience.  
In this matter I will not ferther prease,  
Who so not beleeveth, let him leave and cease.  
Thus these galeys for this licking ware,  
And eating ware, bare hence our best chaffare :  
Cloth, woll, and tinne, which as I sayd before,  
Out of this lond worst might be forbore,

## THE ENGLISH POLICY

A.D.  
c. 1437.

For ech other land of necessitie  
Have great neede to buy some of them three :  
And we receive of hem into this coste  
Ware and chaffare that lightly wilbe loste.  
And would Jesus, that our Lordis wold  
Consider this well both yong and old :  
Namely old that have experience,  
That might the yonge exhort to prudence ;  
What harme, what hurt, and what hinderance  
Is done to us, unto our great grievance,  
Of such lands, and of such nations :  
As experte men know by probations,  
By writings as discovered our counsailes,  
And false colour alwaies the countertailles  
Of our enimies ; that doth us hindering  
Unto our goods, our Relme, and to the king :  
As wise men have shewed well at eye ;  
And all this is couloured by marchandye.

### An example of deceite.

**A**lso they bere the gold out of this land,  
And sucke the thrift away out of our hand :  
As the Waspe souketh honie fro the bee,  
So minisheth our commoditee.  
Now wol ye here how they in Cotteswold  
Were wont to borrow or they shold be sold  
Her woll good as for yere and yere.  
Of cloth and tinne they did in like manere :  
And in her galies ship this marchandie :  
Then soone at Venice of them men woll it bye.  
Then utterne there the chaffare by the peise,  
And lightly als there they make her reise.  
And when the goods beene at Venice sold,  
Then to carie her change they this money have,  
They will it profer, their subtilitie to save,  
To English merchants to yeve it out by eschange  
To be payed againe they make not strange,

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

At the receiving and sight of a letter,  
Here in England, seeming for the better,  
by foure pence lesse in the noble round:  
That is twelve pence in the golden pound.  
And if wee wol have of payment  
A full moneth, than must him needes assent  
To eight pence losse, that is shillings twaine  
In the English pound; as eft soone againe,  
For two moneths twelve pence must he pay.  
In the English pound what is that to say,  
But shillings three? So that in pound fell  
For hurt and harme hard is with hem to dwell.  
And when English marchants have content  
This eschange in England of assent,  
That these sayd Venecians have in woone  
And Florentines to bere her gold soone  
Over the see into Flanders againe:  
And thus they live in Flanders, sooth to saine,  
And in London with such chevisance,  
That men call usury, to our losse and hinderance.

[I. 195.]

Another example of deceit.

**N**ow lesten well how they made us a valeys  
When they borrowed at the town of Caleis  
As they were wont, their woll that was hem lent,  
For yere and yere they should make payment.  
And sometime als two yere and two yeare.  
*¶ Or, lone.* This was fayre ¶ love: but yet will ye heare,  
How they to Bruges would her woll carie,  
And for hem take payment withouten tarie,  
And sell it fast for ready money in hand.  
For fifty pounds of money of losse they wold not wond  
In a thousand pound, and live thereby  
Till the day of payment easily,  
Come againe in exchange: making  
Full like usury, as men make undertaking.  
Than whan this payment of a thousand pound  
Was well content, they should have chaffare sound

## THE ENGLISH POLICY

A.D.  
C. 1437.

wold fro the Staple full,  
againe three thousand pound in woll.  
teswold also they ride about,  
England, and buy withouten doubt  
hem list with freedome and franchise,  
hen we English may gitten many wise.  
uld God that without lenger delayes  
galees were unfraught in fortie dayes,  
fortie dayes charged againe,  
at they might be put to certaine  
to oste, as we there with hem doe.  
expedient that they did right soe,  
doe there. If the king would it:  
at worship wold fall to English wit?  
profite also to our marchandie  
wold of nede be cherished hertilie?  
would witte, why now our navie fayleth,  
manie a foe us at our doore assayleth.  
these dayes, that if there come a nede,  
navie should we have it is to drede.  
marke were full noble conquerours  
past, full worthy warriours:  
when they had their marchants destroyed,  
erty they fell, thus were they noyed:  
they stand at mischiefe at this day.  
arned I late well writon, this no nay.  
re beware, I can no better will,  
it woll, of other mennis perill.  
marchants were cherished to her speede,  
re not likely to fayle in any neede.  
be rich, then in prosperitee  
our londe, lords, and commontee,  
worship. Now thinke I on the sonne  
chandy Richard of Whitingdon;  
ad sterre, and chife chosen floure:  
iath by him our England of honour,  
hat profite hath bin of his riches,  
t lasteth dayly in worthines?

*Note diligently.*

*A woful complaint of lacke of navie if need come.*

*A storie of destruction of Denmarke for destruction of their marchants.*

*The prayse of Richard of Whittingdon merchant.*

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

[I. 196.] That pen and paper may not me suffice  
Him to describe: so high he was of price  
Above merchants, that set him one of the best:  
I can no more, but God have him in rest.

Now the principal matter.

**W**HAT reason is it that we should goe to oste  
In their countries, & in this English coste  
They should not so? but have more liberty  
Then we our selves now also motte I thee.  
I would to gifts men should take no heede  
That letteth our thing publicke for to speede.  
For this we see well every day at eye,  
Gifts and fests stopen our policie.  
Now see that fooles ben either they or wee:  
But ever we have the worse in this countree.  
Therefore let hem unto oste go here,  
Or be we free with hem in like manere  
In their countrees: and if it will not bee,  
Compell them unto oste, and yee shall see  
Moch avantage, and moch profite arise,  
Moch more then I can write in any wise.

Of our charge and discharge at her marts.

**C**ONCEIVE wel here, that Englishmen at martes  
Be discharged, for all her craftes and artes,  
In Brabant of her marchandy  
In fourteene dayes, and ageine hastily  
In the same dayes fourteene acharged eft.  
And if they bide lenger all is bereft,  
Anon they should forfeit her goods all,  
Or marchandy: it should no better fall.  
And we to martis in Brabant charged beene  
With English cloth full good and fayre to seene:  
We ben againe charged with mercerie,  
Haburdasher ware, and with grosserie:  
To which marts, that English men call fayres,  
Ech nation oft maketh her repayres:

## THE ENGLISH POLICY

A.D.  
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English, and French, Lombards, Jennoyes,  
Catalones, thedre they take her wayes :  
Scots, Spaniards, Irishmen there abides,  
With great plenty bringing of sale hides.  
And I here say that we in Brabant bye,  
Flanders and Zeland more of marchandy  
In common use then done all other nations :  
This have I heard of merchants relations :  
And if the English ben not in the marts  
They ben feeble, and as nought bene her parts.  
For they byemore, and fro purse put out  
More marchandie then all the other rowte.  
Kept then the see, shippes should not bring ne fetch,  
And then the carreys wold not thidre stretch :  
And so those marts wold full evill thee,  
If we manly kept about the see.

Of the commodities of Brabant and Zeland and  
Henauld and marchandy carried by land to  
the martes. Cap. 8.

**Y**Et marchandy of Brabant and Zeland  
The Madre and Woad, that dyers take on hand  
To dyen with, Garlike and Onions,  
And saltfishe als for husband and commons.  
But they of Holland at Caleis byen our felles,  
And wolle our, that Englishmen hem selles.  
And the chaffare that Englishmen doe byen  
In the marts, that noe man may denien,  
Is not made in Brabant that cuntree :  
It commeth from out of Henauld, not by see,  
But al by land, by carts, and from France,  
Bourgoyne, Colein, Cameret in substance,  
Therefore at marts if there be a restraint,  
Men seyne plainlye that list no fables paynt,  
If Englishmen be withdrawn away,  
Is great rebuke and losse to her affray :  
As though we sent into the land of France  
Ten thousand people, men of good puissance,

*Mader,*  
*Woad.*

[I. 197.]  
*Garlicke,*  
*Onions, salt-*  
*fish.*

A.D.  
c. 1437.

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

*What our  
merchants bye  
in that coste  
more then all  
other.*

To werre unto her hindring multifarie,  
So ben our English merchants necessarie.  
If it be thus assay, and we shall witten  
Of men experte, by whom I have this written.  
For sayd is that this carted marchandy  
Draweth in value as much verily,  
As all the goods that come in shippes thider,  
Which Englishmen bye most and bring it hither.  
For her marts ben febel, shame to say,  
But Englishmen thider dresse her way.

A conclusion of this depending of keeping of  
the sea.

**T**HAN I conclude, if never so much by land  
Were by carres brought unto their hand,  
If well the sea were kept in governance  
They should by sea have no deliverance.  
Wee should hem stop, and we should hem destroy,  
As prisoners we should hem bring to annoy.  
And so we should of our cruell enimies  
Make our friends for feare of marchandies,  
If they were not suffered for to passe  
Into Flanders. But we be frayle as glasse  
And also brittle, not thought never abiding ;  
But when grace shineth soone are we sliding ;  
We will it not receive in any wise :  
That maken lust, envie, and covetise :  
Expone me this ; and yee shall sooth it find,  
Bere it away, and keepe it in your mind.  
Then shuld worship unto our Noble bee  
In feate and forme to lord and Majestie :  
Liche as the seale the greatest of this land  
On the one side hath, as I understand,  
A prince riding with his swerd ydraw,  
In the other side sitting, soth it is in saw,  
Betokening good rule and punishing  
In very deede of England by the king.

## THE ENGLISH POLICY

A.D.  
C. 1437.

it is so, God blessed mought he bee.  
n likewise I would were on the see  
he Noble, that swerde should have power,  
the ships on the sea about us here.  
.t needeth a garland which is made of Ivie  
re a taverne winelesse, also thrive I ?  
en were wise, the Frenchmen and Fleming  
d bere no state in sea by werring.  
i Hankin lyons shuld not be so bold  
stoppe wine, and shippes for to hold  
our shame. He had be beten thence.  
alas, why did we this offence,  
to shend the old English fames ;  
the profits of England, and their names :  
is this power called of covetise ;  
false colours cast beforne our eyes ?  
if good men called werriours  
ld take in hand for the commons succours,  
purge the sea unto our great avayle,  
winne hem goods, and have up the sayle,  
on our enimies their lives to impart,  
hat they might their prises well departe,  
eson wold, justice and equitie ;  
make this land have lordship of the sea.  
i shall Lombards and other fained friends  
e their chalenges by colour false offends,  
say their chaffare in the shippes is,  
chalenge al. Looke if this be amisse.  
thus may al that men have bought to sore,  
soone excused, and saved by false colour.  
re yee men that bere the great in hand  
they destroy the policie of this land,  
rifte and good, and the fine golden clothis,  
silke, and other : say yee not this soth is ?  
if we had very experiance  
they take meede with privie violence,  
ets, and things of price and pleasanse,  
reby stopped should be good governance :

[I. 198.]

*Of Hankin  
lyons.*

*Lombards are  
cause enough  
to hurt this  
land, although  
there were  
none other  
cause.  
False colouring  
of goods by  
Lombards.  
Alas for  
bribes & gift  
of good, feasts  
& other  
means, that  
stoppen our  
policie.  
This is the  
very state of  
our time.*

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

And if it were as yee say to mee,  
Than wold I say, alas cupiditie,  
That they that have her lives put in drede,  
Shalbe soone out of winning, all for meed,  
And lose her costes, and brought to poverty,  
That they shall never have lust to goe to sea.

An exhortation to make an ordinance against  
colour of maintainers and excusers of folkes  
goods.

*It is a mar-  
veilous thing  
that so great a  
sicknes and  
hurt of ye land  
may have no  
remedie of so  
many as take  
themselves  
wise men of  
governance.*

**F**Or this colour that must be sayd alofte  
And be declared of the great full ofte,  
That our seamen wol by many wise  
Spoile our friends in steede of our enimies :  
For which colour and Lombards maintenance,  
The king it needs to make an ordinance  
With his Counsayle that may not fayle, I trowe,  
That friends should from enimies be knowe,  
Our enimies taken and our friends spared :  
The remedy of hem must be declared.  
Thus may the sea be kept in no sell,  
For if ought be spoken, wot yee well,  
We have the strokes, and enemies have the winning :  
But mayntainers are parteners of the finning.  
We live in lust and bide in covetise :  
This is our rule to maintaine marchandise,  
And policie that wee have on the sea.  
And, but God helpe, it will no other bee.

[L. 199.]

Of the commodities of Ireland, and policie and  
keeping thereof, and conquering of wild  
Irish: with an incident of Wales. Chap. 9.

**I**Cast to speake of Ireland but a litle :  
Commodities of it I will entitle,  
Hides, and fish, Salmon, Hake, Herringe,  
Irish wooll, and linen cloth, faldinge,

## THE ENGLISH POLICY

A.D.  
c. 1437.

And marterns goode ben her marchandie,  
Hertes Hides, and other of \*Venerie.  
Skinnes of Otter, Squirell and Irish hare,  
Of sheepe, lambe, and Foxe, is her chaffare,  
Bellies of Kiddes, and Conies great plentie.  
So that if Ireland helpe us to keepe the sea,  
Because the King cleped is Rex Angliae,  
And is Dominus also Hyberniae,  
Old possessed by Progenitours :  
The Irish men have cause like to ours  
Our land and hers together to defend,  
That no enemie should hurt ne offend,  
Ireland ne us : but as one commontie  
Should helpe well to keepe about the sea :  
For they have havens great, and goodly bayes,  
Sure, wyde and deepe, of good assayes,  
At Waterford, and costes many one.  
And as men sayne in England be there none  
Better havens, ships in to ride,  
No more sure for enemies to abide.  
Why speake I thus so much of Ireland ?  
For all so much as I can understand,  
It is fertile for things that there doe growe  
And multiplien, loke who lust to knowe,  
So large, so good, and so commodious,  
That to declare is strange and marvailous.  
For of silver and golde there is the oore,  
Among the wilde Irish though they be poore.  
For they are rude and can thereon no skill :.  
So that if we had their peace and good will  
So myne and fine, and metal for to pure,  
A wilde Irish might we finde the cure,  
Is in London saith a Juellere,  
Which brought from thence golde oore to us here,  
Whereof was fyned mettal goode and clene,  
Is they touch, no better could be seene.  
Jowe here beware and heartily take intent,  
Is yee will answeres at last judgement,

*Mynes of  
silver and gold  
in Ireland.*

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

That for slought and for racheshede  
Yee remember with all your might to hede  
To keepe Ireland that it be not lost.  
For it is a boterasse and a post,  
Under England, and Wales another:  
God forbid, but ech were others brother,  
Of one ligeance due unto the king.  
But I have pittie in good faith of this thing  
That I shall say with avisement:  
I am aferde that Ireland will be shent:  
It must awey, it wol bee lost from us,  
But if thou helpe, thou Jesu gracious,  
And give us grace al slought to leve beside.  
For much thing in my herte is hide,  
Which in another treatise I caste to write  
Made al onely for that soile and site,  
Of fertile Ireland, wich might not be forborne,  
But if England were nigh as goode as gone.  
God forbid that a wild Irish wirlinge  
Should be chosen for to bee their kinge,  
After her conqueste for our last puissance,  
And hinder us by other lands alliance.  
Wise men seyn, wich felin not, ne douten,  
That wild Irish so much of ground have gotten  
There upon us, as likenesse may be  
Like as England to sheeris two or three  
Of this our land is made comparable:  
So wild Irish have wonne on us unable  
Yet to defend, and of none power,  
That our ground is there a little corner,  
To all Ireland in true comparison.  
It needeth no more this matter to expon.  
Which if it bee lost, as Christ Jesu forbed,  
Farewel Wales, then England commeth to dred,  
For aliace of Scotland and of Spaine,  
And other moe, as the pety Bretaine,  
And so have enemies environ round about.  
I beseech God, that some prayers devout

*This is now to  
be greatly  
feared.*

# THE ENGLISH POLICY

A.D.  
c. 1437.

Mutt let the said appearance probable  
Thus disposed without feyned fable.  
But all onely for perill that I see  
Thus imminent, it's likely for to bee.  
And well I wotte, that from hence to Rome,  
And, as men say, in all Christendome,  
Is no ground ne land to Ireland liche,  
So large, so good, so plenteous, so riche,  
That to this worde Dominus doe long.  
Then mee semeth that right were and no wrong,  
To get the lande: and it were piteous  
To us to lese this high name Dominus.  
And all this word Dominus of name  
Shuld have the ground obeysant wilde and tame.  
That name and people togidre might accord  
Al the ground subject to the Lord.  
And that it is possible to bee subject,  
Unto the king wel shal it bee detect,  
In the little booke that I of spake.  
I trowe reson al this wol undertake.  
And I knowe wel howe it stante,  
Alas fortune beginneth so to scant,  
Or ellis grace, that deade is governance.  
For so minisheth parties of our puissance,  
In that land that wee lese every yere,  
More ground and more, as well as yee may here.  
I herd a man speake to mee full late.  
Which was a lord of full great estate;  
Than expense of one yere done in France  
Werred on men well willed of puissance  
This said ground of Ireland to conquere.  
And yet because England might not forbere  
These said expenses gadred in one yeere,  
But in three yeeres or foure gadred up here,  
Might winne Ireland to a finall conqueste,  
In one sole yeere to set us all at reste.  
And how soone wolde this be paied agayne:  
Which were it worth yerely, if wee not feyne:

*This Lorde  
was the Earle  
of Ormond  
that told to me  
this matter,  
that he would  
undertake it,  
in pain of losse  
of al his live-  
lihood.  
But this prof-  
fer could not  
be admitted.  
Ergo malè.  
[I. 201.]*

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

I wol declare, who so luste to looke,  
I trowe full plainly in my litle booke.  
But covetise, and singularitie  
Of owne profite, envie, crueltie,  
Hath doon us harme, and doe us every day,  
And musters made that shame is to say:  
Our money spent al to litle availe,  
And our enimies so greatly doone prevaile,  
That what harme may fall and overthwerthe  
I may unneth write more for sore of herte.

### An exhortation to the keeping of Wales.

**B**EWARE of Wales, Christ Jesu mutt us keepe,  
That it make not our childers childe to weepe,  
Ne us also, so if it goe his way,  
By unawarenes: seth that many a day  
Men have bee ferde of her rebellion,  
By great tokens and ostentation:  
Seche the meanes with a discrete avise,  
And helpe that they rudenly not arise  
For to rebell, that Christ it forbede.  
Looke wel aboute, for God wote yee have neede,  
Unfainingly, unfeyning and unfeynt,  
That conscience for slought you not atteynt:  
Kepe well that grounde, for harme that may ben used,  
Or afore God mutte yee ben accused.

Of the commodious Stockfish of Island, and  
keeping of the Sea, namely the Narrow sea,  
with an incident of the keeping of Caleis.  
Chap. 10.

*The trade of  
Bristow to  
Island.*

**O**F Island to write is litle nede,  
Save of Stock-fish: Yet forsooth in deed  
Out of Bristowe, and costes many one,  
Men have practised by needle and by stone  
Thider wardes within a litle while,  
Within twelve yere, and without perill

## THE ENGLISH POLICY

A.D.  
c. 1437.

nd come, as men were wont of old  
urborough unto the costes cold.  
owe so fele shippes this yeere there ware,  
noch losse for unfreyght they bare:  
might not make hem to bee fraught  
the Hawys: thus much harme they caught.  
here I ende of the commoditees  
hich neede is well to kepe the seas:  
nd Weste, South and North they bee.  
hiefly kepe the sharpe narrow see,  
ene Dover and Caleis: and as thus  
nes passe none without good will of us:  
hey abide our danger in the length,  
for our costis and Caleis in our strength.

*The old trade  
of Scarborough  
to Island and  
the North.*

xhortation for the sure keeping of Caleis.

I for the love of God, and of his blisse  
herish yee Caleis better then it is.  
ell thereto, and heare the grete complaint  
rue men tellen, that woll no lies paint,  
s yee know that writing commeth from thence:  
ot to England for slought so great offence,  
at redressed it bee for any thing:  
a song of sorrow that wee sing.  
tle wenith the foole who so might chese  
harme it were good Caleis for to lese:  
wo it were for all this English ground.  
. wel conceived the Emperour Sigismound,  
of all joyes made it one of the moste,  
Caleis was subject unto English coste.  
hought it was a jewel most of all,  
o the same in Latine did it call.  
f yee wol more of Caleis heare and knowe,  
to write within a litle scrowe,  
s I have done before by and by  
er parteis of our policie.  
how hard it was at the first to get;  
y my counsell lightly doe not it let.

[I. 202.]

*The joy of  
Sigismund the  
Emperour that  
Caleis was  
English.*

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

For if wee lese it with shame of face  
Wilfully, it is for lacke of grace.  
Howe was Harflew cried upon, and Rone,  
That they were likely for shought to be gone;  
Howe was it warned and cried on in England,  
I make record with this pen in my hand.  
It was warened plainly in Normandie,  
And in England, and I thereon did crie.  
The world was defrauded, it betyde right so.  
Farewell \* Harflew: lewdly it was a go.  
Nowe ware Caleis, I can say no better:  
My soule discharge I by this present letter.

*Harflew was  
lost in the yere  
1449. in the  
27. of Henry  
the sixth.*

After the Chapitales of commodities of divers  
lands, sheweth the conclusion of keeping of  
the sea environ, by a storie of King Edgar  
and two incidents of King Edward the third,  
and King Henrie the fifth. Chap. 11.

**N**Owe see we well then that this round see  
To our Noble by pariformitee  
Under the ship shewed there the sayle,  
And our king with royal apparayle,  
With swerd drawen bright and extent  
For to chastise enemies violent;  
Should be lord of the sea about,  
To keepe enimies from within and without;  
To behold through Christianitee  
Master and lord environ of the see:  
All living men such a prince to dred,  
Of such a regne to bee aferd indeed.  
Thus prove I well that it was thus of old;  
Which by a \* Chronicle anon shalbe told,  
Right curious: but I will interprete  
It into English, as I did it gete:  
Of king Edgar: O most marveilous  
Prince living, wittie, and chevalerous:

\**Dicit Chronica, quod iste Edgarus cunctis praedecessoribus suis felicior, nulli*

## THE ENGLISH POLICY

A.D.

c. 1437.

sanctitate  
inferior, omni-  
bus morum  
suavitate  
præstantior  
fuerit. Luxit  
ipse Anglus  
non minus  
memorabilis,  
quād Cyrus  
Persis, Caro-  
lus Francis  
Romulus verò  
Romanis.

[I. 203.]

d that none of his predecessours  
> him liche in prudence and honours.  
as fortunate and more gracious  
other before, and more glorious:  
s beneth no man in holines:  
ssed all in vertuous sweetnes.  
glish kings was none so commendable:  
glish men no lesse memorable,  
Cyrus was to Perse by puissance,  
great Charles was to them of France,  
to the Romanes was great Romulus,  
to England this worthy Edgarus.  
not write more of his worthines  
ke of time, ne of his holines:  
my matter I him exemplifie,  
ditions tweyne and of his policie:  
his land was one, this is no doubt,  
iother in the see without;  
t time of Winter and of werre,  
boystrous windes put see men into fere;  
his land about by all provinces  
ssed through, perceiving his princes,  
and others of the commontee,  
was oppressour, and who to povertee  
rawen and brought, and who was clene in life,  
as by mischiefe and by strife  
over leding and extortiōn:  
ood and badde of eche condition  
spied: and his ministers als,  
lid trougħt, and which of hem was fals:  
the right and lawes of the land  
execute, and who durst take in hand  
obey his statutes and decrees,  
were well kept in all countrees:  
se he made subtile investigation  
owne espie, and other mens relation.  
other was his great busines,  
o ben ware, that great men of riches,

A.D.  
c. 1437.

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

*Dicit Chronica, præparaverat naves robustissimas numero tria millia sexcenta : in quibus redeunte æstate omnem insulam ad terrorem extraneorum, ad suorum excitationem cum maximo apparatu circumnavigare consueverat.*

[I. 204.]

And men of might in citie nor in towne  
Should to the poore doe non oppression.  
Thus was hee wont in this Winter tide  
On such enforchise busily to abide.  
This was his labour for the publike thing,  
Thus was hee occupied: a passing holy King.  
Nowe to purpose, in the Sommer faire  
Of lusty season, whan clered was the aire,  
He had redie shippes made before  
Great and huge, not fewe but many a store:  
Full three thousand and sixe hundred also  
Stately inough on our sea to goe.  
The Chronicles say, these shippes were full boysteous  
Such things long to kings victorious.  
In Sommer tide would hee have in wonne  
And in custome to be ful redie soone,  
With multitude of men of good array  
And instruments of warre of best assay.  
Who could hem well in any wise descrive?  
It were not light for eny man alive.  
Thus he and his would enter shippes great  
Habiliments having and the fleete  
Of See werres, that joyfull was to see  
Such a navie and Lord of Majestee,  
There present in person hem among  
To saile and rowe environ all along,  
So regal liche about the English isle;  
To all strangers terours and perile.  
Whose fame went about in all the world stout,  
Unto great fere of all that be without,  
And exercise to Knights and his meynee  
To him longing of his natall cuntree.  
For courage of nede must have exercise,  
Thus occupied for esshewin of vice.  
This knew the king that policie espied;  
Winter and Somer he was thus occupied.  
Thus conclude I by authoritee  
Of Chronike, that environ the see

# THE ENGLISH POLICY

A.D.  
c. 1437.

i bene our subjects unto the King,  
hee bee Lord thereof for eny thing:  
reat worship and for profite also  
defend his land fro every foo.  
worthy king I leve, Edgar by name,  
ill the Chronike of his worthy fame:  
onely this I may not passe away,  
rde of mighty strength till that I say,  
graunted him God such worship here,  
is merites, hee was without pere,  
sometime at his great festivitee  
, and Erles of many a countree,  
princes fele were there present,  
many Lords came thider by assent,  
s worship: but in a certaine day  
had shippes to bee redie of aray:  
o visit Saint Johns Church hee list  
g unto the good holie Baptist,  
assigned to Erles, Lords, and knights  
ships right goodly to sights:  
or himselfe and eight kings moo  
t to him hee made kepe one of thoo,  
d shippe, and entrede into it  
eight kings, and downe did they sit;  
eche of them an ore tooke in hand,  
e hales, as I understand,  
he himselfe at the shippe behinde  
eris man it became of kinde.  
another rowing I dare well say,  
not seene of Princes many a day.  
an how hee in waters got the price,  
ide, in see, that I may not suffice  
ll, O right, O magnanimitee,  
king Edgar had upon the see.

*Dicit Chronica Sc. ut non minus quantum ei etiam in hac vita bonorum operum mercedem donaverit: cum aliquando ad maximam ejus festivitatem, reges, comites, multarumque provinciarum protectores convenissent, Sc.*

[An

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

An incident of the Lord of the sea King  
Edward the third.

*Caleis way  
yeeldeed to ye  
English 1347.  
[I. 205.]*

OF king Edward I passe and his prowes  
On lande, on sea yee knowe his worthines:  
The siege of Caleis, ye know well all the matter  
Round about by land, and by the water,  
Howe it lasted not yeeres many agoe,  
After the battell of Crecye was ydoe:  
Howe it was closed environ about,  
Olde men sawe it, which liven, this is no doubt.  
Old Knights say that the Duke of Burgoyn,  
Late rebuked for all his golden coyne;  
Of ship on see made no besieging there,  
For want of shippes that durst not come for feare.  
It was nothing besieged by the see:  
Thus call they it no siege for honestee.  
Gonnes assailed, but assault was there none,  
No siege, but fuge: well was he that might be gone:  
This maner carping have knights ferre in age,  
Expert through age of this maner language.  
But king Edward made a siege royall,  
And wanne the towne: and in especiall  
The sea was kept, and thereof he was Lord.  
Thus made he Nobles coyned of record;  
In whose time was no navie on the see  
That might withstand his majestie.  
Battell of Scluse yee may rede every day,  
Howe it was done I leve and goe my way:  
It was so late done that yee it knowe,  
In comparison within a litle throwe:  
For which to God give we honour and glorie;  
For Lord of see the king was with victorie.

*King Edward  
had 700.  
English ships,  
and 14151.  
English mari-  
ners before  
Caleis.  
The battell of  
Scluse by sea.*

# THE ENGLISH POLICY

A.D.  
c. 1437.

Another incident of keeping of the see, in the time of the marvelous werriour and victorious Prince, King Henrie the fifth, and of his great shippes.

And if I should conclude all by the King  
Henrie the fift, what was his purposing,  
Whan at Hampton he made the great dromons,  
Which passed other great ships of all the commons;  
The Trinitie, the Grace de Dieu, the holy Ghost,  
And other moe, which as nowe bee lost.  
What hope ye was the kings great intent  
Of thoo shippes, and what in minde hee meant?  
It was not ellis, but that hee cast to bee  
Lorde round about environ of the see.  
And when Harflew had her siege about,  
There came caracks horrible great and stoute  
In the narrow see willing to abide,  
To stoppe us there with multitude of pride.  
My Lord of Bedford came on and had the cure,  
Destroyed they were by that discomfiture.  
This was after the king Harflew had wonne,  
Whan our enemies to siege had begonne;  
That all was slaine or take, by true relation,  
To his worshipe, and of his English nation.  
There was present the kings chamberlaine  
At both battailes; which knoweth this in certaine;  
He can it tell otherwise then I:  
Aske him, and witte; I passe foorth hastily.  
What had this king of his magnificence,  
Of great courage, of wisedome, and prudence?  
Provision, forewitte, audacitee,  
Of fortitude, justice, and agilitee,  
Discretion, subtile avisednesse,  
Attemperance, Noblesse, and worthinesse:  
Science, prowesse, devotion, equitie,  
Of most estate, with his magnanimitie

*The great  
ships of Henry  
the fift, made  
at Hampton.*

*Great caracks  
of Genua  
taken by the  
Duke of Bed-  
ford.*

1416.

*The French  
navie thus  
overthrown  
was of five  
hundred saile.*

[I. 206.]

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

Liche to Edgar, and the saide Edward,  
As much of both liche hem as in regard.  
Where was on live a man more victorious,  
And in so short time prince so marveilous?  
By land and sea, so well he him acquitte,  
To speake of him I stony in my witte.  
Thus here I leave the king with his noblesse,  
Henry the fift, with whom all my processe  
Of this true booke of pure policie  
Of sea keeping, entending victorie  
I leave endly: for about in the see  
No Prince was of better strenuitee.  
And if he had to this time lived here,  
He had bene Prince named withouten pere:  
*The Trinitie,*  
*the Grace de*  
*Dieu, the holy*  
*Ghost.*  
His great ships should have ben put in preefe,  
Unto the ende that he ment of in cheefe,  
For doubt it not but that he would have bee  
Lord and master about the round see:  
And kept it sure to stoppe our enemies hence,  
And wonne us good, and wisely brought it thence:  
That no passage should be without danger,  
And his licence on see to move and sterre.

Of unitie, shewing of our keeping of the see  
with an endly or finall processe of peace by  
authoritie. Chap. 12.

*Exhortatio  
generalis in  
custodiam  
totius Angliae,  
per diligen-  
tiam custodie  
circuitus maris  
circa littora  
eiusdem: quæ  
debet esse per*

**N**ow than for love of Christ, and of his joy,  
Bring it England out of trouble and noy:  
Take heart and witte, and set a governance,  
Set many wits withouten variance,  
To one accord and unanimitee.  
Put to good will for to keepe the see,  
First for worship and profite also,  
And to rebuke of eche evill willed foe.  
Thus shall worship and riches to us long.  
Than to the Noble shall we doe no wrong,  
To beare that coyne in figure and in deede,  
To our courage, and to our enemies dreede:

## THE ENGLISH POLICY

A.D.

C. 1437.

*unanimitatæ  
Consiliario-  
rum regis, &  
hominum  
bonæ volun-  
tatis.*

which they must dresse hem to peace in haste,  
lis their thrift to standen, and to waste.  
lis processe hath proved by and by  
y reason and expert policy ;  
by stories which proved well this parte :  
lis I will my life put in jeoparte,  
many londs would seche her peace for nede,  
see wel kept: it must bee doo for drede.

must Flanders for nede have unitee  
peace with us : it will non other bee,  
in short while : and ambassadours  
ld bene here soone to treate for their succours.

unitee is to God pleasance :  
peace after the werres variance.  
ende of battaile is peace sikerly,  
power causeth peace finally.

than the sea about in speciall,  
h of England is the towne wall.  
rough England were likened to a citie,  
the wall environ were the see.

then the sea that is the wall of England :  
than is England kept by Goddes hande ;  
as for any thing that is without,  
and were at ease withouten doubt,  
thus should every lond one with another  
common, as brother with his brother,  
live togither werrelesse in unitie,  
out rancour in very charitie,  
st and peace, to Christes great pleasance,  
out strife, debate and variance.

th peace men should enserche with businesse,  
knit it saddely holding in holinesse.

Apostle seith, if ye list to see,  
yee busie for to keepe unitee  
he spirit in the bond of peace.

th is nedeful to all withouten lese.

Prophet biddeth us peace for to enquire  
pursue it, this is holy desire.

*Tres sunt  
causæ prædic-  
tae custodiarum :  
scilicet, honor,  
commodum  
regni, &  
opprobrium  
inimicis.*

[I. 207.]

*Ephes.4. Solli-  
citi sitis ser-  
vare unitatem  
spiritus in  
vinculo pacis.*

A.D.  
C. 1437.

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

*Matt. 5.  
Beati pacifici,  
quoniam filii  
Dei vocabun-  
tur.*

*Cum placue-  
rint Domino  
via hominis  
eius inimicos  
ad pacem con-  
vertet.*

*Urbs beata  
Jersalem  
dicta pacis  
visio.*

Our Lord Jesu saith, Blessed motte they bee  
That maken peace ; that is tranquillitee.  
For peace makers, as Matthew writeth aright,  
Should be called the sonnes of God almighty.  
God give us grace, the weyes for to keepe  
Of his precepts, and slugly not to sleepe  
In shame of sinne : that our verry foo  
Might be to us convers, and turned so.  
For in the Proverbs is a text to this purpose  
Plaine inough without any glose :  
When mens weyes please unto our Lord,  
It shall convert and bring to accord  
Mans enemies unto peace verray,  
In unitie, to live to Goddis pay,  
With unitie, peace, rest and charitie.  
Hee that was here cladde in humanitie,  
That came from heaven, and styed up with our natur  
Or hee ascended, he yave to us cure,  
And left with us peace, ageyne striffe and debate,  
Mote give us peace, so well irradicate  
Here in this world : that after all this feste  
Wee may have peace in the land of beheste,  
Jerusalem, which of peace is the sight,  
With his brightnes of eternall light,  
There glorified in rest with his tuition,  
The Deitie to see with full fruition :  
Hee second person in divinenesse is,  
Who us assume, and bring us to the blis. Amen.

Here endeth the true processe of the Libel  
English policie, exhorting all England  
keepe the sea environ : shewing what prof  
and salvation, with worship commeth there  
to the reigne of England.

**G**Oe furth Libelle, and meekely shew thy face ;  
Appearing ever with humble countenance :  
And pray my Lords to take in grace,

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In opposaile and cherishing the advance.  
To hardines if that not variance  
Thou hast fro trougth by full experience  
Authors and reasons : if ought faile in substance  
Remit to hem that yafe thee this science ;  
That seth it is soth in verray fayth,  
That the wise Lord Baron of Hungerford  
Hath thee overseene, and verely he saith  
That thou art true, and thus hee doeth record,  
Next the Gospel : God wotte it was his worde,  
When hee thee redde all over in a night.  
Goe forth trew booke, and Christ defend thy right.

*The wise lord  
of Hunger-  
fords judg-  
ment of this  
booke.*

*Explicit libellus de Politia conservativa maris.*

A large Charter granted by K. Edward the 4 in the second yere of his reigne, to the marchants of England resident especially in the Netherland, for their chusing of a master and governor among themselves, which governement was first appointed unto one William Obray : with expresse mention, what authortie he should have.



Dward by the grace of God king of 1462.  
France, & of England, & lord of Ire-  
land, to al those which shal see or heare  
these letters, sendeth greeting, & good  
wil. Know ye, that whereas we have  
understood, as well by the report of our  
loving and faithfull Counsellors, as by the  
common complaint and report of all men, that many  
vexations, griefs, debates, discords, annoyes, dissensions,  
& damages, have heretofore bene done, moved, com-  
mitted, and happened, and do daily fal out and happen  
among the common marchants & mariners, our subjects  
of our realmes of France & England, & our lordships of  
Ireland and Wales, & of other our dominions, seigneuries,

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and territories, because that good discretion and authority hath not bin observed among our saide subjects, which abide, frequent, converse, remain, inhabit, & passe, aswel by sea as by land, into ye parts of Brabant, Flanders, Henault, Holland, Zeland, and divers other countreis & seigneuries belonging aswell to the high and mighty prince, our most deere and loving cousin ye Duke of Burgoine, of Brabant, earle of Flanders, &c. as being in the obedience & dominion of other lords, which are in friendship, alliance, & good wil with us: and that it is to be doubted that through the saide inconvenience and occasion, many discommodities may ensue & fal out in time to come (which God forbid) unles we should provide convenient remedie in this behalfe for our subjects aforesaid: wherefore we desiring most effectually and heartily to avoide the mischiefe of the saide inconveniences & to provide convenient remedy for the same, to the end that the said common marchants and mariners and others our subjects of our said realms & dominions, which at this present & hereafter shal haunt and frequent ye said countreis, may be justly & lawfully ruled, governed, and intreated by right & equity in the countreis aforesaid, and that equity, reason, & justice may be ministr'd unto them and every of them, according as the cases shal require, we being wel assured and having ful confidence, in the discretion, faithfulnes, wisdome, experience, & good diligence of our most deare & welbeloved subject Will. Obray our servant, & in regard of the good, faithfull, and acceptable services, which he hath done us in our realm & among our subjects in times past, & hoping that he wil do also hereafter, we have made, ordained, constituted, committed, and established, and by the tenour of these presents, of our special grace, ful power, & authority royall, we ordaine, appoint, commit, and establish, (during our pleasure) to be governor, judge, warden of justice, and the appurtenances & appendances therof, which we have or may have over our said common subjects the marchants travailing hereafter as wel

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y sea as by land, and abiding in the said countries of  
abant, Flanders, Henault, Holland, Zeland, and other  
ountreis beyond the sea, as is aforesaide, together with  
ie wages, rights, profits, and emoluments heretofore  
ustomed, & as the said Will. Obrey at other times  
ith had and received of our said subjects, when he had,  
ed, and exercised the said office of governor, and also  
ith other such rights and profits, as hereafter shal more  
ainly be declared. And furthermore for our parts we  
we given him, and by these presents do give him, as  
uch as in us lieth, during our pleasure, ful power,  
uthority, and special commandement, to governe, rule,  
id cause to be governed and ruled with good justice by  
imselfe, or by his sufficient lieuetenants or deputies, all  
nd every our foresaid subjects the common marchants  
& mariners comming, remaining, frequenting, passing, &  
epairing from henceforth into the said countreis of  
abant, Flanders, Henault, Holland, Zeland, and other [I. 209.]  
ountreyes beyond the sea, as it is said, and to keep and  
ause to be kept, to exercise and maintein, for us and in  
ur place, the said office of governour, and to doe all  
uch things which a faithfull governour ought to do, and  
o take knowledge and administration of the causes of  
he said common marchants and mariners, our subjects,  
nd of every of them, and of their causes and quarels  
moved, or hereafter to be moved in the countreis afore-  
aid, or within the limits & borders therof, and to doe  
hem full & speedy justice. And to reforme, cause refor-  
nation, governe, appease, and pacifie all contentions,  
iscords, questions, or debates between those our said  
ubjects moved, or to be moved: and to right, redresse,  
epaire, restore, and amend all transgressions, damages,  
nterprises, outrages, violences and injuries committed,  
& to be committed: and likewise to require, to aske,  
emand, and receive, restitutions, reparations, restaura-  
tions, and amends of our said subjects the common  
archants & mariners, or of their factors in the countreis  
foresaide. And that, whensoever and as often as it shal

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please the said governor or his deputies, they may in some convenient and honest place within the said countreis make or cause to be made, somon, and hold in our name jurisdictions, courts, and assemblies: and in our said name take administration and knowledge of causes, as it is aforesaide, and to hold and keepe pleas, for and in our behalfe, and to make agreements, mediatours, and umpires, to judge, to make decrees, and to minister justice, to ordaine, appoint, censure, and constraine our saide subjects to sweare and take all kind of oathes, which order of justice and custome require and afforde, and to enjoy our authoritie, and to use, execute and accomplish, by way of equitie and justice, and to doe, or cause to be done all execution and exercise of law and justice; and to ordain, appoint, & establish sixe ser-geants or under, to doe the executions & arrests of our said court, by the commandement of the said governour or of his deputies, or at the request of the partie or otherwise, according as the case shall require by their advise, and to discharge and displace the said sergeants, as shall seeme good unto him, as often and whensoever as it shall please him, and change them, and appoint and set others in their roomes, and to require returne and answere of the court, whensoever need shal be, of all causes, quarels, and businesses in regard of the said office belonging unto us and to our said subjects the common marchants and mariners at all times, and as often as the case shall permit and require: and generally and specially to doe as much for us and in our stead, in the cases before mentioned, and which hereafter shalbe declared, as we could doe or cause to be done, could say or require, if we were there present in our owne person. Moreover wee will, and by the tenour of these presents wee give and graunt unto the saide governour, and to our saide subjects the common marchants and mariners, that as oft and whensoever it please them, they may meet and assemble in some honest and convenient place, and by the consent of the saide governour to choose and

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appoynt among them at their pleasure, freely and without danger, certaine sufficient and fit persons to the number of twelve or under, which we wil have to be named Justicers, unto the which Justicers so elected by the saide governour and our saide subjects, as it is said, and to everie of them, we give and graunt especiall power and authoritie to sitte and assist in court, with the said governour or his lieutenants, for their aide and assistance, and to heare the griefs, complaints, and demands of our said subjects their suites, pleas, and the state of their causes and quarels whatsoever moved or to be moved unto the ende of their cause, and at the request of the saide governour, his lieutenants, or any of them, to say, propound, and plainly to expresse and declare their opinions, according to right and conscience, upon the causes brought before them and by the parties uttered and declared, and well, lawfully, and faithfully to counsell and advise the saide governour or his lieutenants, to order and censure, judge and determine, and ende the same justly and equally, according as the case shall permit and require. And furthermore we wil, that all just and reasonable statutes, lawes, ordinances, decrees, and constitutions made and established, or to be made and established, in the countreys aforesaide, by the consent of the said governour, and of the saie Justicers, shalbe corrected, amended, and made, as they shall see to bee expedient in this behalfe, for the better government of the estate of the common marchants and mariners our saide subjects, and shalbe held as ratified, firme, acceptable and approved; and from henceforth we accept, admit, allow and approve them for ratified and confirmed, there to be firmly and inviolably observed, kept and obeyed. And also, of our farther favour and grace wee will and we grant, that by the consent of our said governour, our said subjects the common marchants and mariners may make and set downe in the said countreis, by their common consent, as often as they shall thinke good for their better government and estate, such just and

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reasonable lawes, statutes, ordinances, decrees, constitutions, and customes, as they shal thinke expedient in this behalfe: which we command to be kept as ratified, confirmed, allowed, & approved, available, and established. Provided alwaies, that they do not nor seeke any thing prejudicial to this present power and authoritie given and graunted by us to the saide governour, in any poynt or article heerein comprised, by any meanes or way whatsoever: in which case if they shoulde doe any thing, or ought should happen, we wil that it shal take no place, force, vigour, strength, nor vertue: neither that it shalbe of any effect, but it shalbe abolished, disanulled, and utterly frustrate; and as abolished, disanulled, and utterly frustrated, from this time forward, wee holde and take it, and will hereafter hold and take the same. And so to doe, and put in execution in our name, we have and doe give full and absolute power, & speciaill authority to our said servant William Obray, & to his said lieutenants. And likewise, to the end that ye course of marchandise may be kept in good estate, and that by order of justice a firme and constant rule may be set downe among those our said subjects and marchants, we have ordained and do ordaine, have consented & doe consent, and by these presents have given & do give ful power & especiall authority to our said servant Will. Obray governour aforesaid, that at al time and times when he shal think good, he may ordaine, elect, chuse, and appoint, in the countreis aforesaid, such ministers, officers, and servitours as hereafter shalbe named, and such others as he shal think necessary, and to discharge them, and to change them, & set others in their roomes, at his good will and pleasure, unto such a number as he shall thinke good and reasonable for the time being to be employed: as namely correctors or brokers as many as he shal thinke good, to make and to witnes the bargaines which are made or to be made, betweene our said subjects and others with whom they shal have to do or to deale in the foresaid countreis: and also as many alnagers to

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alnes and measure al kinds of marchandises which they  
shal buy or sel by the yard: and also as many weighers  
to weigh the marchandise which shalbe sold or bought by  
weight: and also so many folders to fold their clothes,  
and so many packers to pack their packs, and to make  
their fardels, maunds, and baskets, and other things  
needefull for the defence & preservation of their mar-  
chandise. Al which ministers, officers, and servitors, so  
chosen, elected, charged, admitted, and established by the  
saide governour, as is saide, may take their wages for their  
paines & attendances upon the said marchants, according  
to the custome of the said countreis, and as they have  
bene accustomed to take of the said marchants before these  
presents by us given and graunted. And hereupon we  
have given and doe give expresse charge and commandement  
by us and in our names to all our said subjects  
common marchants and mariners, and to every of them  
which shall frequent, come, remaine, passe, repaire, or  
inhabite within the countreis aforesaid, that they shall  
not make contract or bargaine, sell or buy, nor shall  
not cause any contract or bargaine to be made, nor in  
the said countreis sell or buy any maner of wares,  
goods, or marchandises, secretely nor openly, by way  
of fraude, barat, or deceite whatsoever, with any person  
or persons, of what estate, countrey, or condition soever  
they be, without he hath some of the said brokers at  
the bargain making, to present, report, and to testifie  
the said contracts or bargains before the said governor  
or others, if need require, and strife or contention  
should grow therof betweene them: nor to packe or  
cause to be packed any goods or marchandises belonging  
unto them, in packs, bales, or fardels, coffers, chests,  
maunds, dryfats, or rowles, without having some deputy  
present thereat: nor to take or cause to be taken or  
set on worke in the said countreis, any other brokers,  
alnagers, weighers, folders, or packers, then the aforesaid  
so chosen, admitted, established, and ordained by the  
saide governor, & hereto authorized in our name, as it is

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said, under paine of falling into, and incurring of our displeasure, and of forfeiture, and confiscation of all such goods, wares, and marchandises, which shalbe found to have passed by other hands or order, then that or those which are before mentioned : the fourth part of which forfeitures and confiscations shall be employed to the repairing and maintenance of two chappells founded to the honour of Saint Thomas of Canterbury by our saide subjects, in the townes of Bruges in Flanders, and of Middleborough in Zeland ; the other fourth part to us, & our use ; the third fourth part to our said cousin of Burgundie, or the natural Lord of the countrey wherein the saide goods shall be found ; and the fourth fourth part to him or them, which shall discover, detect, or finde out the saide fraude. And also that none of our said subjects shall unlade or cause to be unladen, under any colour nor otherwise, nor unpacke, in the countreis abovesaide, no kind of wares, goods, nor marchandises whatsoeuer, which they shall bring or cause to bee brought into the countreyes aforesaide, comming out of our countreyes, dominions, or obeysance, without first and beforehand they make the governour or his deputies acquainted with their arrivall, and crave leave, and deliver, shewe, and declare their coackets, that it may duely appeare, that the saide goods and marchandises have truly and lawfully payde unto us our rights and customes, and not to unpacke them but in the presence of the saide governour, his lieuetenants or deputies, upon paine of forfaiture, and confiscation of the saide goods, in maner and forme before declared in the foresaide article. And if it bee found by the visitation of the saide governor, his lieuetenants or deputies, that any goods, wares, or marchandises whatsoeuer be arrived and discharged in the countreis aforesaid, belonging to our saide subjectes, not lawfully customed and acquited towarde us of our right and custome, for which they cannot nor are not able to make any due proove of our letters of coquet, as is

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ctioned, or if they finde any other fraud : we will, & ordaine, and we grant, that the sayd governour, his utenants or deputies may seaze upon the sayd goods our behalfe, and may confiscate and forfeit the same,ributing the same into foure parts in maner aforesayd.

also wee will, that every one of the sayd packes, ~~ds,~~ baskets, maunds, cofers, tunnes, bales, roules, Other furnitures and geare, wherein the sayd ~~handises~~ shalbe packed, to be sent out of the said ~~streis~~, shall not be laden upon ships, carts, nor ~~es~~, to come into our dominion, without being first ~~ed~~ with a seale ordayne by us and given by the ~~d~~ governour, upon paine to be forfayted, applyed, ~~d~~ confiscated to us and into our hand, if they be ~~and~~ unsigned and not sealed with the seale. And ~~r~~ every piece of marchandise which shall be sealed ~~th~~ the sayd seale, they shall pay to the sayd sealer ~~p~~ pence of grosse money of Flanders, which shall ~~: to the profite of the sayd governour.~~ And forasch as according to right and conscience, we ought to use the labour, travells, nor service of any man, hout waging, paying, and fully contenting him ~~ording~~ to reason and equity, especially when we doe oint any person or persons to doe or cause to be ~~e~~ so great travells, labours, busines, and executions, these which are contayned in this present charter, ell for the benefit and profit of us and our selves, for the holesome, perfect, & good government of sayd subjects: we by the good advise and beration of the sayd lords of our privie counsell, e granted and given, and as before, doe grant and , of our sayd grace, to the sayd William Obrey sayd servant and governour abovenamed, during our isure, for part of his wages and fee of the sayd office, pennie of our money of England of the value of ver of grosse money of Flanders, upon al and singuler goods, wares and marchandises of our sayd subjects quenting the sayd countreis, to be levyed, gathered,

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received, and payed unto the sayd William Obrey or to his deputies, upon the sayd wares and marchandises belonging unto our sayd subjects buying and selling, or which they shall cause to sell, buy, put away, trucke or exchange in the countreys abovesaid, aswell of the goods and marchandises which they shall bring or cause to be brought into the sayd countries, as of all other goods which they shall lade and carie, or cause to bee caried and conveyed out of those countreis into our dominion or elsewhere into any other part whatsoever. And to cause the same to be gathered, received, leavied and payed, we have given, and by these presents doe give full power and speciall authoritie unto the sayd William Obrey, and to his lieutenants and deputies aforesayd, to leavy, gather, and cause to bee leavied and received the sayd money, in forme and maner above mentioned, to his profite and use, during our pleasure: and to enjoy and use the same as his proper goods, without any contradiction, constraining and arresting if neede bee, as well on land, as on the water, our said subjects, their sayd goods, and every of them, by way of law and justice, and to cause them to yelde and pay the sayd money, upon the said goods and marchandises, as is aforesayd. For such is our pleasure, and so will we have it done without contradiction or impeachment to him and his, during our pleasure. And also we will that the sayd William Obrey, over and above that which is sayd, shall take, gather, and receive of our sayd subjects from henceforth yearly, during our pleasure, all such and like wages and profits, as he had and received of our sayd subjects, in the yeare 1458, when hee held and exercised the said office of governour, without diminishing or rebating any thing thereof, notwithstanding this present augmentation made, increased, and done unto him, of our grace and favour: and that hee shall gather, take, and receive the same in such forme and manner, as the other money above mentioned is to be gathered. And to the ende that

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the sayd William Obrey may have and take possession, season, and enterance of the said office of governour in our name we have and doe place him, by the delivery of these presents, in possession, season, and entrance of the said office, and of the rights, profits, stipends, wages, and moneis aforesayd, to begin to exercise the sayd office of governour in our name, the first day of May next ensuing after the date of these presents, for the sayd William Obrey to hold and exercise, practise and use the same, during our pleasure, with the sayd wages, moneys, rights, and profites above mentioned, without any contradiction or impeachment. And all and singular our subjects the common marchants and mariners, which shall be contrary, rebellious, and disobedient to the said governour so ordayneid by us, to his said lieutenants, or to the sayd justicers so chosen, or to any of them, or to any of the statutes, lawes, decrees, sentences, ordinances, and customes, offices, gifts, and grants abovesayd, let hem grievously be punished by the sayd governour or his lieutenants, in this behalfe, according to the quantity of their offences, and the exigencie of the cases. We doe summon, commaund, straitly and expresly enjoine by these presents all and every our saide subjects, that unto the sayd governour so by us ordained, to his lieutenants, attorneis, or deputies, and also to the said justicers, officers, and ministers, in all and everie the things aforesaid, and others any waie concerning in this behalfe our said ordinances, their government and rule, the circumstances and dependances theron that they give their attendance, counsayle, comfort, obedience, and aide, diligently without fault or difficulty, surely, safely, fully and peaceably: without doing, inferring, or inflicting, or suffering to be done, inferred, or inflicted to them or any of them in body or goods, any disturbance or impeachment, in any maner whatsoever: but rather if any thing bee done unto them contrary and to the prejudice of these presents, they shall remove and cause the same to be remooved, and that which shall be

[I. 212.]

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hindered they shall set at free deliverance, upon payne to fall into and to incurre our high displeasure. For such is our pleasure and so will wee have it, notwithstanding anie letters falsely crept in, obtayned, or to be obtayned contrary hereunto. And you our subjects, the common marchants and mariners, so behave your selves, that you may receive commendation of us for your good obedience, knowing that such as shall be found doing or to have done the contrary, we will see them so punished without redemption, that they shall bee an example to all rebellious persons. We pray and most instantly require in the ayde of equitie, all others our friends, allies, and well-willers, aswell princes and potentates, as their justicers, officers, lieutenants, deputies, commissaries, and subjects, and every of them, in regard of equitie; that they would vouchsafe, and that it would please them to give, doe, and lend comfort, ayde, assistance, and prisons if neede require, to our sayd governour, his lieutenants, commissaries, deputies, justicers, & others our officers and ministers aforesayd: and herein wee pray them on our behalfe, and in our owne name. And it may please them herein to doe so much, that we may have occasion to thanke them, and to accompt our selves beholding for the same: and as they would that we should do for them in the like matter, or in a greater: which we will willingly doe, if we be required thereunto by them. In witnessse whereof we have caused these our letters to bee made patents. Witnes our selves at Westminster, the sixteenth of April, in the second yere our reigne.

# ROBERT THORNE'S DECLARATION

A.D.  
1527.

A declaration of the Indies and lands discovered, and subdued unto the Emperour, and the king of Portingal: And also of other partes of the Indies and rich countries to be discovered, which the worshipfull M. Robert Thorne merchant of London (who dwelt long in the citie of Sivil in Spaine) exhorted king Henrie the eight to take in hand.

MOST EXCELLENT PRINCE,

Xperience prooveth that naturally all princes bee desirous to extend and enlarge their dominions and kingdomes. Wherefore it is not to be marveiled, to see them every day procure the same, not regarding any cost, perill, and labour, that may thereby chance, but rather it is to be marvelled, if there be any prince content to live quiet with his owne dominions. For surely the people would thinke he lacketh the noble courage and spirit of all other.

The world knoweth that the desires of Princes have bene so fervent to obtaine their purpose, that they have adventured and prooved things to mans conjecture impossible, the which they have made possible, and also things difficult have made facill: and thus to obtaine their purpose, have in maner turned up and downe the whole world so many times, that the people inhabiting in the farthest regions of the Occident have pursued with great distresse, labours and perils, to penetrate and enter into the farthest regions of the Orient: and in likewise those people of the said parts of the Orient have had no lesse labour and desire to enter and penetrate into the farthest land of the Occident, and so following their purchase have not ceased untill they could passe no farther by reason of the great seas.

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This naturall inclination is cause, that scarsely it may be said, there is any kingdome stable, nor king quiet, but that his owne imagination, or other princes his neighbours doe trouble him. God and nature hath provided to your Grace, and to your gracious progenitors, this Realme of England, and set it in so fruitfull a place, and within such limites, that it should seeme to be a place quiet and aparted from all the foresayd desire. One speciall cause is, for that it is compassed with the Sea: by reason therof it seemes, this notwithstanding, their desires and noble courages have beene most commonly like unto others: and with marveilous great labours, costes and perils, they have traveiled and passed the Seas, making warre, not onely with Kings and dominions nigh neighbours, but also with them of farre countries, and so have woonne and conquered many rich and fayre dominions, and amplified this your Graces Realme with great victory and glory. And also now of late your Grace having like courage and desire, and not without just cause, to enlarge this your kingdome, and demaund your limits and tribute of [I. 213.] the French king, which at that present he restrained, your Grace in person passed with a great power into France, putting your Graces person to great paine and labour, and without doubt victoriously you had conquered the sayd Realme of France, as ye began, if your adversary had not reconciled himselfe, and knowledged your Graces right and title: and so promised truely to pay tribute then due, & fulfill your request in all things, and also desired your Grace for peace, the which of your clemencie you could not refuse.

*A secrete.*

Now I considering this your noble courage and desire, and also perceiving that your Grace may at your pleasure, to your greater glory, by a godly meane, with little cost, perill, or labour to your Grace or any of your subjects, amplifie and inrich this your sayd Realme, I know it is my bounden duety to manifest this secret unto your Grace, which hitherto, as I suppose, hath beene hid:

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which is, that with a small number of ships there may  
be discovered divers New lands and kingdomes, in the  
which without doubt your Grace shall winne perpetuall  
glory, and your subjectes infinite profite. To which  
laces there is left one way to discover, which is into the  
North: for that of the foure partes of the worlde, it  
seemeth three parts are discovered by other Princes.  
For out of Spaine they have discovered all the Indies  
and Seas Occidentall, and out of Portingall all the Indies  
and Seas Orientall: so that by this part of the Orient  
& Occident, they have compassed the world. For the  
one of them departing toward the Orient, and the other  
oward the Occident, met againe in the course or way of  
the middest of the day, and so then was discovered a  
reat part of the same Seas and coastes by the Spaniards.  
So that now rest to be discovered the sayd North parts,  
he which it seemeth to mee, is onely your charge and  
duety. Because the situation of this your Realme is  
hereunto neerest and aptest of all other: and also for  
that you have || already taken it in hand. And in mine  
opinion it will not seeme well to leave so great and  
profitable an enterprise, seeing it may so easily and with  
so little cost, labour, and danger, be followed and ob-  
ayned: though heretofore your Grace hath made thereof  
a proofe, & found not the commodity thereby as you  
rusted, at this time it shall be no impediment. For  
here may be now provided remedies for things, then  
acked, and the inconveniences and lets remooved, that  
then were cause that your Graces desire tooke no full  
effect, which is, the courses to be changed, & followed  
the foresaid new courses. And concerning the mariners,  
shippes, and provision, an order may be devised and  
taken meete and convenient, much better then hitherto.  
By reason wherof, and by Gods grace, no doubt your  
purpose shall take effect. Surely the cost herein will be  
nothing, in comparison to the great profit. The labour  
is much lesse, yea nothing at all, where so great honour  
and glory is hoped for: and considering well the courses,

*The discovery  
of the North.*

*|| By Sebastian  
Cabot and sir  
Thomas Pett  
in the eight  
yere of his  
reigne.*

*And this is the  
voyage spoken  
of by Gonsalvo  
Oveido, that  
came to S. Do-  
mingo.*

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## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

Note.

truely the danger & way is shorter to us, then to Spaine or Portingall, as by evident reasons appereth.

And now to declare something of the commodity and utiltie of this Navigation and discoverie: it is very cleere and certaine, that the Seas that commonly men say, without great danger, difficulty and perill, yea rather it is impossible to passe, that those same Seas be navigable and without anie such danger, but that shippes may passe and have in them perpetuall clerenesse of the day without any darkenesse of the night: which thing is a great commoditie for the navigants, to see at all times round about them, as well the safegards as dangers, and how great difference it is betweene the commoditie and perils of other which leese the most part of every foure and twentie houres the said light, and goe in darkenesse groping their way, I thinke there is none so ignorant but perceiveth this more plainly, then it can be expressed. Yea what a vantage shal your Graces subjects have also by this light to discover the strange lands, countries, and coastes? For if they that be discovered, to saile by them in darkenesse is with great danger, much more then the coastes not discovered be daungerous to travell by night or in darkenesse. Yet these dangers or darkenesse hath not letted the Spanyards and Portingals and other, to discover many unknownen Realmes to their great perill. Which considered (and that your Graces subjects may have the same light) it will seeme your Graces subjects to be without activity or courage, in leaving to doe this glorious and noble enterprise. For they being past this litle way which they named so dangerous, (which may be two or three leagues before they come to the Pole, and as much more after they passe the Pole) it is cleere, that from thence foorth the seas and landes are as temperate as in these partes, and that then it may be at the will and pleasure of the mariners, to choose whether they will sayle by the coastes, that be colde, temperate or hote. For they being past the Pole, it is plaine, they may decline to what part they list.

*Navigation  
under the Pole.*

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*Tartaria.*

If they will goe toward the Orient, they shall injoy the regions of all the Tartarians that extend toward the midday, and from thence they may goe and proceede to the land of the Chinas, and from thence to the land of Cathaio Orientall, which is of all the maine land most Orientall that can be reckoned from our habitation. And if from thence they doe continue their navigation, following the coasts that returne toward the Occident, they shall fall in with Malaca, and so with all the Indies which we call Orientall, and following [I. 214.] the way, may returne hither by the Cape of Buona Speransa: and thus they shall compasse the whole worlde. And if they will take their course after they be past the Pole, toward the Occident, they shall goe in the backe side of the new found land, which of late was discovered by your Graces subjects, untill they come to the backe side and South Seas of the Indies Occidentall. And so continuing their voyage they may returne thorow the streight of Magellan to this countrey, and so they compasse also the world by that way: and if they goe this third way, and after they be past the Pole, goe right toward the Pole Antartike, and then decline toward the lands and Islands situated between the Tropikes, and under the Equinoctiall, without doubt they shall finde there the richest landes and Islands of the world of golde, precious stones, balmes, spices, and other thinges that we here esteeme most: which come out of strange countries, and may returne the same way.

By this it appeareth, your Grace hath not onely a great advantage of the riches, but also your subjects shall not travell halfe of the way that other doe, which goe round about as aforesayd.

*New found  
land dis-  
covered by ye  
English.*

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The booke made by the right worshipful M.  
Robert Thorne in the yeere 1527. in Sivil,  
to Doctour Ley, Lord ambassadour for king  
Henry the eight, to Charles the Emperour,  
being an information of the parts of the  
world, discovered by him and the king of  
Portingal: and also of the way to the  
Moluccaes by the North.



Ight noble and reverend in &c. I have  
received your letters, and have procured  
and sent to know of your servant, who,  
your Lordship wrote, should be sicke in  
Merchena. I cannot there or els where  
heare of him, without he be returned to  
you, or gone to S. Lucar, and shipt.

I cannot judge but that of some contagious sicknesse  
hee died, so that the owner of the house for defaming  
his house would bury him secretly, and not be knownen  
of it. For such things have often times happened in  
this countrey.

Also to write unto your Lordshippe of the new trade  
of Spicerie of the Emperour, there is no doubt but that  
the Islands are fertile of Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, and  
Cinnamom: and that the said Islands, with other there  
about, abound with golde, Rubies, Diamondes, Balasses,  
Granates, Jacincts, and other stones & pearlles, as all  
other lands, that are under and neere the Equinoctiall.  
For we see, where nature giveth any thing, she is no  
nigard. For as with us and other, that are aparted  
from the said Equinoctiall, our mettals be Lead, Tinne,  
and Iron, so theirs be Gold, Silver, and Copper. And  
as our fruits and graines bee Apples, Nuts, and Corne,  
so theirs be Dates, Nutmegs, Pepper, Cloves, and other  
Spices. And as we have Jeat, Amber, Cristall, Jasper,  
and other like stones, so have they Rubies, Diamonds,

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Glasses, Saphyres, Jacincts, and other like. And though some say that of such precious mettals, graines, or kind of splices, and precious stones, the abundance and quantity is nothing so great, as our mettals, fruits or stones above rehearsed: yet if it be well considered, how the quantitie of the earth under the Equinoctiall to both the Tropicall lines, (in which space is found the sayd Golde, splices and precious stones) is as much in quantity, as almost all the earth from the Tropickes to both the Poles; it cannot be denied but there is more quantity of the sayd mettals, frutes, splices, and precious stones, then there is of the other mettals and other things before rehearsed. And I see that the preciouesnes of these things is measured after the distance that is between us, and the things that we have appetite unto. For in this navigation of the Spicerie was discovered, that these Islands nothing set by golde, but set more by a knife and a nayle of iron, then by his quantitie of Golde: and with reason, as the thing more necessary for mans service. And I doubt not but to them should be as precious our corne and seedes, if they might have them, as to us their splices: & likewise the pieces of glasse that here we have counterfeited are as precious to them, as to us their stones: which by experience is seene daylie by them that have trade thither. This of the riches of those countries is sufficient.

Touching that your Lordship wrote, whether it may *Doctor Ley's letters.* bee profitable to the Emperor or no? it may be without doubt of great profite: if, as the king of Portingal doth, he would become a merchant, and provide shippes and their lading, and trade thither alone, and defend the trade of these Islands for himselfe. But other greater businesse withholdeth him from this. But still, as now it is begunne to be occupied, it would come to much. For the shippes comming in safetie, there would thither many every yere, of which to the Emperour is due of all the wares and jewels that come from thence the fift part for his custome cleare without any cost. And besides

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[I. 215.]

*This was the  
fleete wherein  
Cabot dis-  
covered the  
river of Plate,  
1526.*

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this hee putteth in every flote a certaine quantitie of money, of which hee enjoyeth of the gaines pound and pounds like as other adventurers doe. In a fleete of three shippes and a Caravel that went from this citie armed by the marchants of it, which departed in Aprill last past, I and my partener have one thousand four hundred duckets that we employed in the sayd fleete, principally for that two English men, friends of mine, which are somewhat learned in Cosmographie, should goe in the same shippes, to bring me certaine relation of the situation of the countrey, and to be expert in the navigation of those seas, and there to have informations of many other things, and advise that I desire to knowe especially. Seeing in these quarters are shippes, and mariners of that countrey, and cardes by which they saile, though much unlike ours, that they should procure to have the said cardes, and learne how they understand them, and especially to know what navigation they have for those Islands Northwards, and Northeastward.

*Note.*

*The Newe  
found Islands  
discovered by  
the English.*

*A Mappe of  
the world.*

For if from the sayd Islands the sea did extend, without interposition of land, to saile from the North point to the Northeast poynt one thousand seven hundred or one thousand eight hundred leagues, they should come to the New found Islands that we discovered, and so we should be neerer to the sayd Spicerie by almost two thousand leagues then the Emperour, or the king of Portingal are. And to advise your Lordship whether of these Spiceries of the king of Portingal or the Emperours is neerer, and also of the titles that either of them hath, and howe our New found lands are parted from it, (for that by writing without some demonstration, it were hard to give any declaration of it) I have caused that your Lordship shall receive herewith a little Mappe or Carde of the world: the which, I feare me, shall put your Lordship to more labour to understand, then me to make it, onely for that it is made in so little roome that it cannot be but obscurely set out, that is desired

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to be seene in it, and also for that I am in this science little expert: Yet to remedy in part this difficulty, it is necessary to declare to your Lordship my intent, with which I trust you shall perceive in this Card part of your desire, if, for that I cannot expresse mine intent, with my declaration I doe not make it more obscure.

First, your Lordship knoweth that the Cosmographers have divided the earth by 360 degrees in latitude, and as many in longitude, under the which is comprehended all the roundnes of the earth: the latitude being divided into foure quarters, ninetie degrees amount to every quarter, which they measure by the altitude of the Poles, that is the North and South starres, being from the line Equinoctiall till they come right under the North starre the said ninetie degrees: and as much from the sayd line Equinoctiall to the South starre be other ninety degrees. And as much more is also from either of the sayd starres agayne to the Equinoctiall. Which imagined to bee round, is soone perceived thus, 360 degrees of latitude to be consumed in the said foure quarters of ninetie degrees a quarter: so that this latitude is the measure of the worlde from North to South, and from South to North. And the longitude, in which are also counted other 360, is counted from West to East, or from East to West, as in the Card is set.

The sayd latitude your Lordship may see marked and divided in the ende of this Card on the left hand: so that if you would know in what degrees of latitude any region or coast standeth, take a compasse, and set the one foot of the same in the Equinoctial line right against the said region, & apply the other foote of the compasse to the said region or coast, & then set the sayd compasse at the end of the Card, where the degrees are divided. And the one foote of the compasse standing in the line Equinoctial, the other will shew in the scale the degrees of altitude or latitude that the said region is in. Also the longitude of the world I have set out in the nether part of the Card, conteining

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To know the  
longitudes.

[I. 216.]

also 360 degrees: which begin to be counted after Ptoleme and other Cosmographers from an headland called Capo Verde, which is over against a little crosse made in the part Occidental, where the division of the degrees beginneth, and endeth in the same Capo Verde.

Now to know in what longitude any land is, your Lordship must take a ruler or a compasse, and set the one foot of the compasse upon the land or coast whose longitude you would know, and extend the other foot of the compasse to the next part of one of the transversall lines in the Orientall or Occidental part: which done, set the one foot of the compasse in the said transversal line at the end of the nether scale, the scale of longitude, and the other foot sheweth the degree of longitude that the region is in. And your Lordship must understand that this Card, though little, conteineth the universall whole world betwixt two collaterall lines, the one in the Occidentall part descendeth perpendicular upon the 175 degree, & the other in the Orientall on the 170 degree, whose distance measureth the scale of longitude. And that which is without the two said transversall lines, is onely to shew how the Orientall part is joined with the Occident, and Occident with the Orient. For that that is set without the line in the Oriental part, is the same that is set within the other line in the Occidentall part: and that that is set without the line in the Occidentall part, is the same that is set within the line in the Oriental part, to shew that though this figure of the world in plaine or flatte seemeth to have an end, yet one imagining that this sayd Card were set upon a round thing, where the endes should touch by the lines, it would plainly appeare howe the Orient part joyneth with the Occident, as there without the lines it is described and figured.

And for more declaration of the said Card, your Lordship shall understand, that beginning on the part Occidental within the line, the first land that is set

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out, is the maine land and Islands of the Indies of the Emperour. Which maine land or coast goeth Northward, and finisheth in the land that we found, which is called here Terra de Labrador. So that it appeareth the sayd land that we found, and the Indies to be all one maine land.

The sayd coast from the sayd Indies Southward, as by the Card your Lordshippe may see, commeth to a certaine straight Sea, called Estrecho de todos Santos: by which straight Sea the Spaniards goe to the Spiceries, as I shall declare more at large: the which straight Sea is right against three hundred fifteene degrees of longitude, and is of latitude or altitude from the Equinoctiall three and fifty degrees. The first land from the sayd beginning of the Card toward the Orient are certaine Islands of the Canaries, and Islandes of Capo verde. But the first maine land next to the line Equinoctial is the sayd Capo verde, and from thence Northward by the straight of this sea of Italie. And so followeth Spayne, France, Flanders, Almaine, Denmarke, and Norway, which is the highest parte toward the North. And over against Flanders are our Islands of England and Ireland. Of the landes and coastes within the streights I have set out onely the Regions, dividing them by lines of their limits, by which plainly I thinke your Lordship may see, in what situation everie region is, and of what highnesse, and with what regions it is joyned. I doe thinke few are left out of all Europe. In the parts of Asia and Affrica I could not so wel make the sayd divisions: for that they be not so wel knownen, nor need not so much. This I write because in the said Card be made the said lines & strikes, that your Lordship should understand wherefore they doe serve. Also returning to the foresaid Capo verde, the coast goeth Southward to a Cape called Capo de buona speransa: which is right over against the 60. & 65. degree of longitude. And by this Cape go the Portingals to their Spicerie. For from this Cape toward the

*Now called  
the straights of  
Magelane.*

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Orient, is the land of Calicut, as your Lordship may see in the headland over against the 130. degree. From the sayd Cape of Buona speransa the coast returneth toward the line Equinoctial, and passing forth entreth the red sea, & returning out, entreth again into the gulfe of Persia, and returneth toward the Equinoctiall line, till that it commeth to the headland called Calicut aforesayd, and from thence the coast making a gulfe, where is the river of Ganges, returneth toward the line to a headland called Malaca, where is the principall Spicerie: & from this Cape returneth and maketh a great gulfe, and after the coast goeth right toward the Orient, and over against this last gulfe and coast be many Islands, which be Islandes of the Spiceries of the Emperour. Upon which the Portingals and he be at variance.

*Note.* The sayd coast goeth toward the Orient, and endeth right against the 155. degrees, and after returneth toward the Occident Northward: which coast not yet plainly knownen, I may joine to the New found lande found by us, that I speake of before. So that I finish with this briefe declaration of the Card aforesayd. Well I know I should also have declared how the coast within the straights of the Sea of Italie runne. It is playne that passing the streights on the North side of that Sea after the coast of Granado, and with that which pertaines to Spaine, is the coast of that which France hath in Italie. And then followeth in one piece all Italie, which land hath an arme of the Sea, with a gulfe which is called Mare Adriaticum. And in the bottome of this gulfe is the citie of Venice. And on the other part of the sayd gulfe is Sclavonia, and next Grecia, then the streits of Constantinople, and then the sea called Euxinus, which is within the sayd streights: and comming out of the sayd streights, followeth Turcia major (though now on both sides it is called Turcia.) And so the coast runneth Southward to Syria, and over against the sayd Turcia are the

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ds of Rhodes, Candie, and Cyprus. And over  
st Italie are the Islands of Sicilia and Sardinia.  
over against Spaine is Majorca and Minorca. In the  
of the gulfe of Syria is Judea. And from thence  
meth the coast toward the Occident, till it commeth  
streights where we began, which all is the coast  
ffrike and Barbarie. Also your Lordship shall  
stand that the coastes of the Sea throughout all  
world, I have coloured with yellow, for that it  
appeare that all that is within the line coloured  
, is to be imagined to be maine land or Islands:  
I without the line so coloured to bee Sea: whereby  
asie and light to know it. Albeit in this little  
any other description would rather have made  
cure then cleere. And the sayd coasts of the Sea  
I set justly after the maner and forme as they lie,  
navigation approveth them throughout all the  
save onely the coastes and Isles of the Spicerie  
Emperour which is from over against the 160.  
e 215. degrees of longitude, For these coastes  
situations of the Islands, every of the Cosmo-  
ers and pilots of Portingal & Spayne do set after [I. 217.]  
purpose. The Spaniards more towards the Orient,  
ie they should appeare to appertain to the Em-  
& the Portingals more toward the Occident,  
at they should fal within their jurisdiction. So  
the pilots and navigants thither, which in such  
should declare the truth, by their industrie do  
em falsly every one to favour his prince. And  
is cause can be no certaine situation of that coast  
islands, till this difference betwixt them be verified.  
to come to the purpose of your Lordships demaund  
ng the difference between the Emperour and the  
of Portingal, to understand it better, I must declare  
ginning of this discoverie. Though peradventure  
Lordship may say that in that I have written  
of purpose, I fall in the proverbe, A gemino ovo  
n: But your Lordship commanded me to be large,

*Doctor Ley's  
demand.*

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and I take licence to be prolixious, and shalbe peradventure tedious, but your Lordship knoweth that Nihil ignorantia verbosius.

In the yeere 1484 the king of Portingal minded to arme certaine Carvels to discover this Spicerie. Then forasmuch as he feared that being discovered, every other prince woulde sende and trade thither, so that the cost and peril of discovering should be his, and the profite common: wherefore first hee gave knowledge of this his minde to all princes Christened, saying that hee would seeke amongst the infidels newe possessions of regions, and therefore would make a certaine armie: and that if any of them would helpe in the cost of the sayd armie, he should enjoy his part of the profite or honour that should come of it. And as then this discovering was holden for a strange thing and uncertayne. Nowe they say, that all the Princes of Christendome answered, that they would be no part of such an armie, nor yet of the profit that might come of it. After the which he gave knowledge to the Pope of his purpose, and of the answere of all the Princes, desiring him that seeing that none would helpe in the costes, that he would judge all that should bee found and discovered to be of his jurisdiction, and commannd that none other princes should intermeddle therewith. The Pope sayd not as Christ saith, Quis me constituit judicem inter vos? He did not refuse, but making himselfe as Lord and Judge of all, not onely granted that all that should be discovered from Orient to Occident, should be the kings of Portingal, but also, that upon great censures no other Prince should discover but he. And if they did, all to bee the kings of Portingal. So he armed a fleete, and in the yeere 1497 were discovered the Islands of Calicut, from whence is brought all the spice he hath.

*The Pope reprehended.*

After this in the yere 1492 the king of Spaine willing to discover lands toward the Occident without making any such diligence, or taking licence of the king of Portingal, armed certaine Carvels, and then discouered this

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India Occidentall, especially two Islands of the sayd India, that in this Card I set forth, naming the one la Dominica, and the other Cuba, and brought certaine golde from thence. Of the which when the king of Portingal had knowledge, he sent to the king of Spaine, requiring him to give him the sayd Islands. For that by the sentence of the Pope all that should be discovered was his, and that hee should not proceede further in the discoverie without his licence. And at the same time it seemeth that out of Castil into Portingal had gone for feare of burning infinite number of Jewes that were expelled out of Spaine, for that they would not turne to be Christians, and carried with them infinite number of golde and silver. So that it seemeth that the king of Spaine answered, that it was reason that the king of Portingal asked, and that to be obedient to that which the Pope had decreed, he would give him the sayd Islands of the Indies. Nowe for as much as it was decreed betwixt the sayde kings, that none should receive the others subjects fugitives, nor their goods, therfore the king of Portingal should pay and returne to the king of Spaine a million of golde or more, that the Jewes had caryed out of Spaine to Portingal, & that in so doing he would give these Islands, and desist from any more discovering. And not fulfilling this, he would not onely not give these Islands, but procure to discover more where him thought best. It seemeth that the king of Portingal would not, or could not with his ease pay this money. And so not paying, that he could not let the king of Spaine to discover : so that he enterprised not toward the Orient where he had begun & found the Spicerie. And consented to the king of Spaine, that touching this discovering they should divide the worlde betweene them two. And that all that should be discovered from Cape Verde, where this Card beginneth to be counted in the degrees of longitude, to 180 of the sayd scale of longitude, which is halfe the world toward the Orient, & finisheth in this Card right over against a little crosse made at the said 180 degrees, to be

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the king of Portingals. And all the land from the said Crosse towarde the Occident, untill it joyneth with the other Crosse in the Orient, which conteineth the other hundreth and eightie degrees, that is the other halfe of the worlde, to be the king of Spaines. So that from the land over against the said hundreth & eighty degrees untill i finish in the three hundred and sixtie on both the ends of the Card, is the jurisdiction of the king of Spaine. So after this maner they divided the world betweene them.

[I. 218.]

*The longitudes  
hard to be  
found out.*

Now for that these Islands of Spicery fall neere the terme and limites betweene these princes (for as by the sayd Card you may see they begin from one hundred and sixtie degrees of longitude, and ende in 215) it seemeth all that falleth from 160 to 180 degrees, should be of Portingal : and all the rest of Spaine. And for that their Cosmographers and Pilots coulde not agree in the situation of the sayde Islandes (for the Portingals set them all within their 180 degrees, and the Spaniards set them all without :) and for that in measuring, all the Cosmographers of both partes, or what other that ever have bene cannot give certaine order to measure the longitude of the worlde, as they doe of the latitude : for that there is no starre fixed from East to West, as are the starres of the Poles from North to South, but all mooveth with the mooving divine : no maner can bee founde howe certainly it may bee measured, but by conjectures, as the Navigants have esteemed the way they have gone. But it is manifest that Spaine had the situation of al the lands from Cape Verde, toward the Orient of ye Portingals to their 180 degrees. And in all their Cardes they never hitherto set the saide Islands within their limitation of the sayd 180 degrees, (though they knewe very well of the Islands,) till now that the Spaniards discovered them. And it is knownen that the king of Portingal had trade to these Islands afore, but would never suffer Portingal to go thither from Calicut : for so much as he knew that it fell out of his dominion : least by going thither there

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might come some knowledge of those other Islands of the king of Spaine, but bought the cloves of Marchants of that countrey, that brought them to Calicut, much deerer then they would have cost, if he had sent for them, thinking after this maner it would abide alwayes secret. And now that it is discovered he sendes and keepes the Spaniards from the trade all that he can.

Also it should seeme that when this foresaid consent of the division of the worlde was agreed of betweene them, the king of Portingal had already discovered certaine Islandes that lie over against Cape Verde, and also certaine part of the maine land of India toward the South, from whence he fette Brasill, and called it the land of Brasil. So for that all should come in his terme and limites, hee tooke three hundred and seventie leagues beyond Cape Verde: and after this, his 180 degrees, being his part of the worlde, should begin in the Carde right over against the 340 degrees, where I have made a little compasse with a crosse, and should finish at the 160 degree, where also I have made another little marke. And after this computation without any controversie, the Islands of the spicerie fal out of the Portingals domination. So that nowe the Spaniards say to the Portingals, that if they would beginne their 180 degrees from the sayde Cape Verde, to the intent they should extende more toward the Orient, and so to touch those Islandes of the Spicerie of the Emperour, which is al that is betweene the two crosses made in this Card, that then the Islands of Cape Verde and the lande of Brasil that the Portingals nowe obtaine, is out of the sayd limitation, and that they are of the Emperours. Or if their 180 degrees they count from the 370 leagues beyond the said Cape Verde, to include in it the said Islands and lands of Brasil, then plainly appeareth the said 180 degrees should finish long before they come to these Islands of the Spicerie of the Emperour: As by this Carde your Lordship may see. For their limits should begin at the 340 degrees of this Carde, and ende at the 160 degrees,

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where I have made two little markes of the comp  
with crosses in them.

So that plainly it should appeare by reason, that Portingals should leave these Islands of Cape Verde land of Brasil, if they would have part of the Spicerie the Emperours: or els holding these, they have no there. To this the Portingals say, that they will begi their 180 degrees from the selfe same Cape Verde: that it may extende so much more toward the Ori and touch these Islandes of the Emperours: and we winne these Islandes of Cape Verde and land of Bi nevertheless, as a thing that they possessed before consent of this limitation was made.

So none can verely tell which hath the best rea  
They be not yet agreed, Quare sub Judice lis est.

But without doubt (by all conjectures of reason) sayd Islands fall all without the limitation of Portin and pertaine to Spaine, as it appeareth by the most of all the Cardes made by the Portingals, save th which they have falsified of late purposely.

But now touching that your Lordship wrote, whe  
that which we discovered toucheth any thing the fore  
coastes: once it appeareth plainly, that the Newefo  
land that we discovered, is all a maine land with  
Indies Occidentall, from whence the Emperour hath  
the gold and pearles: and so continueth of coast n  
then 5000 leagues of length, as by this Carde appear  
For from the said New lands it proceedeth toward  
Occident to the Indies, and from the Indies return  
toward the Orient, and after turneth Southward up ti  
come to the Straits of Todos Santos, which I reckon t  
more then 5000 leagues.

So that to the Indias it should seeme that we ha  
some title, at least that for our discovering we m  
trade thither as other doe. But all this is nothing n  
the Spicerie.

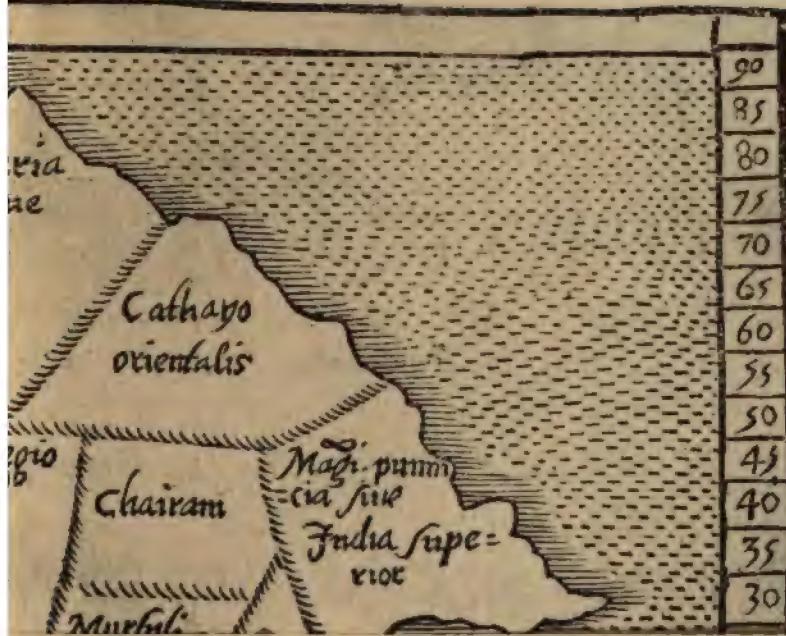
Now then if from the sayd New found lands the Se  
navigable, there is no doubt, but sayling Northward

*New found  
land discov  
ered by the  
Englishmen.*

*Note.*

[I. 219.]

*To saile by  
the Pole.*





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ssing the Pole, descending to the Equinoctial line, we all hit these Islands, and it should be a much shorter y, then either the Spaniards or the Portingals have. or we be distant from the Pole but thirty and nine grees, and from the Pole to the Equinoctiall be ninetie, = which added together, bee an hundred twenty and ne degrees, leagues 2489. and miles 7440: Where we could find these Islands. And the Navigation of the Spaniards to the Spicerie is, as by this Carde you may e, from Spaine to the Islandes of Canarie, and from ese Islandes they runne over the line Equinoctiall Southwardre to the Cape of the maine land of the Indians, lled the Cape of Saint Augustine, and from this Cape Southwards to the straites of Todos Santos, in the which avigation to the said straites is 1700. or 1800 leagues; id from these Straites being past them, they returne warde the line Equinoctiall to the Islands of Spicerie, hich are distant from the saide Straites 4200. or 4300. agues.

*Or the straites  
of Magelone.*

The navigation of the Portingals to the said Islandes is parting from Portingall Southward towardre the Cape rde, and from thence to another Cape passing the line quinoctiall called Capo de bona speransa, and from rtingal to the Cape is 1800 leagues, and from this pe to the Islands of Spicerie of the Emperour is 80. leagues.

So that this navigation amounteth all to 4300. leagues.

that (as afore is sayd,) if between our New found lands Norway, or Island, the seas toward the North be navigable, we should goe to these Islands a shorter way by more then 2000. leagues.

And though we went not to the sayd Islandes, for that *Note.*  
ey are the Emperours or kings of Portingal, weeoulde by the way and comming once to the line Equinoctiall, finde landes no lesse riche of golde and Spicerie, all other landes are under the sayd line Equinoctiall: id also should, if we may passe under the North, enjoy the navigation of all Tartarie. Which should be no lesse

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Benefit to  
England.

Objection.

Answer.

A true  
opinion.

A voyage of  
discovery by  
the Pole. M.  
Thorne and  
M. Eliot dis-  
covers of  
New found  
land.

The cause  
why the West  
Indies were  
not ours:  
which also  
Sebastian  
Cabot writeth  
in an Epistle  
to Baptista  
Ramusius.

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

profitable to our commodities of cloth, then these Spiceries to the Emperour, and king of Portingal.

But it is a generall opinion of all Cosmographers, that passing the seventh clime, the sea is all ice, and the colde so much that none can suffer it. And hitherto they had all the like opinion, that under the line Equinoctiall for much heate the land was uninhabitable.

Yet since (by experience is proved) no land so much habitable nor more temperate. And to conclude, I thinke the same should be found under the North, if it were experimented. For as all judge, Nihil fit vacuum in rerum natura: So I judge, there is no land uninhabitable, nor Sea innavigable. If I should write the reason that presenteth this unto me, I should be too prolix, and it seemeth not requisite for this present matter. God knoweth that though by it I should have no great interest, yet I have had and still have no litle mind of this businesse: So that if I had facultie to my will, it should be the first thing that I woulde understand, even to attempt, if our Seas Northward be navigable to the Pole, or no. I reason, that as some sickenesses are hereditary, and come from the father to the sonne, so this inclination or desire of this discoverie I inherited of my father, which with another merchant of Bristow named Hugh Eliot, were the discoverers of the New found lands, of the which there is no doubt, (as nowe plainly appeareth) if the mariners would then have bene ruled, and followed their Pilots minde, the lands of the West Indies (from whence all the gold commeth) had bene ours. For all is one coast, as by the Carde appeareth, and is aforesayd.

Also in this Carde by the coastes where you see C. your Lordship shall understand it is set for Cape or headland, where I. for Iland, where P. for Port, where R. for River. Also in all this little Carde I thinke nothing be erred touching the situation of the land, save onely in these Ilands of Spicerie: which, for that (as afore is sayd) every one setteth them after his minde, there can be

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no certification how they stand. I doe not denie, that there lacke many things, that a consummate Carde should have, or that a right good demonstration desireth. For there should be expressed all the mountaines and Rivers that are principall of name in the earth, with the names of Portes of the sea, the names of all principall cities, which all I might have set, but not in this Carde, for the litle space would not consent.

Your Lordship may see that setting onely the names almost of every Region, and yet not of all, the roome is occupied. Many Islands are also left out, for the said lack of roome, the names almost of all Portes put to silence, with the roses of the windes or points of the compasse : For that this is not for Pilots to sayle by, but a summary declaration of that which your Lordship commanded. And if by this your Lordship cannot wel perceive the meaning of this Card, of the which I would not marveile, by reason of the rude composition of it, [I. 220.] will it please your Lordship to advise mee to make a bigger and a better Mappe, or els that I may cause one to be made. For I know my selfe in this and all other nothing perfect, but Licet semper discens, nunquam tamen ad perfectam scientiam perveniens. Also I know, to set the forme Sphericall of the world in Plano after the true rule of Cosmographie, it would have bene made otherwise then this is : howbeit the demonstration should not have bene so plaine.

And also these degrees of longitude, that I set in the lower part of this card, should have bin set along by the line Equinoctiall, & so then must be imagined. For the degrees of longitude neere either of the poles are nothing equall in bignesse to them in the Equinoctiall. But these are set so, for that setting them a long the Equinoctial, it would have made obscure a great part of the map. Many other curiosities may be required, which for the nonce I did not set downe, as well for that the intent I had principally was to satisfie your doubt touching the spicerie, as for that I lack leasure and time. I trust your Lordship

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correcting that which is erred, will accept my good will, which is to doe any thing that I may in your Lordships service. But from henceforth I knowe your Lordship will rather commaund me to keepe silence, then to be large, when you shall be wearied with the reading of this discourse. Jesus prosper your estate and health.

Your Lordships

Robert Thorne 1527.

**A**lso this Carde and that which I write touching the variance betweene the Emperour and the king of Portingall, is not to be shewed or communicated there with many of that court. For though there is nothing in it prejudiciale to the Emperour, yet it may be a cause of paine to the maker: as well for that none may make these Cardes, but certaine appointed and allowed for masters, as for that peradventure it would not sound well to them, that a stranger should know or discover their secrete: and would appeare worst of all, if they understand that I write touching the short way to the spicerie by our Seas. Though peradventure of troth it is not to be looked to, as a thing that by all opinions is unpossible, and I thinke never will come to effect: and therefore neither here nor else where is it to be spoken of. For to move it amongst wise men, it should bee had in derision. And therefore to none I would have written nor spoken of such things, but to your Lordship, to whom boldly I commit in this all my foolish fantasie as to my self. But if it please God that into England I may come with your Lordship, I will shew some conjectures of reason, though against the generall opinion of Cosmographers, by which shall appeare this that I say not to lacke some foundation. And till that time I beseeche your Lordship let it be put to silence: and in the meane season it may please God to send our two Englishmen, that are gone to the Spicerie, which may also bring more plaine declaration of that which in this case might be desired.

Also I knowe I needed not to have beene so prolix in

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the declaration of this Carde to your Lordship, if the  
sayd Carde had bene very well made after the rules of  
Cosmographie. For your Lordship would soone under-  
stand it better then I, or any other that could have made  
it : and so it should appeare that I shewed Delphinum  
natre. But for that I have made it after my rude  
maner, it is necessary that I be the declarer or glosor of  
mine own worke, or els your Lordship should have had  
much labour to understand it, which now with it also  
cannot be excused, it is so grossely done. But I knew  
you looked for no curious things of mee, and therefore I  
trust your Lordship will accept this, and hold me for ex-  
cused. In other mens letters that they write they crave  
pardon that at this present they write no larger : but I  
must finish, asking pardon that at this present I write so  
largely. Jesus preserve your Lordship with augmentation  
of dignities.

Your servant Robert  
Thorne, 1527.

Epitaphium M. Roberti Thorni, sepulti in  
Ecclesia Templariorum Londini.

**R**obertus jacet h̄ic Thorne, quem Bristolia quondam  
Prætoris meritò legit ad officium.  
Huic etenim semper magnæ Respublica curæ,  
Chrior & cunctis patria divitiis.  
Ferre inopi auxilium, tristes componere lites,  
Dulce huic consilio quósque juvare fuit.  
Qui pius exaudis miserorum voto precésque,  
Christe huic cœli des regione locum.

[I. 221.]

[A briefe

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A briefe Treatise of the great Duke of Moscovia  
his genealogie, being taken out of the Mos-  
covites manuscript Chronicles written by a  
Polacke.



T hath almost ever bene the custome of nations, in searching out the infancie and first beginnings of their estate, to ascribe the same unto such authors as lived among men in great honour and endued mankinde with some one or other excellent benefite. Nowe, this inbred desire of all nations to blaze and set foorth their owne petigree hath so much prevayled with the greater part, that leaving the undoubted trueth, they have betaken themselves unto meere fables and fictions. Yea and the Chronicles of many nations written in divers and sundrie ages doe testifie the same. Even so the Grecians boasted that they were either Autochthones, that is earth-bredde, or els lineally descended from the Gods. And the Romans affirme that Mars was father unto their first founder Romulus. Right well therefore and judicially sayth Titus Livius: Neither meane I to avouch (quoth he) ne to disable or confute those thinges which before the building and foundation of the Citie have beene reported, being more adorned and fraught with Poeticall fables then with incorrupt and sacred monuments of trueth: antiquitie is it to be pardoned in this behalfe, namely in joyning together matters historicall and poetical, to make the beginnings of cities to seeme the more honourable. For sith antiquity it selfe is accompted such a notable argument of true nobility, even private men in all ages have contended thereabout. Wherefore citizens of Rome being desirous to make demonstration of their Gentrie, use to have their auncestours armes painted along the walles of their houses: in which regarde they were so puffed up, that oftentimes

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they would arrogantly disdaine those men, which by their owne vertue had attained unto honour. In like sorte Poets, when the originall of their worthines and brave champion was either utterly unknownen or somewhat obscure, would ofte referre it unto their Gods themselves. So in these our dayes (to lette passe others) the Turkish Emperour with great presumption boasteth himselfe to bee descended of the Trojan blood. Likewise the great duke of Moscovie, to make himselfe and his predecessours seeme the more sovereigne, deriveth the beginnings of his parentage from the Romane Emperours, yea even from Augustus Cæsar. Albeit therefore no man is so fonde as to accept of this report for trueth, yet will wee briefly set downe what the Moscovites have written in their Chronicles as touching this matter.

Augustus (beleeve it who listeth) had certaine brethren or kinsfolkes which were appoynted governours over divers provinces. Amongst the rest one Prussus (of whome Prussia was named) had his place of government assigned unto him upon the shore of the eastern or Baltick sea, and upon the famous river of Wixel. This mans graund children or nephewes of the fourth generation were Rurek, Sinaus, and Truvor, who likewise inhabited in the very same places. Whereas therefore at the very same time the Russians or the Moscovites without any civil regimt possessed large and spacious territories towards the north, the foresayd three brethren, upon the perswasion of one Gostomislius the chiefe citizen of Novogrod, in the yeare since the worldes creation (according to the computation of the Greekes) 1370, which was in the yeare of our Lord 572, were sent for, to beare rule. And so joyning their kinsman Olechus unto them, and dividing these huge countreyes among themselves, they laboured to reduce the barbarous and savage people unto a civil kinde of life.

Sinaus and Truvor deceasing without issue, Rurek succeeded and lefte a sonne behinde him named Igor;

*Russia became  
civill in ye  
ere of our  
Lord 572.*

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who not being of sufficient yeres to beare rule, was committed unto the protection of his kinsman Olechus. The sayde Igor begate of Olha daughter unto a citizen of Plesco (who, after her husbande was slaine by his enemies, taking her journey to Constantinople, was there baptized by the name of Helena) a sonne called Stoslaus, who fought many battels with the neighbour countreys. Howbeit at length Stoslaus was slayne by his foe, who making a drinking cup of his skull, engraved therupon in golden letters this sentence: Seeking after other mens, he lost his owne. He left [I. 222.] behind him three sonnes, namely Teropolchus, Olega, and Vulodimir. The which Vulodimir having slaine his two brethren, became sole governour of Russia, or (as the Moscovites call it) Rosseia, his owne selfe. This man beginning at length to loath and mislike the ethnik religion, and the multitude of false gods, applyed his minde unto the religion of Christ, and having taken to wife Anna sister unto Basilius and Constantinus Emperours of Constantinople, was together with his whole nation, in the yeare of Christ 988. baptizized, and imbraced the Christian religion, with the rites and ceremonies of the Greeke Church, and his name being changed, he was called Basilius.

Howbeit Zonaras reporteth that before the time of Vulodimir, Basilius Emperour of Constantinople sent a bishop unto the Russians, by whose meanes they were converted unto the Christian faith. He reporteth moreover that they would not be perswaded unlesse they might see a miracle: whereupon the said bishop having made his prayers unto almighty God, threwe the booke of the Evangelists into the fire, which remained there unconsumed. And that by this miracle they were mooved to give credite unto the doctrine of Christ, and to conforme themselves thereunto.

The sonnes of Vulodimir were Vuiselaus, Isoslaus, Jaroslaus, Suatopolcus, Borissus, Glebus, Stoslaus, Vulzevolodus, Stanislaus, Sudislaus, and Podius who

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died in his childhood. Amongst the residue all Russia was divided by their father, who not being contented with their portions, but invading each other, were most of them slaine by their mutuall contentions. Borissus and Glebus in regard of their holy conversation were registred for Saints, whose feasts are every yeere celebrated with great solemnitie upon the twelfth of November.

At length Jaroslaus only got the Sovereigne authoritie into his owne hands, and left behind him foure sonnes, Vulodimir, Isoslauus, Weceslauus, and Vuszevolodus.

The foresaid Vulodimir sonne of Jaroslaus kept his residence at the ancient citie of Kiow standing upon the river of Boristhenes, and after divers conflicts with his kinsmen, having subdued all the provinces unto himselfe, was called Monomachos, that is, the onely champoin. This man (for I thinke it not amisse to report those things which their owne Manuscript Chronicles make mention of) waged warre against Constantine the Emperour of Constantinople, and when he had wasted & overrun Thracia, being returned home with great and rich spoyles, and making preparation for new wars, Constantine sent Neophytus the Metropolitane of Ephesus and two Bishops, with the governour of Antiochia, and Eustaphius the Abbat of Jerusalem, to present rich and magnificent gifts unto him ; as namely, part of the crosse of our Saviour Christ, a crowne of gold, a drinking cup curiously made of Sardonyx stone, a cloake set all over with precious stones, and a golden chaine ; commaunded them to salute him by the name of Czar (which name, as it may be prooved by many arguments, signifieth a king, and not an Emperour) and concluded a most inviolable league of amity and friendship with him.

The foresayd Vulodimir begate Vuszevolodus the second. This Vuszevolodus lefte eight sonnes behind him, Mischislaus, Isoslauus, Stoslaus, Teropolcus, Weceslaus, Romanus, Georgius, and Andrew. The sonnes of George were Roseslaus, Andrew, Basilius, and Demetrius.

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1237. Demetrius begat George, who in the yere 1237. was slaine by one Bathy, a Tartarian duke, which Bathy wasted Moscovia, and subdued the same unto himselfe. Since which time the Russians were tributary to the Tartars, and were governed by such dukes as they pleased to set over them. Howbeit the Tartars so greatly abused that authoritie, that when they sent their ambassadours unto the prince of Moscovie, he was constrained to goe forth and meeete with them, and (as Herbortus Fulstinius in his Polonian historie reporteth) to offer them a bason full of mares milk, and if they had spilt any whit thereof upon their horses maines, to liche it off with his young, and having conducted them into his princely court, to stand bare-headed before them while they sate downe, and with all reverence to give eare and attendance unto them. But by what meanes they shooke off at the length this yoake of servitude, I will forthwith declare.

About the same time almost all Polonia, and the dukedom of Silesia were overrun by the Tartars with fire and sword. Who having burnt Presla the chiefe citie of Silesia, & being come before the citie of Legnitz, they fought there a most cruel and bloody field, wherin was slain duke Henrie himselfe being sonne unto the most holy and devout lady Hedvice, with many others, whose monuments and graves be as yet extant in sundry places, and with an infinite multitude of common souldiers, insomuch that the Tartars filled nine great sackes with the eares of them which they had slaine. The Tartars to the end they might obtaine the victorie, presented unto the view of our souldiers the portraiture of a mans head placed by arte magique upon a banner, wherein the letter X. was painted, which being shaken and mooved up and downe breathed foorth a most loathsome stench, & strooke such a terroure into the hearts of our men, that being as it were astonished with the snaky visage of Medusa, they were utterly daunted and dismayed.

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From thence Bathy and his company with the same [I. 223.] bloodthirstie intent marched into Hungarie, and had almost slaine king Bela the fourth, who together with his sonne escaping by flight did scarcely ridde themselves out of the enemies hand. And when the whole world almost was exceedingly terrified at the cruell invasions of this most barbarous nation, at length Pope Innocentius the fourth sending ambassadours unto Bathy obtained peace for five yeeres: but to forsake his heathenish superstitions and to become a Christian, hee would by no meanes bee perswaded. For he was by the instigation of the Saracens infected with devilish opinions of Mahomet, as being more agreeable unto his barbarous rudeness, which even unto this day the Tartars do maintaine, like as the prophane Turkes also.

This Bathy had a sonne called Tamerlan, whome the Moscovites call Temirkutla, who likewise, as it is recorded in histories, attained unto great renoume. For he caried about with him in a cage Bajazet the Turkish Emperour being fettered in golden chaines, and made him a laughing stocke unto all men.

Let us now returne unto the Russians. George being slaine, Jaroslaus his brother succeeded in his roome, and left behinde him three sonnes, Theodorus, Alexander and Andreas. Daniel the sonne of Alexander first established his royall seate in the citie of Mosco, and magnificently building the castle which before time had bene obscure, he tooke upon him the title of the great Duke of Russia. He had five sonnes, namely, George, Alexander, Borissus, Ophonias, and John. This John succeeded his father, and because he continually caried a scrippe about with him to bestow almes, he was surnamed Kaleta, which word signifieth a scrippe. His sonnes were, Simeon, John, and Andrew. He gave unto his sonne Simeon the provinces of Vulodimiria and Moscovia: which Simeon deceasing without issue his brother John succeeded, who begate a sonne called Demetrius. This Demetrius had seven sonnes, namely

*These ambas-  
sadors were  
Johan. de  
Plano Carpini  
& Frier  
Benedict a  
Polonian.*

*The citie of  
Mosco first  
made the seate  
of the great  
Duke.*

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Daniel, Basilius, George, Andrew, Peter, John, & Constantine. Basilius reigned after his fathers death. This man dishinheriting his sonne which was called after his owne name, because he suspected his mother of adulterie, at his death surrendred his Dukedom unto his brother George, who kept his nephewe a long time in prison. Howbeit at his death, though himselfe had two sonnes namely Andrew and Demetrius, yet being stricken perhaps with remorse of conscience, he bestowed the Dukedom upon his nephew Basilius. Against whom his two cousins bearing a grudge waged warre, and at length having taken him by a wily stratageme they put out his eyes. Notwithstanding the Boiarens (for so the Moscovites call their nobles) continued their duetifull alleageance unto this their blinde Duke, whom for his blindnes they called Cziennox, that is to say, darke or darkened. He left a sonne behinde him called Ivan Vasilowich who brought the Russian common wealth, being before his time but obscure, unto great excellencie and renoume. Who that he might the better get all the superiority into his owne hands put to death so many sonnes and nephewes of the former Dukes as he could lay hold on, and began to take upon him the title of the great Duke of Vulodimiria, Moscovia, and Novogardia, and to call himselfe the Monarch or Czar of all Russia. He brought under his subjection two principall cities, namely Plesco being the only walled citie in all Moscovie, and Novogrod, both of them being in regard of traffike most riche and flourishing cities, and having bin subject unto the Lithuanians for the space of 50. yeeres before. The treasure of Novogrod was so exceeding, that the great Duke is reported to have carried home from thence 300. carts laden with gold and silver.

*Ivan Vasilowich.*

*The name of  
the Moscovites  
first advanced.*

He also was the first man that waged warre against the Polonians and the Livonians: against Polonia he pretended a quarell, alleaging that his daughter Helena (whome hee had married unto Alexander the great

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uke of Lithuania, which was afterward king of Polonia) is evil intreated, and was withdrawen from the Greekish igion unto the ceremonies of the Church of Rome. it against the Livonians for none other cause, but ely for an incredible desire of enlarging his dominions. owbeit what impulsive causes of litle or no moment ppened in the mean season, we will in another place ore plainly declare. Notwithstanding he was very ten and in divers battels vanquished by Plettebergius e great master of the Dutch knights: but it is not the purpose to stand any longer upon this discourse. He was married first unto Marie the Duke of yversky his daughter, and of her hee begate John, nto whom in his life time he surrendered his Dukeome, and married him unto the daughter of Stephan ie Palatine of Moldavia: which John, after he had egotten his sonne Demetrius, deceased before his father.

Afterward Ivan Vasilowich aforesaide married a wife alled Sophia being daughter unto Thomas Palælogus, rwhich is reported to have had her dowry out of the 'opes treasury, because the Moscovite had promised o conforme himselfe unto the Romish Church. This iophia being a woman of a princely and aspiring minde, nd often complaining that she was married unto the Tartars vassal, at length by her instant intreatie and [I. 224.] continual perswasions, and by a notable stratageme she ast off that slavish yoke very much unbeseeming so mighty a prince. For whereas the Tartarian Duke had us procuratours and agents in the Moscovites court, rho dwelt in their owne houses built within the very astle of Mosco, and were eye witnesses of all affaires whiche were there performed: Sophia said she was adnonished from heaven to builde a Temple in the selfe ame place where the Tartars house stooede, and to conccrate it unto Saint Nicholas. Being therfore delivered f a sonne she invited the Tartarian Duke unto the olemne baptizing of him, and beeing come, shee requested him to give her his house, and obtained it at

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*The yoke of  
the Tartars  
shaken off.*

his hands. Which house being razed and those Tartarian espials beeing excluded, the Tartars at length were quite bereaved and utterly dispossessed of their authoritie which they had exercised over the Russians for many yeres, and could never yet recover it; albeit they have given sundry attempts. Of his wife Sophia he begate sixe children, namely, a daughter called Helena, & five sonnes, that is to say, Gabriel, Demetrius, George, Simeon, and Andrew.

The Dukedom of right appertayned unto Demetrius the sonne of John, which was the sonne of Vasilowich by his first marriage. Howbeit Sophia prevailed so with her husband, that neglecting his graund-childe Demetrius, hee bestowed his Dukedom upon Gabriel his sonne.

Andrew the younger had a sonne called Vulodimir, of whom Mary was borne, which in the yeere of Christ 1573. was maried unto Magnus the Duke of Holst.

*Basilius.* Gabriel having obtained the great dukedom of Russia, changed his name calling himselfe Basilius, and applied his minde to the atchieving of high and great enterprises. For hee reduced a great part of the dukedom of Moscovie, which Vitoldus the great Duke of Lithuania helde in possession, under his owne jurisdiction, and wonne upon the river of Boristhenes (which the Russians call Neiper) many cities and especially Smolensco, in the yeere of our Lord 1514. Having divorced his first wife, hee begate of Helena daughter unto Duke Glinskie, Ivan Vasilowich, which now this present 1580. reigneth as great Duke. Hee was borne in the yeere of our Lorde 1528. the 25. of August, sixe houres after the rising of the sonne. The great dukedom of Russia fell unto the said Ivan Vasilowich in the fifth yeere of his age, having his uncle George for his great protector: being 25. yeeres of age, and being of a strong body and of a courageous mind he subdued the Tartars of Cazan and Astracan upon the river of Volgha, carrying their Dukes and chieftaines into captivitie.

*Ivan Vasilowich.*

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1576.

But by what wayes and meanes (after the league which  
y the intercession of the most sacred Roman Emperour,  
ontinued from the yeere 1503. for the space of fifty  
eeres, was expired) having renewed warres against Li-  
onia, hee brought that most flourishing province into  
xtreme miserie, using for the same purpose a new pre-  
ense, and alleadging that it belonged unto him by right  
f inheritance, I tremble to recount : and it requireth a  
rge historie, which perhaps in time and place convenient  
ome more learned then my selfe will take upon them to  
ddresse.

He is exceedingly addicted unto piety and devotion,  
nd doth oftentimes observe very strict fastings and  
abstinence with his monks : and wheras the Russes in  
doing reverence & adoration unto God doe beate their  
foreheads against the ground, this Ivan Vasilowich with  
performing of the same ceremonie causeth his forehead to  
be ful of boines and swellings, and sometimes to be black  
and blew, and very often to bleed. He is much delighted  
with building of Churches & spareth no cost for that  
purpose. Whether therfore by nature, or (which hee  
pretendeth to be the cause) by reason of his subjects  
malice & treacherie, he be so addicted unto all rigour and  
cruelty, I dare not determine, especially sithens he hath  
not an illiberal or mishapen countenance, as Attila is  
reported to have had. Of his first wife which was sister  
unto Mikita Romanowich, beeing nowe great steward of  
his houshold, he begate two sonnes, namely Ivan and  
Theodore. And albeit he was five times married, yet had *Theodore.*  
he not one childe more.

Whereas this Ivan Vasilowich upon certaine frivolous  
reasons calleth himselfe the naturall lord of Livonia, I  
thought it not amisse to adde an Epistle hereunto, which  
was written by a certaine honourable man concerning the  
same matter.

S. All wee which inhabite this Province with all seemely  
everence and submission of mind, do offer most  
umble thanks unto the Emperors most sacred and peere-

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[I. 225.] lesse majesty our most gracious lord, in that according to his fatherly affection which he beareth towards all Christendome, and for the good & commodity of this our distressed and afflicted countrey, which these many yeres hath bin in stead of a bulwarke against the invasion of barbarous nations, he hath sent his ambassadors unto the great duke of Moscovia. In regard of which his fatherly love and great benefite vouchsafed on us, wee are ready when occasion shall serve, to adventure our lives and goods : praying in the meane season unto Almighty God, who is the onely establisher and confounder of common wealths, to bring this excellent woorke, the foundation whereof is already laide unto a prosperous conclusion. But as touching the title which the Moscovite maketh to this province, to say the very trueth, we greatly wondred and were astonished at the declaration thereof. For it is most apparent, not onely out of all ancient and credible histories, but even from the experience and state of these regions, that the said title and allegations are fabulous and fained. For out of all auncient monuments, by what names soever they bee called (whereof there are divers extant among us) it cannot be proved by any mention, nor yet by any likelihoode or conjecture, that those things which the Moscovite affirmeth concerning the people which were governors of these regions in times past, and concerning the right and title of his ancestors unto this province, are grounded upon truth.

*The commodities of traffike  
and of navigation.*

For it is not unknownen by what meanes this province, partly through the industry of marchants, and partly by the benefite of navigation, was first discovered : neither is it unknownen howe the inhabitants thereof beeing wholly addicted unto heathenish superstitions and idolatrie, were by the croised knights (who drew other knights professing the same order in Prussia to aide and accompanie them in this their enterprise) and that with great labour and difficultie, converted unto the Christian faith : when as at the same time the Livonians had no knowledge at all of the jurisdiction, religion, maners, or language of Moscovie :



IVAN VASILOWICH, EMPEROR OF RUSSIA



## DUKE OF MOSCOVY'S GENEALOGY

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who had not only no conversation nor dealings with the Moscovites, but were estranged also from all other nations whatsoever: for leading a miserable, poore, barbarous, and heathenish life, in savage maner among wilde beastes, and in the desert and solitary woods, they were utterly ignorant of God and destitute of civil magistrates. Howbeit this kind of government was peculiar unto them, namely that all of one familie and society used a kinde of reverence unto their elders more then to any other, whom also, that their authoritie might be the greater, they called by the name of kings, and (albeit one of their families consisted of a 100. persons) they obeyed them in al respects, and after their rude and barbarous maner did them loyal service. At the very same time the Moscovites had received the religion, and the Ecclesiasticall ceremonies of the Greeke and Easterne Church, which religion they published and dispersed throughout all provinces subject to their dominion, using their owne proper letters and characters for the same purpose. Of all which things the Livonians which very barbarously inhabited a lande beeing environed with Russia, Lithuania, Samogitia, Prussia, and the Balthic sea, never heard any report at all. It is moreover to be noted that never at any time heretofore either within the earth, or in other places of Livonia, there have bene found any monuments at all of the antiquite or letters of the Russes: which verily must needs have come to passe, if the Moscovites, Russes, or any other nations which use the foresaid particulars, had borne rule and authority over the Livonians: yea there had beeene left some remainder and token, either of their religion and divine worship, or of their lawes and customes, or at the least of their maners, language, and letters. This indeed we can in no wise deny, that even in Livonia it selfe, there have bin in times past and at this present are many and divers languages spoken by the people. Howbeit no one language of them all hath any affinity either with the Moscovian tongue, or with the tongues of any other nations. But whereas the Mosco-

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vite pretendeth that there hath bin usually paide a pension or tribute unto himselfe and his predecessours out of the whole province, it is as incredible as the former.

About the beginning of this tragicall warre, the Moscovite, to cloke his tyranny and ambition under some faire pretense, amongst other of his demaunds, made mention also of a tribute which should be due unto him out of the bishop of Dorpat his jurisdiction, whereof notwithstanding hee could neither bring any just account, nor affirm any certainty: howbeit there is no man living to be found which either can tell of his owne remembrance, or from the relation of others, that any such tribute was ever paid unto the Moscovite. What time therefore he referred al this negotiation unto the master of the Livonian order, and commanded him to get what knowledge hee could therof from the men of Dorpat, & urged the tribute, saying if it were worth but one haire, that he would not remit it: at length it was found recorded in the ancient Chronicles of Dorpat, that beyond the memory of man, when the territory of Plesco contained nothing but woods and forrests for wilde beastes, that the pesants of the liberty of Dorpat called Neuhus, by the consent of the Russian borderers, enjoyed Beehives in the said woods, and paid every yeere in lieu thereof unto the Russian governours, sixe shillings of Livonian coine. But so soone as the Russians had felled the woods and had built townes and villages in their place, the saide pension ceased together with the trees which were cut downe. Wherefore the saide sixe shillings were never since that time either demanded by the Russes or paid by the Livonians. These things which I knew concerning the causes of the Livonian warres I thought good to signifie unto you. Given the 22. of May, in the yeere of our Lord 1576.

# SEBASTIAN CABOT'S ORDINANCES

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Ordinances, instructions, and advertisements of and for the direction of the intended voyage for Cathay, compiled, made, and delivered by the right worshipfull M. Sebastian Cabota Esquier, governour of the mysterie and companie of the Marchants adventurers for the discoverie of Regions, Dominions, Islands and places unknownen, the 9. day of May, in the yere of our Lord God 1553. and in the 7. yeere of the reigne of our most dread soveraigne Lord Edward the 6. by the grace of God, king of England, Fraunce and Ireland, defender of the faith, and of the Church of England and Ireland, in earth supreame head.

[I. 226.]



1rst the Captaine general, with the pilot major, the masters, marchants & other officers, to be so knit and accorded in unitie, love, conformitie, and obedience in every degree on all sides, that no dissention, variance, or contention may rise or spring betwixt them and the ariners of this companie, to the damage or hinderance of the voyage: for that dissention (by many ex-  
periencies) hath overthrown many notable intended and  
kely enterprises and exploits.

2 Item, for as much as every person hath given an  
the to be true, faithfull, and loial subjects, and liege  
ten to the kings most excellent Majestie, his heires  
and successors, and for the observation of all lawes &  
statutes, made for the preservation of his most excellent  
majestie, & his crown Imperiall of his realmes of England  
& Ireland, and to serve his grace, the Realme, and this  
present voyage truely, and not to give up, intermit, or  
leave off the said voyage and enterprise untill it shalbe  
accomplished, so farre forth as possibilitie and life of

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

man may serve or extend: Therfore it behoveth ever person in his degree, as well for conscience, as for duetie sake to remember his said charge, and the accomplishment thereof.

3 Item, where furthermore every mariner or passeng in his ship hath given like othe to bee obedient to the Captaine generall, and to every Captaine and mast in his ship, for the observation of these present orde contained in this booke, and all other which hereafte shalbe made by the 12. counsailers in this present booke named, or the most part of them, for the better conduction, and preservation of the fleet, and atchievyn of the voyage, and to be prompt, ready and obedie in all acts and feates of honesty, reason, and duetie to be ministred, shewed & executed, in advancement and preferment of the voyage and exploit: therfore it convenient that this present booke shall once every weeke (by the discretion of the Captaine) be read to the saame companie, to the intent that every man may the bett remember his othe, conscience, duetie and charge.

4 Item, every person by vertue of his othe, to d effectually & with good wil (as farre forth as him shal comple) all, and every such act and acts, deede and deeds, as shalbe to him or them from time to time commanded, committed and enjoyned (during the voyag by the Captain generall, with the assent of the Couns and assistants, as well in and during the whole Navigati and voyage, as also in discovering and landing, as cas and occasions shall require.

5 Item, all courses in Navigation to be set and kee by the advice of the Captaine, Pilot major, masters, masters mates, with the assents of the counsailers and the most number of them, and in voyces uniforme agreeing in one to prevaile, and take place, so that the Captaine generall, shall in all counsailes and assembl have a double voyce.

6 Item, that the fleet shal keep together, and separate themselves asunder, as much as by winde

## SEBASTIAN CABOT'S ORDINANCES

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weather may be done or permitted, & that the Captaunes, Pilots & masters shall speedily come aboard the Admiral, when and as often as he shall seeme to have just cause to assemble them for counsaile or consultation to be had concerning the affaires of the fleet and voyage.

7 Item, that the marchants, and other skilful persons in writing, shal daily write, describe, and put in memorie the Navigation of every day and night, with the points, and observation of the lands, tides, elements, altitude of the sunne, course of the moon and starres, and the same so noted by the order of the Master and pilot of every ship to be put in writing, the captaine generall assembling the masters together once every weeke (if winde and weather shal serve) to conferre all the observations, and notes of the said ships, to the intent it may appeare wherein the notes do agree, and wherein they dissent, and upon good debatement, deliberation, and conclusion determined, to put the same into a common leger, to remain of record for the company: the like order to be kept in proportioning of the Cardes, Astrolabes, and other instruments prepared for the voyage, at the charge of the companie.

8 Item, that all enterprises and exploits of discovering or landing to search Iles, regions, and such like, to be searched, attempted, and enterprised by good deliberation, and common assent, determined advisedly. And that in all enterprises, notable ambassages, suites, requests, or presentment of giftes, or presents to Princes, to be done and executed by the captaine generall in person or by such other, as he by common assent shall [I. 227.] appoint or assigne to doe or cause to be done in the same.

9 Item, the steward and cooke of every ship, and their associats, to give and render to the captaine and other head officers of their shippe weekely (or oftner) if it shall seeme requisite, a just or plaine and perfect accompt of expenses of the victuals, as wel flesh, fish, basket, meate, or bread, as also of beere, wine, oyle, or

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vineger, and all other kinde of victualling under their charge, and they, and every of them so to order and dispense the same, that no waste or unprofitable excesse be made otherwise then reason and necessitie shall command.

10 Item, when any inferiour or meane officer of what degree or condition he shalbe, shalbe tried untrue, remisse, negligent, or unprofitable in or about his office in the voyage, or not to use him selfe in his charge accordingly, then every such officer to be punished or removed at the discretion of the captaine and assistants, or the most part of them, and the person so removed not to be reputed, accepted, or taken from the time of his remove, any more for an officer, but to remaine in such condition and place, as hee shall be assigned unto, and none of the companie, to resist such chastisement or worthie punishment, as shalbe ministred unto him moderately, according to the fault or desert of his offence, after the lawes and common customes of the seas, in such cases heretofore used and observed.

11 Item, if any Mariner or officer inferiour shalbe found by his labour not meete nor worthie the place that he is presently shipped for, such person may bee unshipped and put on lande at any place within the kings Majesties realme & dominion, and one other person more able and worthy to be put in his place, at the discretion of the captaine and masters, & order to be taken that the partie dismissed shalbe allowed proportionably the value of that he shall have deserved to the time of his dismission or discharge, & he to give order with sureties, pawn, or other assurance, to repay the overplus of that he shall have received, which he shall not have deserved, & such wages to be made with the partie newly placed as shalbe thought reasonable, and he to have the furniture of al such necessaries as were prepared for the partie dismissed, according to right and conscience.

12 Item, that no blaspheming of God, or detestable swearing be used in any ship, nor communication of

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ribaldrie, filthy tales, or ungodly talke to be suffred in the company of any ship, neither dicing, carding, tabling, nor other divelish games to be frequented, whereby ensueth not onely povertie to the players, but also strife, variance, brauling, fighting, and oftentimes murther to the utter destruction of the parties, and provoking of Gods most just wrath, and sworde of vengeance. These and all such like pestilences, and contagions of vices, and sinnes to bee eschewed, and the offenders once monished, and not reforming, to bee punished at the discretion of the captaine and master, as appertaineth.

13 Item, that morning and evening prayer, with other common services appointed by the kings Majestie, and lawes of this Realme to be read and saide in every ship daily by the minister in the Admirall, and the merchant or some other person learned in other ships, and the Bible or paraphrases to be read devoutly and Christianly to Gods honour, and for his grace to be obtained, and had by humble and heartie praier of the Navigants accordingly.

14 Item, that every officer is to be charged by Inventorie with the particulars of his charge, and to render a perfect accompt of the diffraying of the same together with modest & temperate dispending of powder, shot, and use of all kinde of artillery, which is not to be misused, but diligently to be preserved for the necessary defence of the fleette and voyage, together with due keeping of all instruments of your Navigation, and other requisites.

15 Item, no liquor to be spilt on the balast, nor filthines to be left within boord: the cook room, and all other places to be kept cleane for the better health of the companie, the gromals & pages to bee brought up according to the laudable order and use of the Sea, as well in learning of Navigation, as in exercising of that which to them appertaineth.

16 Item, the liveries in apparel given to the mariners be to be kept by the marchants, and not to be worne,

*A minister in  
the voyage.*

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but by the order of the captaine, when he shall see cause to muster or shewe them in good aray, for the advancement and honour of the voyage, and the liveries to bee redelivered to the keeping of the merchants, untill it shal be thought convenient for every person to have the ful use of his garment.

17 Item, when any mariner or any other passenger shal have neede of any necessarie furniture of apparell for his body, and conservation of his health, the same shall bee delivered him by the Marchant, at the assignement of the captaine and Master of that shippe, wherein such needie person shall be, at such reasonable price as the same cost, without any gaine to be exacted by the merchants, the value therof to be entred by the merchant in his booke, and the same to be discounted off the parties wages, that so shal receive, and weare the same.

[I. 228.] 18 Item the sicke, diseased, weake, and visited person within boord, to be tended, relieved, comforted, and holpen in the time of his infirmitie, and every maner of person, without respect, to beare another's burden, and no man to refuse such labour as shall be put to him, for the most benefite, and publike wealth of the voyage, and enterprise, to be atchieved exactly.

19 Item if any person shal fortune to die, or miscary in the voyage, such apparell, and other goods, as he shall have at the time of his death, is to be kept by the order of the captaine and Master of the shippe, and an inventorie to be made of it, and conserved to the use of his wife, and children, or otherwise according to his mind, and wil, and the day of his death to be entred in the Marchants and Stewards bookes: to the intent it may be knownen what wages he shall have deserved to his death, and what shall rest due to him.

20 Item, that the Marchants appointed for this present voyage, shall not make any shew or sale of any kind of marchandizes, or open their commodities to any forrein princes, or any of their subjects, without the consent, privity, or agreement of the Captaines, the cape Mar-

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chants and the assistants, or foure of them, whereof the captaine generall, the Pilot Major, and cape merchant to be three, and every of the pettie merchants to shewe his reckoning to the cape merchant, when they, or any of them shall be required: and no commutation or trucke to be made by any of the petie merchants, without the assent abovesaid: and all wares, and commodities trucked, bought or given to the companie, by way of marchandise, trucke, or any other respect, to be booked by the merchants, and to be wel ordred, packed, and conserved in one masse entirely, and not to be broken or altered, until the shippes shall returne to the right discharges, and inventorie of al goods, wares, and marchandises so trucked, bought, or otherwise dispensed, to be presented to the Governor, Consuls, and Assistants in London, in good order, to the intent the Kings Majestie may be truly answered of that which to his grace by his grant of corporation is limited, according to our most bound dueties, and the whole companie also to have that which by right unto them appertaineth, and no embezelment shall be used, but the truth of the whole voyage to bee opened, to the common wealth and benefite of the whole companie, and mysterie, as appertaineth, without guile, fraude, or male engine.

*King  
Edwards  
corporation*

21 Item, no particular person, to hinder or prejudicte the common stocke of the company, in sale or preferment of his own proper wares, and things, and no particular emergent or purchase to be employed to any severall profite, untill the common stocke of the companie shall be furnished, and no person to hinder the common benefite in such purchases or contingents, as shal fortune to any one of them, by his owne proper policie, industrie, or chance, nor no contention to rise in that behalfe, by any occasion of jewel, stone, pearles, precious mettals, or other things of the region, where it shall chance the same to rise, or to be found, bought, trucked, permuted, or given: but every person to be bounden in such case, and upon such occasion, by order, and

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direction, as the generall captaine, and the Councell shall establish and determine, to whose order and discretion the same is left: for that of things uncertaine, no certayne rules may or can be given.

22 Item not to disclose to any nation the state of our religion, but to passe it over in silence, without any declaration of it, seeming to beare with such lawes, and rites, as the place hath, where you shall arrive.

23 Item for as much as our people, and shippes may appeare unto them strange and wonderous, and theirs also to ours: it is to be considered, how they may be used, learning much of their natures and dispositions, by some one such person, as you may first either allure, or take to be brought aboord your ships, and there to learne as you may, without violence or force, and no woman to be tempted, or intreated to incontinencie, or dishonestie.

24 Item the person so taken, to be well entertained, used, and apparelled, to be set on land, to the intent that he or she may allure other to draw nigh to shewe the commodities: and if the person taken may be made drunke with your beere, or wine, you shal know the secrets of his heart.

25 Item our people may not passe further into a lande, then that they may be able to recover their pinneses, or ships, & not to credit the faire words of the strange people, which be many times tried subtile, and false, nor to be drawnen into perill of losse, for the desire of golde, silver, or riches, and esteeme your owne commodities above al other, and in countenance shew not much to desire the forren commodities: nevertheless take them as for friendship, or by way of permutation.

26 Item every nation and region is to be considered advisedly, & not to provoke them by any disdain, laughing, contempt, or such like, but to use them with prudent circumspection, with al gentlenes, and curtesie, and not to tary long in one place, untill you shall have

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attained the most worthy place y<sup>t</sup> may be found, in such sort, as you may returne w<sup>t</sup> victuals sufficient prosperously.

27 Item the names of the people of every Island, are to be taken in writing, with the commodities, and incommodities of the same, their natures, qualities, and dispositions, the site of the same, and what things they [I. 229.] are most desirous of, & what commodities they wil most willingly depart with, & what mettals they have in hils, mountaines, streames, or rivers, in, or under the earth.

28 Item if people shal appeare gathering of stones, gold, metall, or other like, on the sand, your pinneses may drawe nigh, marking what things they gather, using or playing upon the drumme, or such other instruments, as may allure them to harkening, to fantasie, or desire to see, and heare your instruments and voyces, but keepe you out of danger, and shewe to them no poynt or signe of rigour and hostilitie.

29 Item if you shall be invited into any Lords or Rulers house, to dinner, or other parlance, goe in such order of strength, that you may be stronger then they, and be warie of woods and ambushes, and that your weapons be not out of your possessions.

30 Item if you shall see them weare Lyons or Beares skinnes, having long bowes, and arrowes, be not afraid of that sight: for such be worne often-times more to feare strangers, then for any other cause.

31 Item there are people that can swimme in the sea, havens, & rivers, naked, having bowes and shafts, coveting to draw nigh your ships, which if they shal finde not wel watched, or warded, they wil assault, desirous of the bodies of men, which they covet for neate: if you resist them, they dive, and so will flee, and therefore diligent watch is to be kept both day & night, in some Islands.

32 Item if occasion shal serve, that you may give adverstisements of your proceedings in such things as may correspond to the expectation of the company, and

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

likelihood of successe in the voyage, passing such dangers of the seas, perils of ice, intollerable coldes, and other impediments, which by sundry authors & writers, have ministred matter of suspition in some heads, that this voyage could not succede for the extremitie of the North pole, lacke of passage, & such like, which have caused wavering minds, and doubtful heads, not onely to withdraw themselves from the adventure of this voyage, but also dissuaded others from the same, the certaintie wherof, when you shall have tried by experience, (most certaine Master of all worldly knowledge) then for declaration of the trueth, which you shall have experted, you may by common assent of counsell, sende either by land, or otherwaies, such two or one person, to bring the same by credite, as you shal think may passe in safetie : which sending is not to be done, but upon urgent causes, in likely successe of the voyage, in finding of passage, in towardlines of beneficall traffike, or such other like, whereby the company being advertised of your estates and proceedings, may further provide, foresee, and determine that which may seeme most good and beneficiall for the publike wealth of the same : either providing before hand such things, as shall bee requisite for the continuance of the voyage, or else otherwise to dispose as occasion shall serve : in which things your wisedomes and discretions are to be used, and shewed, and the contents of this capitule, by you much to be pondred, for that you be not ignorant, how many persons, as well the kings Majestie, the Lords of his honorable Counsel, this whole companie, as also your wives, children, kinsfolkes, allies, friends and familiars, be replenished in their hearts with ardent desire to learne and know your estates, conditions, and welfares, and in what likelihood you be in, to obtain this notable enterprise, which is hoped no lesse to succeed to you, then the Orient or Occident Indias have to the high benefite of the Emperour, and kings of Portingal whose subjects industries, and travailes by sea, hav-  
inriched them, by those lands and Islands, which were t-

## SEBASTIAN CABOT'S ORDINANCES

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All Cosmographers, and other writers both unknowne, and also by apparances of reason voide of experience thought and reputed unhabitable for extremities of heates, and colds, and yet indeed tried most rich, peopled, temperate, and so commodious, as all Europe hath not the like.

*Reason voide  
of experience.*

Item no conspiracies, parttakings, factions, false tales, untrue reports, which be the very seedes, and fruits of contention, discord, & confusion, by evill tongues to be suffered, but the same, & all other ungodlynes to be chastened charitably with brotherly love, and alwaies obedience to be used and practised by al persons in their degrees, not only for duetie and conscience sake towards God, under whose mercifull hand navigants above all other creatures naturally bee most nigh, and vicine, but also for prudent and worldly policie, and publike weale, considering and alwaies having present in your mindes that you be all one most royall kings subjects, and naturals, with daily remembrance of the great importance of the voyage, the honour, glorie, praise, and benefite that depend of, and upon the same, toward the common wealth of this noble Realme, the advancement of you the travailers therein, your wives, and children, and so to endevour your selves as that you may satisfie the expectation of them, who at their great costs, charges, and expenses, have so furnished you in good sort, and plentie of all necessaries, as the like was never in any realme seene, used, or knownen requisite and needful for such an exploit, which is most likely to be atchieved, and brought to good effect, if every person in his vocation shall endevour himselfe according to his charge, and most bounden duetie: praying the living God, to give you his grace, to accomplish your charge to his glorie, whose [I. 230.] merciful hand shal prosper your voyage, and preserve you from all dangers.

In witnes whereof I Sebastian Cabota, Gouvernour aforesaide, to these present ordinances, have subscribed my name, and put my seale, the day and yeere above written.

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The names of the twelve Counsellors appointed  
in this voyage.

- 1 Sir Hugh Willoughby Knight, Captaine generall.
- 2 Richard Chancelour Captaine of the Edward Bonaventure, and Pilot generall of the fleete.
- 3 George Burton Cape merchant.
- 4 Master Richard Stafford Minister.
- 5 Thomas Langlie Marchant.
- 6 James Dalabere Gentleman.
- 7 William Gefferson Master of the Bona Speranza Admirall.
- 8 Stephen Borrough Master of the Edward Bonaventure.
- 9 Cornelius Durfurth Master of the Confidentialia.
- 10 Roger Wilson.
- 11 John Buckland.
- 12 Richard Ingram.      } Masters mates.

Exemplar Epistolæ seu literarum Missivarum, quas illustrissimus Princeps Eduardus ejus nominis Sextus, Angliæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Rex, misit ad Principes Septentrionalem, ac Orientalem mundi plagam inhabitantes juxta mare glaciale, nec non Indiam Orientalem ; Anno Domini 1553 Regni sui anno septimo, & ultimo.



Duardus sextus, Angliæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Rex, &c. Omnibus Regibus & principibus ac dominis, & cunctis Judicibus terræ, & Ducibus ejus, quibus cunque est excellens aliqua dignitas in ea, cunctis in locis quæ sunt sub universo cœlo : Pax, tranquillitas, & honor vobis, terris, & regionibus vestris quæ imperio vestro subjacent, cuique vestrum quemadmodum convenit ei. Propter

# KING EDWARD VI.'S LETTER

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quòd indidit Deus Opt. Max. hominibus præ cunctis aliis viventibus, cor & desiderium tale, ut appetat quisque cum aliis societatem inire, amare, & vicissim amari, beneficiis afficere, & mutua accipere beneficia studeat, ideo cuique pro facultate sua hoc desiderium in omnibus quidem hominibus beneficiis fovere & conservare convenit, in illis autem maximè, qui hoc desiderio adducti, à remotis etiam regionibus ad eos veniunt. Quo enim longius iter ejus rei gratia ingressi sunt, eò ardentius in eis hoc desiderium fuisse declararunt. Insuper etiam ad hoc, nos patrum majorumque nostrorum exempla invitant, qui semper humanissimè suscepérunt & benignissimè trac-taverunt illos, qui tum à locis propinquis, tum à remotis, eos amicè adibant, eorum se protectioni commendantes. Quod si omnibus id præstare æquum est, certè mercatoribus imprimis præstari debet, qui per universum orbem discurrunt, mare circumlustrantes & aridam, ut res bonas & utiles, quæ Dei beneficio in regione eorum inveniuntur, ad remotissimas regiones & regna adferant, atque inde vicissim referant, quòd suæ regioni utile ibi repeterint: ut & populi ad quos eunt, non destituantur commodis quæ non profert illis terra eorum, & ipsi sint participes rerum quibus illi abundant. Nam Deus cœli & terræ, humano generi maximè consulens, noluit ut omnia in quavis regione invenirentur, quòd regio ope alterius regionis indigeret, & gens ab alia gente commodum aliquod expectaret, ac ita stabiliretur amicitia inter omnes, singuli-que omnibus benefacere quærerent. Hoc itaque ineundæ ac stabiendi amicitiae desiderio moti viri quidam regni nostri, iter in remotas maritimas regiones instituerunt, ut inter nostros & illos populos, viam mercibus inferendis & efferendis aperirent, nosque rogaverunt ut id illis con-cederemus. Qui petitioni illorum annuentes, concessimus viro honorabili & forti, Hugoni Wilibeo, & aliis qui cum eo sunt servis nostris fidis & charis, ut pro sua voluntate, in regiones eis priùs incognitas eant, quæsitudi ea quibus nos caremus, & adducant illis ex nostris terris id quo illi carent. Atque ita illis & nobis commodum inde accedat,

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[I. 231.] sitque amicitia perpetua, & fœdus indissolubile inter illos & nos, dum permittent illi nos accipere de rebus, quibus superabundant in regnis suis, & nos concedemus illis ex regnis nostris res, quibus destituuntur. Rogamus itaque vos Reges & Principes, & omnes quibus aliqua est potestas in terra, ut viris istis nostris, transitum permitatis per regiones vestras. Non enim tangent quicquam ex rebus vestris invitatis vobis. Cogitate quod homines & ipsi sunt. Et si qua re carverint, oramus pro vestra beneficentia, eam vos illis tribuatis, accipientes vicissim ab eis quod poterunt rependere vobis. Ita vos gerite erga eos, quemadmodum cuperetis ut nos, & subditi nostri, nos gereremus erga servos vestros, si quando transierint per regiones nostras. Atque promittimus vobis per Deum omnium quæ cœlo, terra & mari continentur, perque vitam nostram, & tranquillitatem regnum nostrorum, nos pari benignitate servos vestros accepturos, si ad regna nostra aliquando venerint. Atque à nobis & subditis nostris, ac si nati fuissent in regnis nostris ita benignè tractabuntur, ut rependamus vobis benignitatem, quam nostris exhibueritis. Postquam vos Reges, Principes, &c. rogavimus, ut humanitate & beneficentia omni prosequamini servos nostros nobis charos, oramus omnipotentem Deum nostrum, ut vobis diuturnam vitam largiatur, & pacem quæ nullam habeat finem. Scriptum Londini, quæ civitas est primaria regni nostri, Anno 5515. à creato mundo, mense Iair, 14. die mensis, anno septimo regni nostri.



KING EDWARD VI PRESENTING THE CHARTER  
OF BRIDEWELL TO THE CITIZENS OF LONDON

1 THOMAS GODRICH Bishop of Ely      4 HANS HOLBEIN  
2 SIR ROBERT BOWES Master of the Rolls      5 SIR GEORGE BARNES Lord Mayor  
3 EARL OF PEMBROKE



## KING EDWARD VI.'S LETTER

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he copie of the letters missive, which the right noble Prince Edward the sixth sent to the Kings, Princes, and other Potentates, inhabiting the Northeast partes of the worlde, toward the mighty Empire of Cathay, at such time as Sir Hugh Willoughby knight, and Richard Chancelor, with their company, attempted their voyage thither in the yeere of Christ 1553. and the seventh and last yeere of his raigne.



Edward the sixth, by the grace of God, King of England, France, and Ireland, &c. To all Kings, Princes, Rulers, Judges, and Governours of the earth, and all other having any excellent dignitie on the same, in all places under the universall heaven : peace, tranquillitie, and honour be unto you, and your lands and regions, which are under your ominions, and to every of you, as is convenient.

Forasmuch as the great and Almighty God hath given unto mankinde, above all other living creatures, such an heart and desire, that every man desireth to have friendship with other, to love, and be loved, also to give and receive mutuall benefites : it is therefore the duety of all men, according to their power, to aaintaine and increase this desire in every man, with all deserving to all men, and especially to shew this good affection to such, as being moved with this desire, come unto them from farre countreis. For how much the longer voyage they have attempted for this intent, so much the more doe they thereby declare that this desire hath bene ardent in them. Furthermore also, the examples of our fathers and predecessors doe invite us to reuerto, forasmuch as they have ever gently and lovingly treated such as of friendly mind came to them, aswell

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from Countries neare hand, as farre remote, commanding themselves to their protection. And if it be right an equity to shew such humanitie toward all men, doubtless the same ought chiefly to be shewed to marchants, wh wandering about the world, search both the land and the sea, to carry such good and profitable things, as are found in their Countries, to remote regions and kingdome and againe to bring from the same, such things as they find there commodious for their owne Countries : bot aswell that the people, to whom they goe, may not be destitute of such commodities as their Countries bring not foorth to them, as that also they may be partaken of such things, whereof they abound. For the God of heaven and earth greatly providing for mankinde, would not that all things should be found in one region, to the ende that one should have neede of another, that by this meanes friendship might be established among all men, and every one seeke to gratifie all. For the establishing and furtherance of which universall amiti, certaine men of our Realme, mooved heereunto by the said desire, have instituted and taken upon them a voyage by sea into farre Countreis, to the intent that betweene our people and them, a way may bee opened to bring in, and cary out marchandises, desiring us to further their enterprise. Who assenting to their petition, have licensed the right valiant and worthy Sir Hugh Willoughby, knight, and other our trusty and faithfull servants, which are with him, according to their desire, to goe to countreis to them heretofore unknownen, aswell to seeke such things as we lacke, as also to cary unto them from our regions, such things as they lacke. So that hereby not onely commoditie may ensue both to them and us, but also an indissoluble and perpetuall league of friendship be established betweene us both, while they permit us to take of their things, such whereof they have abundance in their regions, and we againe grant them such things of ours, whereof they are destitute. We therfore desire you kings & princes,

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nd al other, to whom there is any power on the earth,  
> permit unto these our servants free passage by your  
regions and dominions: for they shall not touch any  
thing of yours unwilling unto you. Consider you that  
they also are men. If therefore they shall stand in  
eede of any thing, we desire you of all humanitie,  
nd for the nobilitie which is in you, to ayde and helpe  
hem with such things as they lacke, receiving againe  
f them such things as they shall bee able to give you  
n recompense. Shew your selves so towards them, as  
ou would that we and our subjects should shewe our-  
elves towards your servants, if at any time they shall  
asse by our regions.

Thus doing, we promise you by the God of all things  
hat are contained in heaven, earth, and the Sea, and  
y the life and tranquillitie of our kingdomes, that we  
will with like humanitie accept your servants, if at any  
ime they shall come to our kingdomes, where they  
hall as friendly and gently bee entertained, as if they  
vere borne in our Dominions, that wee may hereby  
ecompence the favour and benignitie which you have  
hewed to our men. Thus after we have desired you  
Kings and princes, &c. with all humanity and favour,  
o entertaine our welbeloved servants, we will pray our  
Almighty God, to graunt you long life, and peace, which  
never shall have ende. Written in London, which is the  
thiese Citie of our kingdome, in the yeere from the  
creation of the world, 5515. in the moneth of Iiar,  
the fourteenth day of the moneth, and seventh yeere of  
our reigne.

This letter was written also in Greeke, and divers  
other languages.

*Iiar. I would  
reade Mair,  
that is, in the  
Saracen lan-  
guage, mixt of  
Turkish and  
Aegyptian,  
Februarie, in-  
terpreted by  
them the  
moneth to set  
ships to the  
sea.*

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The true copie of a note found written in one  
of the two ships, to wit, the Speranza, which  
wintred in Lappia, where sir Hugh Willoughby  
and all his companie died, being frozen to  
death. Anno 1553.

**T**he voiage intended for the discoverie of Cathay,  
and divers other regions, dominions, Islands, and  
places unknownen, set forth by the right worshipful,  
master Sebastian Cabota Esquire, and Governoour of the  
mysterie and company of the Marchants Adventurers  
of the citie of London: which fleete being furnished,  
did set forth the tenth day of May, 1553. and in the  
seventh yeere of our most dread Soveraigne Lord, and  
King, Edward the sixt.

The names of the shippes of the fleete, and of their  
burden, together with the names of the Captaines,  
and Counsellors, Pilot Major, Masters of the ships,  
Marchants, with other officers, and Mariners, as  
hereafter followeth.

*The first ship.* The Bona Esperanza, Admirall of the fleete, of 120.  
tunnes, having with her a pinnesse, and a boate.

Sir Hugh Willoughby, knight, Captaine generall of  
the fleete.

William Gefferson, Master of the shippe.

Roger Wilson, his Mate.

William Gittons, Charles Barret, Gabriel Willoughby,  
John Andrews, Alexander Woodfoord, Ralph Chatterton,  
Marchants.

Mariners and officers, according to the custome, and use  
of the Seas,

John Brook, Master Gunner.

Nicholas Anthony, Boateswaine.

John Web, his Mate.

Christopher Banbrucke, Thomas Davison, Robert Rosse,  
Thomas Simpson, quarter Masters.

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William White, James Smith, Thomas Painter, John Smith, their Mates.

Richard Gwinne, George Goiswine, Carpenters.

Robert Gwinne, Purser.

Laurence Edwards, his Mate, and Couper.

Richard Morgan, Cooke.

Thomas Nashe, his Mate.

William Light, John Brande, Cutbert Chelsie, George Blage, Thomas Walker, Thomas Allen, Edward Smith, Edward Hunt, John Fawkner, Rowland Brooke.

Alexander Gardiner, Richard Molton, Surgeons, which two were taken in at Harwich.

Discharged at Harwich, by reason of sicknes, George [I. 233.] Blake, Nicholas Anthony.

For pickerie ducked at the yards arme, and so discharged Thomas Nash.

The Edward Bonaventure, of 160. tunnes, with her a *The second ship.* pinnesse, and a boate.

Richard Chancelor, Captaine, and Pilot major of the fleete.

Stephen Borowgh, Master of the ship.

John Buckland, his Mate.

George Burton, Arthur Edwards, Marchants.

John Stafford, Minister.

*John Stafford  
Minister.*

James Dallaber, Nicholas Newborrow, John Segswike, Thomas Francis, John Hasse, Richard Johnson, William Kempe.

Mariners and officers, according to the custome and use of the Seas.

Robert Stanton, Master Gunner.

John Walker, his Mate.

James Long, John Cocks, Gunners.

Thomas Walter, Surgeon.

Peter Palmer, Boateswaine.

Richard Strowde, his Mate.

John Robinson, John Carowe, Thomas Stone, Roger Lishbie, quarter Masters.

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John Austen, Steward : Patricke Stevens, his Mate.

Austen Jacks, Cooke.

William Every, Cowper.

Griffin Wagharn, Carpenter.

Thomas Stelston, Thomas Townes, John Robinson,  
John White, William Laurence, Miles Butter, John  
Browne, William Morren, William Watson, Thomas  
Handcocks, Edward Pacie, Thomas Browne, Arthur Pet,  
George Phibarie, Edward Patterson, William Beare, John  
Potter, Nicholas Lawrence, William Burrough, Roger  
Welford, John Williams.

*M. William  
Burrough  
nowe comp-  
troller of her  
Majesties  
navie.*

*The third  
ship.*

The Bona Confidentia of 90. tunnes, having with her  
a pinnesse, and a boate.

Cornelius Durfoorth, Master of the shippe.

Richard Ingram, his Mate.

Thomas Langlie, Edward Kever, Henrie Dorset,  
Marchants.

Mariners and officers, according to the use and custome  
of the Sea.

Henrie Tailer, Master Gunner.

George Thurland, his Mate.

William Hamane, Boateswaine.

John Edwards, his Mate.

Thomas Kirbie, Henrie Dickenson, John Haye,  
William Shepwash, quarter Masters.

John Reyne, Steward.

Thomas Hante, Cooke. William Lassie, his Mate.

Nicholas Knight, Carpenter.

Peter Lewike, Nicholas Wiggleworth, John Moore,  
William Chapman, Brian Chester, William Barrie,  
Richard Wood, Clement Gibson, John Clarocke,  
Erasmus Bently, John Duriforth.

The Juramentum, or othe, ministred to the  
Captaine.

You shall sweare to be a faithfull, true, and loyal subject in all points, and duties, that to a subject appertaineth, to our soveraigne Lord the kings Majestie, his heires, and successors: and that you shall wel and ruely to the uttermost of your capacitie, wit, & knowledge, serve this present voyage, committed to your charge, und not to give up, nor sooner intermit the same, until you shall have atchieved the same, so farre foorth, as you may without danger of your life, and losse of the fleete: you shall give good, true, and faithful counsell to the said societie, and to such as shal have the charge with or under you, and not to disclose the secrets, or privities of the same to any person by any maner of meane, to the prejudice, hurt, or damage of it. You shal minister justice to all men under your charge, without respect of person, or any affection, that might move you to decline from the true ministration of justice. And further, you shal observe, and cause to be observed, as much as in you lieth, all and singular rules, articles, provisions hitherto made, or heereafter to be made for the preservation or safeconduct of the fleete and voyage, and benefit of the company. You shall not permit nor suffer the stocke or goods of the company to be wasted, imbezeled, or consumed, but shall conserve the same whole and entire, without diminishment, untill you shall have delivered, or cause to be delivered the [I. 234.] same, to the use of the companie. And finally you shal use your selfe in all points, sorts, and conditions, as to a faithfull captaine, and brother of this companie shall belong and appertaine: So helpe you God, &c.

[The

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The othe ministred to the Maister of the  
ship, &c.



OU shall sweare by the holy contents in that booke, that you according and to the uttermost of your knowledge, and good understanding in mariners science and craft, shall in your vocation doe your best to conduct the good shippe called the N. &c. whereof you nowe are Maister under God, both unto and from the portes of your discoverie, and so use your indeavour and faithfull diligence, in charging, discharging, lading againe, and roomaging of the same shippe, as may be most for the benefite and profite of this right woorshipfull fellowship: and you shall not privately bargein, buy, sell, exchange, barter, or distribute any goods, wares, merchandize, or things whatsoever (necessary tackles and victuals for the shippe onely excepted) to or for your owne lucre, gaine or profit, neither to nor for the private lucre, gaine, or profit of any other person or persons whatsoever. And further, If you shall know any boatswaine, mariner, or any other person or persons whatsoever, to buy, sell, barter, trucke, or exchange any goods, wares, marchandizes, or things for private account, reckoning, or behalfe, you shall doe your best to withstand and let the same: and if you cannot commodiously so doe, that then before the discharge of such goods bought for privat account, you shal give knowledge therof to the cape merchant of this said fellowship for the time being. And you shal not receive nor take, nor suffer to be received or taken into your said ship during this voyage any maner person or persons whatsoever, going or returning, but onely those mariners which without fraud or guile shall be hired to be of your company, and to serve in mariners craft and science onely: So helpe you God, &c.

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These foresaid shippes being fully furnished with their pinneses and boates, well appointed with al maner of artillerie, and other things necessary for their defence with al the men aforesaid, departed from Ratcliffe, and valed unto Detford, the 10. day of May, 1553.

The 11. day about two of the clocke, we departed from Detford, passing by Greenwich, saluting the kings Majesty then being there, shooting off our ordinance, & so valed unto Blackwall, and there remained until the 17. day, and that day in the morning we went from Blackwall, and came to Woolwich by nine of the clocke, and there remained one tide, and so the same night unto Heyreth.

The 18. day from Heyreth unto Gravesend, and there remained until the twentieth day: that day being Saturday, from Gravesend unto Tilberie Hope, remaining there untill the two and twentieth day.

May.

The 22. day from Tilbery Hope to Hollie haven.

The 23. day from Hollie Haven, till we came against Lee, and there remained that night, by reason that the winde was contrary to us.

The 24. day the winde being in the Southwest in the morning, we sailed along the coast over the Spits, untill we came against S. Osyth, about sixe of the clocke at night, and there came to anker, and abode there all that night.

The 25. day about tenne of the clocke we departed from S. Osyth, and so sailed forward unto the Nase, and there abode that night for winde and tide.

The 26. day at five of the clock in the morning, we weyed our anker, and sailed over the Nase, the winde being at the Southwest, untill wee came to Orwell wands, and there came to an anker, and abode there untill the 28. day.

The same day being Trinitie Sunday about 7. of the clocke before noone we weyed our ankers, and sailed til we came athwart Walsursye, and there came to an anker.

The 29. day from thence to Holmehead, where we

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stayed that day, where we consulted which way, and what courses were best to be holden for the discoverie of our voyage, and there agreed.

The 30. day of May at five of the clocke in the morning wee set saile, and came against Yermouth about three leagues into the sea, riding there at anker all that night.

The last of May into the sea sixe leagues Northeast, and there taried that night, where the winde blew very sore.

*June.* The first of June the winde being at North contrary to us, wee came backe againe to Orwell, and remained there untill the 15. day, taryng for the winde, for all this time the winde was contrary to our purpose.

[L. 235.] The 15 day being at Orwel in the latitude of 52 degrees, in the morning wee weyed our ankers, and went forth into the wands about two miles from the towne, and lay there that night.

The 16 day at eight of the clocke we set forward, and sayled untill we came athwart Alburrough, and there stayed that night.

The 17 day about five of the clocke before noone we went backe unto Orfordnesse, and there remained untill the 19 day.

The 19 day at eight of the clocke in the morning we went backe to Orwell, and abode there three dayes taryng for the winde.

The 23 day of June the wind being faire in the Southwest we haled into the seas to Orfordnesse, and from thence into the seas ten leagues Northeast: then being past the sands, we changed our course sixe leagues Northnortheast: about midnight we changed our course againe, and went due North, continuing in the same unto the 27 day.

The 27 day about seven of the clocke Northnorthwest 42 leagues to the ende to fall with Shotland: then the wind veared to the West, so that we could lie but North and by West, continuing in the same course 40 leagues,

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whereby we could not fetch Shotland: then we sayled North 16 leagues by estimation, after that North and by West, & Northnorthwest, then Southeast, with divers other courses, traversing and tracing the seas, by reason of sundry and manifolde contrary windes, untill the 14 day of July: and then the sunne entring into Leo, we discovered land Eastward of us, unto the which we sayled that night as much as we might: and after wee went on shore with our Pinnesse, & found little houses to the number of 30, where we knew that it was inhabited, but the people were fled away, as we judged, for feare of us. *July.*

The land was all full of little Islands, and that innumerable, which were called (as we learned afterwards) *Ægeland* and *Halgeland*, which lieth from *Orfordnesse* North and by East, being in the latitude of 66 degrees. The distance betweene *Orfordnesse* and *Ægeland* 250 leagues. Then we sailed from thence 12 leagues Northwest, and found many other Islands, and there came to anker the 19 day, and manned our Pinnesse, and went on shore to the Islands, and found people mowing and making of hay, which came to the shore and welcomed us. In which place were an innumerable sort of Islands, which were called the Isles of *Rost*, being under the dominion of the king of *Denmarke*: which place was in latitude 66 degrees, and 30 minutes. The winde being contrary, we remayned there three dayes, & there was an innumerable sort of foules of divers kindes, of which we tooke very many.

The 22 day the winde comming fayre, we departed from *Rost*, sailing Northnortheast, keeping the sea untill the 27 day, and then we drew neere unto the land, which was still East of us: then went foorth our Pinnesse to seeke harborow, & found many good harbours, of the which we entred into one with our shippes, which was called *Stanfew*, and the land being Islands, were called *Lewfoot*, or *Lofoot*, which were plentifully inhabited, and very gentle people, being also under the king of *Denmarke*: but we could not learne how farre it was from

*In this land  
dwellet Octher  
as it seemeth.*

*Rost Islands.*

*Stanfew  
harbor.  
Lofoot.*

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August.

Seynam in 70  
degrees.

the maine land : and we remained there until the 30 day, being in latitude 68 degrees, and from the foresaid Rost about 30 leagues Northnortheast.

The 30 day of July about noone we weyed our ankers, and went into the Seas, and sayled along these Islands Northnortheast, keeping the land still in sight untill the second day of August: then hailing in close aboord the land, to the entent to knowe what land it was, there came a skiffe of the Island aboord of us, of whom we asked many questions, who shewed unto us, that the Island was called Seynam, which is the latitude of seventy degrees, and from Stanfew thirtie leagues, being also under the king of Denmarke, and that there was no merchandise there, but onely dried fish, and traine oyle. Then we being purposed to goe unto Finmarke, inquired of him, if we might have a pilot to bring us unto Finmarke, & he said, that if we could beare in, we should have a good harbour, and on the next day a pilot to bring us to Finmarke, unto the wardhouse, which is the strongest holde in Finmarke, and most resorted to by report. But when wee would have entred into an harbour, the land being very high on every side, there came such flawes of winde and terrible whirlewinds, that we were not able to beare in, but by violence were constrained to take the sea agayne, our Pinnesse being unshipt: we sailed North and by East, the wind increasing so sore that we were not able to beare any saile, but tooke them in, and lay a drift, to the end to let the storme over passe. And that night by violence of winde, and thickenesse of mists, we were not able to keepe together within sight, and then about midnight we lost our pinnesse, which was a discomfort unto us. Assoone as it was day, and the fogge overpast, we looked about, and at the last we descried one of our shippes to Leeward of us: then we spred an hullocke of our foresaile, and bare roome with her, which was the Confidence, but the Edward we could not see. Then the flaw something abating, we and the Confidence hoysed up our sailes the fourth day, sayling Northeast and by

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North, to the end to fall with the Wardhouse, as we did  
onsult to doe before, in case we should part company.  
Thus running Northeast and by North, and Northeast  
iftie leagues, then we sounded, and had 160 fadomes,  
whereby we thought to be farre from land, and perceived  
hat the land lay not as the Globe made mention.  
Wherfore we changed our course the sixt day, and sailed  
Southeast and by South eight and fortie leagues, thinking  
hereby to find the Wardhouse.

The eight day much winde rising at the Westnorth-  
west, we not knowing how the coast lay, strook our  
ayles, and lay a drift, where we sounded and found 160  
fadomes as afore.

The ninth day, the wind vearing to the South Southeast,  
we sailed Northeast 25 leagues.

The tenth day we sounded, and could get no ground,  
neither yet could see any land, wherat we wondered: then  
the wind comming at the Northeast, we ran Southeast  
about 48 leagues.

The 11 day, the wind being at South, we sounded,  
and found 40 fadoms, and faire sand.

The 12 day the winde being at South and by East, we  
ay with our saile East, and East and by North 30 leagues.

The 14 day early in the morning we descried land,  
which land we bare with all, hoising out our boat to  
liscovre what land it might be: but the boat could not  
ome to land the water was so shoale, where was very  
much ice also, but there was no similitude of habitation,  
nd this land lyeth from Seynam East and by North 160  
egues, being in latitude 72 degrees. Then we plyed to  
he Northward the 15, 16 and 17 day.

*Willoughbie  
his land, in  
72 degrees.*

The 18 day, the winde comming at the Northeast,  
nd the Confidence being troubled with bilge water, and  
stocked, we thought it good to seeke harbour for her  
edresse: then we bare roome the 18 day Southsoutheast,  
about 70 leagues.

The 21 day we sounded, and found 10 fadome, after  
that we sounded againe, and found but 7 fadome, so

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shoalder and shoalder water, and yet could see no land, where we marveiled greatly : to avoide this danger, we bare roomer into the sea all that night Northwest and by West.

The next day we sounded, and had 20. fadoms, then shaped our course, and ran West Southwest untill the 23. day : then we descrid Low land, unto which we bare as nigh as we could, and it appeared unto us unhabitable. Then wee plyed Westward along by that lande, which lyeth West Southwest, and East Northeast, and much winde blowing at the West, we haled into the sea North and by East 30. leagues. Then the winde comming about at the Northeast, we sailed West Northwest : after that, the winde bearing to the Northwest, we lay with our sailes West southwest, about 14. leagues, and then descrid land, and bare in with it, being the 28. day, finding shoale water, and bare it till we came to 3. fadome, then perceiving it to be shoale water, and also seeing drie sands, we haled out againe Northeast along that land until we came to the point therof. That land turning to the Westwarde, we ran along 16. leagues Northwest : then comming into a faire bay, we went on land with our boat, which place was unhabited, but yet it appeared unto us that the people had bin there, by crosses, and other signes : from thence we went all along the coast Westward.

*September.* The fourth day of September we lost sight of land, by reason of contrary winds, and the eight day we descrid land againe. Within two dayes after we lost the sight of it : then running West and by South about 30. leagues, we gat the sight of land againe, and bare in with it untill night : then perceiving it to be a lee shore, we gat us into the sea, to the end to have sea roome.

The 12. of September we haled to shoareward againe, having then indifferent winde and weather : then being neere unto the shoare, and the tide almost spent, wee came to an anker in 30. fadoms water.

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The 13. day we came along the coast, which lay Northwest and by West and Southeast and by East.

The 14. day we came to an anker within two leagues f the shoare, having 60. fadoms.

There we went a shore with our boat, & found two r three good harbroughs, the land being rocky, and igh, but as for people could we see none. The 15 ay we ran still along the coast untill the 17 day: en the winde being contrary unto us, we thought it est to returne unto the harbor which we had found efore, and so we bare roomer with the same, howbeit e could not accomplish our desire that day. The ext day being the 18 of September, we entred into he haven, and there came to an anker at 6 fadoms. his haven runneth into the maine, about two leagues, nd is in bredth halfe a league, wherein were very iany seale fishes, & other great fishes, and upon the iaine we saw beares, great deere, foxes, with divers range beasts, as l guloines, and such other which were > us unknownen, and also wonderfull. Thus remaining i this haven the space of a weeke, seeing the yeare ure spent, & also very evill wether, as frost, snow, nd haile, as though it had beene the deepe of winter, e thought best to winter there. Wherefore we sent ut three men Southsouthwest, to search if they could nd people, who went three dayes journey, but could nde none: after that, we sent other three Westward ure daies journey, which also returned without finding ny people. Then sent we three men Southeast three layes journey, who in like sorte returned without finding if people, or any similitude of habitation.

*In this haven  
they died.*

*|| Or, Ellons.*

[l. 237.]  
*Here endeth  
Sir Hugh  
Willoughbie  
his note, which  
was written  
with his owne  
hand.*

These two notes following were written upon the outside of this Pamphlet, or Booke.

- 1 The proceedings of Sir Hugh Willoughbie after he was separated from the Edward Bonaventure.
- 2 Our shippe being at an anker in the harbour called Sterfier in the Island Lofoote.

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The river or haven wherein Sir Hugh Willoughbie with the companie of his two ships perished for cold, is called Arzina in Lapland, neere unto Kegor. But it appeareth by a Will found in the ship that Sir Hugh Willoughbie and most of the company were alive in January 1554.

The booke of the great and mighty Emperor of Russia, and Duke of Moscovia, and of the dominions orders and commodities thereunto belonging : drawen by Richard Chancelour.



Orasmuch as it is meete and necessary for all those that minde to take in hande the travell into farre or strange countreys, to endevour themselves not onely to understande the orders, commodities, and fruitfulness thereof, but also to applie them to the setting foorth of the same, whereby it may incourage others to the like travaile: therefore have I nowe thought good to make a briefe rehearsall of the orders of this my travaile in Russia and Moscovia, and other countreys thereunto adjoyning; because it was my chaunce to fall with the North partes of Russia before I came towards Moscovia, I will partly declare my knowledge therein. Russia is very plentifull both of land and people, and also welthy for such commodities as they have. They be very great fishers for Salmons and small Coddes: they have much oyle which wee call treine oyle, the most whereof is made by a river called || Duina. They make it in other places, but not so much as there. They have also a great trade in seething of salte water. To the North parte of that countrey are the places where they have their Furses, as Sables, marterns, greese Bevers, Foxes white, blacke, and redde, Minkes, Ermines, Miniver, and Harts. There are also a fishes teeth, which fish is called a Morsse. The takers thereof dwell in a place called

|| Duyna.

Note.

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'ostesora, which bring them upon Hartes to Lampas to sell, and from Lampas carie them to a place called Colmogro, where the hie market is holden on Saint Nicholas day. To the West of Colmogro there is a place called Gratanove, in our language Novogorode, where much fine Flaxe and Hempe groweth, and also much waxe and honie. The Dutch merchants have a staplehouse there. There is also great store of hides, and at a place called Plesco : and thereabout is great store of Flaxe, Hempe, Waxe, Honie ; and that towne is from Colmogro 120 miles.

There is a place called Vologda ; the commodities whereof are Tallowe, Waxe, and Flaxe : but not so great plenty as is in Gratanove. From Vologda to Colmogro there runneth a river called Duyna, and from thence it falleth into the sea. Colmogro serveth Gratanowe, Vologda and the Mosco with all the countrey thereabout with salte and saltfish. From Vologda to Jeraslave is two hundred miles : which towne is very great. The commodities thereof are hides, and tallowe, and corne in great plenty, and some Waxe, but not so plentifull as in other places.

The Mosco is from Jeraslave two hundred miles. The countrey betwixt them is very wel replenished with small Villages, which are so well filled with people, hat it is wonder to see them : the ground is well stored with corne which they carie to the citie of Mosco n such abundance that it is wonder to see it. You shall meete in a morning seven or eight hundred sleds comming or going thither, that carrie corne, and some carie fish. You shall have some that carie corne to the Mosco, and some that fetch corne from thence, that at the least dwell a thousand miles off ; and all their cariage is on sleds. Those which come so farre dwell in the North partes of the Dukes dominions, where the cold will suffer no corne to grow, it is so extreme. [I. 238.] They bring thither fishes, furres, and beastes skinnes. n those partes they have but small store of cattell.

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The Mosco it selfe is great : I take the whole towne to bee greater then London with the suburbs : but it is very rude, and standeth without all order. Their houses are all of timber very dangerous for fire. There is a faire Castle, the walles whereof are of bricke, and very high : they say they are eighteene foote thick, but I doe not beleeve it, it doth not so seeme, notwithstanding I doe not certainly know it : for no stranger may come to viewe it. The one side is ditched, and on the other side runneth a river called Moscua which runneth into Tartarie and so into the sea called Mare Caspium : and on the North side there is a base towne, the which hath also a bricke wall about it, and so it joyneth with the Castle wall. The Emperour lieth in the castle, wherein are nine fayre Churches, and therin are religious men. Also there is a Metropolitane with divers Bishops. I will not stande in description of their buildinges nor of the strength thereof because we have better in all points in England. They be well furnished with ordinance of all sortes.

The Emperours or Dukes house neither in building nor in the outward shew, nor yet within the house is so sumptuous as I have seene. It is very lowe built in eight square, much like the olde building of England, with small windowes, and so in other poynts.

Now to declare my comming before his Majestie: After I had remained twelve daies, the Secretary which hath the hearing of strangers did send for me, advertising me that the Dukes pleasure was to have me to come before his Ma. with the kings my masters letters: whereof I was right glad, and so I gave mine attendance. And when the Duke was in his place appointed, the interpretour came for me into the utter chamber, where sate one hundred or moe gentlemen, all in cloth of golde very sumptuous, and from thence I came into the Counsaile chamber, where sate the Duke himselfe with his nobles, which were a faire company : they sate round about the chamber on high, yet so that he

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himselfe sate much higher then any of his nobles in a haire gilt, and in a long garment of beaten golde, with an emperiall crowne upon his head, and a staffe of Cristall and golde in his right hand, and his other hand halfe leaning on his chaire. The Chancelour stooode ip with the Secretary before the Duke. After my lutie done and my letter delivered, he bade me welcome, & enquired of me the health of the King my master, and I answered that he was in good health at my departure from his court, and that my trust was that he was now in the same. Upon the which he bade me to dinner. The Chancelour presented my present unto his Grace bareheaded (for before they were all covered) and when his Grace had received my letter, I was required to depart : for I had charge not to speake to the Duke, but when he spake to me. So I departed unto the Secretaries chamber, where I remayned two houres, and then I was sent for againe unto another palace which is called the golden palace, but I saw no cause why it should be so called ; for I have seene many ayer then it in all poynts : and so I came into the hall, which was small and not great as is the Kings Majesties of England, and the table was covered with a tablecloth ; and the Marshall sate at the ende of the able with a little white rod in his hand, which boorde was full of vessell of golde : and on the other side of the hall did stand a faire cupborde of plate. From thence I came into the dining chamber, where the Duke himselfe sate at his table without cloth of estate, in a gowne of silver, with a crowne emperiall upon his head, he sate in a chaire somewhat hie : There sate none neare him by a great way. There were long tables set round about the chamber, which were full set with such is the Duke had at dinner : they were all in white. Also the places where the tables stooode were higher by two steppes then the rest of the house. In the middest of the chamber stooode a table or cupbord to set plate on ; which stooode full of cuppes of golde : and

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amongst all the rest there stooode fourre marveilous great pottes or crudences as they call them, of golde and silver: I thinke they were a good yarde and a halfe hie. By the cupborde stooode two gentlemen with napkins on their shoulders, and in their handes each of them had a cuppe of gold set with pearles and precious stones, which were the Dukes owne drinking cups: when he was disposed, he drunke them off at a draught. And for his service at meate it came in without order, yet it was very rich service: for all were served in gold, not onely he himselfe, but also all the rest of us, and it was very massie: the cups also were of golde and very massie. The number that dined there that day was two hundred persons, and all were served in golden vessell. The gentlemen that waited were all in cloth of gold, and they served him with their caps on their heads. Before the service came in, the Duke sent to every man a great shiver of bread, and the bearer called the party so sent to by his name aloude, and sayd, John Basilivich Emperour of Russia and great Duke of Moscovia doth reward thee with bread: then must all men stand up, and doe at all times when those wordes are spoken. And then last of all he giveth the Marshall

[I. 239.] bread, whereof he eateth before the Dukes Grace, and so doth reverence and departeth. Then commeth the Dukes service of the Swannes all in pieces, and every one in a severall dish: the which the Duke sendeth as he did the bread, and the bearer sayth the same wordes as he sayd before. And as I sayd before, the service of his meate is in no order, but commeth in dish by dish: and then after that the Duke sendeth drinke, with the like saying as before is tolde. Also before dinner hee changed his crowne, and in dinner time two crownes; so that I saw three severall crownes upon his head in one day. And thus when his service was all come in hee gave to every one of his gentlemen waiters meate with his owne hand, & so likewise drinke. His intent thereby is, as I have heard, that

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every man shall know perfectly his servants. Thus when dinner is done hee calleth his nobles before him name by name, that it is wonder to heare howe he could name them, having so many as he hath. Thus when dinner was done I departed to my lodging, which was an hower within night. I will leave this, and speake no more of him nor his houshold: but I will somewhat declare of his land and people, with their nature and power in the wars. This Duke is Lord and Emperour of many countreis, & his power is marveilous great. For he is able to bring into the field two or three hundred thousand men: he never goeth into the field himselfe with under two hundred thousand men: And when he goeth himselfe he furnisheth his borders all with men of warre, which are no small number. He leaveth on the borders of Liefland fortie thousand men, and upon the borders of Letto 60 thousand men, and towarde the Nagayan Tartars sixtie thousand, which is wonder to heare of: yet doeth hee never take to his warres neither husbandman nor marchant. All his men are horsemen: he useth no footmen, but such as goe with the ordinance and labourers, which are thirtie thousand. The horsemen are all archers, with such bowes as the Turkes have, and they ride short as doe the Turkes. Their armour is a coate of plate, with a skull on their heads. Some of their coates are covered with velvet or cloth of gold: their desire is to be sumptuous in the field, and especially the nobles and gentlemen: as I have heard their trimming is very costly, and partly I have seene it, or else I would scarcely have beleaved it: but the Duke himselfe is richly attired above all measure: his pavilion is covered either with cloth of gold or silver, and so set with stones that it is wonderfull to see it. I have seene the Kings Majesties of England and the French Kings pavilions, which are fayre, yet not like unto his. And when they bee sent into farre or strange countreys, or that strangers come to them, they be very gorgious. Els the Duke

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himselfe goeth but meanly in apparell : and when he goeth betwixt one place and another hee is but reasonably apparellled over other times. In the while that I was in Mosco the Duke sent two ambassadours to the King of Poleland, which had at the leſt five hundred horses ; their ſumptuousnes was above measure, not onely in themſelves, but also in their horses, as velvet, cloth of golde, and cloth of ſilver ſet with pearles and not scant. What ſhall I farther ſay ? I never heard of nor ſaw men ſo ſumptuous : but it is no dayly guife, for when they have not occaſion, as I ſayd before, all their doing is but meane. And now to the effect of their warres : They are men without al order in the field. For they runne hurling on heapes, and for the moſt part they never give battell to their enemies : but that which they doe, they doe it all by ſtelth. But I beleeve they be ſuch men for hard living as are no ~~man~~ under the ſun : for no cold wil hurt them. Yea and though they lie in the field two moneths, at ſuch tim- as it ſhall freexe more then a yard thicke, the commor ~~of~~ ſouldier hath neither tent nor any thing else over ~~his~~ head : the moſt defence they have againſt the wether ~~or~~ is a felte, which is ſet againſt the winde and weathen ~~or~~ and when Snowe commeth hee doth caſt it off, and maketh him a fire, and laieth him down thereby. Thuſ ~~doe~~ the moſt of all his men, except they bee gentleme ~~ſome~~ which have other provision of their owne. Their lyng ~~in~~ in the fielde is not ſo ſtrange as is their hardnes : for every man muſt carie & make provision for himſelfe & ſet his horſe for a moneth or two, which is very wonderfull. For he himſelfe ſhal live upon water & otem ~~or~~ mingled together cold, and drinke water thereto : If a horſe ſhal eat green wood, & ſuch like baggage, & ſle ~~x~~ stand open in the cold field without covert, & yet he labour & ſerve him right wel. I pray you amon ~~to~~ all our boasting warriors how many ſhould we to endure the field with them but one moneth. I know no ſuch region about us that beareth that name ~~know~~

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man & beast. Now what might be made of these men if they were trained & broken to order and knowledge of civill wars? If this Prince had within his countreys such men as could make them to understand ye things aforesaid, I do beleeve that 2 of the best or greatest princes in Christendome were not wel able to match with him, considering the greatnes of his power & the hardnes of his people & straite living both of people and horse, and the small charges which his warres stand him in: for he giveth no wages, except to strangers. They have a yerely stipend & not much. As for his own countrey men every one serveth of his owne proper costes and charges, saving that he giveth to his Harcubusiers certaine allowance for powder & shot: or else no man in all his countrey hath one pennie wages. [I. 240.] But if any man hath done very good service he giveth him a ferme or a piece of lande; for the which hee is bound at all times to bee readie with so many men as the Duke shall appoynt: who considereth in his bind what that lande or ferme is well able to finde: so many shall he bee bound to furnish at all and ery such time as warres are holden in any of the ukes dominions. For there is no man of living, but is bound likewise, whether the Duke call for either idier or labourer, to furnish them with all such essaries as to them belong. Also, if any gentleman or man of living do die without male, immediately after his death the Duke entreth land, notwithstanding he have never so many daugh- and peradventure giveth it foorthwith to another except a small portion that he spareth to marrie daughters with all. Also if there be a rich man, a nour, or man of living, which is striken in age or chance is maimed, and be not able to doe the Duke vice, some other gentleman that is not able to live more able to doe service, will come to the Duke complayne, saying, your Grace hath such an one, hich is unmeet to doe service to your Highnes, who

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hath great abundance of welth, and likewise your Grace hath many gentlemen which are poore and lacke living, and we that lacke are well able to doe good service, your Grace might doe well to looke upon him, and make him to helpe those that want. Immediately the Duke sendeth forth to inquire of his wealth: and if it be so proved, he shall be called before the Duke, and it shall bee sayd unto him, friend, you have too much living, and are unserviceable to your prince, lesse will serve you, and the rest will serve other men that are more able to serve. whereupon immediately his living shal be taken away from him, saving a little to find himselfe and his wife on, and he may not once repine thereat: but for answer he will say, that he hath nothing, but it is Gods and the Dukes Graces, and cannot say, as we the common people in England say, if wee have any thing; that it is Gods and our owne. Men may say, that these men are in wonderfull great awe, and obedience, that thus one must give and grant his goods which he hath bene scraping and scratching for all his life to be at his Princes pleasure and commandement. Oh that our sturdie rebels were had in the like subjection to knowe their duety towarde their Princes. They may not say as some snudges in England say, I would find the Queene a man to serve in my place, or make his friends tarrie at home if money have the upper hand. No, no, it is not so in this countrey: for hee shall make humble sute to serve the Duke. And whom he sendeth most to the warres he thinketh he is most in his favour: and yet as I before have sayde, he giveth no wages. If they knewe their strength no man were able to make match with them: nor they that dwel neere them should have any rest of them. But I thinke it is not Gods will: For I may compare them to a young horse that knoweth not his strength, whome a little childe ruleth and guideth with a bridle, for all his great strength: for if hee did, neither childe nor man could rule him. Their warres

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are holden against the Crimme Tartarians and the Nagaians.

I will stand no longer in the rehearsall of their power and warres. For it were too tedious to the reader. But I will in part declare their lawes, and punishments, and the execution of justice. And first I will begin with the commons of the countrey, which the gentlemen have rule on: And that is, that every gentleman hath rule and justice upon his owne tenants. And if it so fall out that two gentlemens servants or tenaunts doe disagree, the two gentlemen examine the matter, and have the parties before them, and soe give the sentence. And yet cannot they make the ende betwixt them of the controversie, but either of the gentlemen must bring his servant or tenant before the high judge or justice of that countrey, and there present them, and declare the matter and case. The plaintife sayth, I require the law; which is graunted: then commeth an officer and arresteth the party defendant, and useth him contrarie to the lawes of England. For when they attach any man they beate him about the legges, untill such time as he findeth suerties to answer the matter: And if not, his handes and necke are bound together, and he is led about the towne and beaten about the legges, with other extreme punishments till he come to his answer: And the Justice demaundeth if it be for debt, and sayth: Owest thou this man any such debt? He will perhaps say nay. Then sayth the Judge: art thou able to denie it? Let us heare how? By othe sayth the defendant. Then he commandeth to leave beating him till further triall be had.

Their order in one point is commendable. They have no man of Lawe to pleade their causes in any court: but every man pleadeth his owne cause, and giveth bill and answer in writing: contrarie to the order in England. The complaint is in maner of a supplication, & made to the Dukes Grace, and delivered him into his owne hand, requiring to have justice as in his complaint is alleaged.

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[I. 24.]

The duke giveth sentence himselfe upon all matters in the Law. Which is very commendable, that such a Prince wil take paines to see ministracion of justice. Yet notwithstanding it is wonderfully abused: and thereby the Duke is much deceived. But if it fall out that the officers be espied in cloking the trueth, they have most condigne punishment. And if the plaintife can nothing proove, then the defendant must take his oth upon the crucifixe whether he bee in the right or no. Then is demanded if the plaintife be any thing able further to make prooфе: if hee bee not; then sometimes he will say, I am able to proove it by my body and hands, or by my champions body, so requiring the Campe. After the other hath his othe, it is graunted aswell to the one as to the other. So when they goe to the field, they sweare upon the Crucifixe, that they bee both in the right, and that the one shall make the other to confesse the trueth before they depart foorth of the field: and so they goe both to the battell armed with such weapons as they use in that countrey: they fight all on foote, & seldom the parties themselves do fight, except they be Gentlemen, for they stand much upon their reputation, for they wil not fight, but with such as are come of as good an house as themselves. So that if either partie require the combate, it is granted unto them, and no champion is to serve in their roome: wherein is no deceit: but otherwise by champions there is. For although they take great othes upon them to doe the battell truly, yet is the contrary often seene: because the common champions have none other living. And assoone as the one party hath gotten the victorie, hee demandeth the debt, and the other is carried to prison, and there is shamefully used till he take order. There is also another order in the lawe, that the plaintife may sweare in some causes of debt. And if the partie defendant be poore, he shalbe set under the Crucifixe, and the partie plaintife must sweare over his head, and when hee hath taken his othe, the Duke taketh the

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partie defendant home to his house, and useth him as his bond-man, and putteth him to labour, or letteth him for hier to any such as neede him, untill such time as his friends make provision for his redemption: or else hee remaineth in bondage all the dayes of his life. Againe there are many that will sell themselves to Gentlemen or Marchants to bee their bond-men, to have during their life meate, drinke and cloth, and at their comming to have a piece of mony. yea and some will sell their wives and children to bee bawdes and drudges to the byer. Also they have a Lawe for Fellons and pickers contrary to the Lawes of England. For by their law they can hang no man for his first offence; but may keepe him long in prison, and oftentimes beate him with whips and other punishment: and there he shall remaine untill his friends be able to bayle him. If he be a picker or a cut-purse, as there be very many, the second time he is taken, he hath a piece of his Nose cut off, and is burned in the forehead, and kept in prison till hee finde sureties for his good behaviour. And if he be taken the third time, he is hanged. And at the first time he is extremely punished and not released, except hee have very good friends, or that some Gentleman require to have him to the warres: And in so doing, he shall enter into great bonds for him: by which meanes the countrey is brought into good quietnesse. But they be naturally given to great deceit, except extreme beating did bridle them. They be naturally given to hard living aswell in fare as in lodging. I heard a Russian say, that it was a great deale merrier living in prison then foorth, but for the great beating. For they have meate and drinke without any labour, and get the charitie of well disposed people: But being at libertie they get nothing. The poore is very innumerable, and live most miserably: for I have seene them eate the pickle of Herring and other stinking fish: nor the fish cannot be so stinking nor rotten, but they will eate it and praise it to be more wholesome then

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other fish or fresh meate. In mine opinion there be no such people under the sunne for their hardnesse of living. Well, I will leave them in this poynt, and will in part declare their Religion. They doe observe the lawe of the Greekes with such excesse of superstition, as the like hath not bene heard of. They have no graven images in their Churches, but all painted, to the intent they will not breake the commandement: but to their painted images they use such idolatrie, that the like was never heard of in England. They will neither worship nor honour any image that is made forth of their owne countrey. For their owne images (say they) have pictures to declare what they be, and howe they be of God, and so be not ours: They say, Looke how the Painter or Carver hath made them, so we doe worship them, and they worship none before they be Christened. They say we be but halfe Christians: because we observe not part of the olde law with the Turks. Therefore they call themselves more holy then us. They have none other learning but their mother tongue, nor will suffer no other in their countrey among them. All their service in Churches is in their mother tongue. They have the olde and newe Testament, which are daily read among them: and yet their superstition is no lesse. For when the Priests doe reade, they have such tricks in their reading, that no man can understand them, nor no man giveth eare to them. For all the while the Priest readeth, the people sit downe and one talke with another. But when the Priest is at service no man sitteth, but gagle and ducke like so many Geese. And as for their [I. 242.] prayers they have but little skill, but use to say As bodi pomele: As much to say, Lord have mercy upon me. For the tenth man within the land cannot say the Pater noster. And as for the Creede, no man may be so bolde as to meddle therewith but in the Church: for they say it shoulde not bee spoken of, but in the Churches. Speake to them of the Commandements, and they wil say they were given to Moses in the law, which Christ hath nowe

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abrogated by his precious death and passion: therefore, say they) we observe little or none thereof. And I doe beleefe them. For if they were examined of their Lawe and Commaundements together, they shoulde agree but a fewe poynts. They have the Sacrament of the Lords supper in both kindes, and more ceremonies then wee ave. They present them in a dish in both kindes together, and carrie them rounde about the Church upon he Priestes head, and so doe minister at all such times s any shall require. They bee great offerers of Candles, nd sometimes of money, which wee call in England, soule pense, with more ceremonies then I am able to declare. They have foure Lents in the yeere, whereof our Lent is the greatest. Looke as we doe begin on the Wednesday, so they doe on the Munday before: And he weeke before that they call The Butter weeke: And n that weeke they eate nothing but Butter and milke. Howbeit I beleeve there bee in no other countrey the ike people for drunkennesse. The next Lent is called Saint Peters Lent, and beginneth always the Munday next after Trinitie sunday, and endeth on Saint Peters even. If they should breake that fast, their beliefe is, hat they should not come in at heaven gates. And when ny of them die, they have a testimoniall with them in he Coffin, that when the soule commeth to heaven gates t may deliver the same to Saint Peter, which declarerh hat the partie is a true and holy Russian. The third Lent beginneth fifteene dayes before the later Lady day, and endeth on our Lady Eeven. The fourth Lent beginneth on Saint Martins day, and endeth on Christmas Eeven: which Lent is fasted for Saint Philip, Saint Peter, Saint Nicholas, and Saint Clement. For they foure be the principall and greatest Saints in that countrey. In these Lents they eate neither Butter, Egges, Milke, nor Cheese; but they are very straitely kept with Fish, Cabbages, and Rootes. And out of their Lents, they observe truely the Wednesdayes and Fridayes throughout the yeere: and on the Saturday they doe eate flesh.

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Furthermore they have a great number of Religious men: which are blacke Monks, and they eate no flesh throughout the yeere, but fish, milke and Butter. By their order they should eate no fresh-fish, and in their Lents they eate nothing but Coleworts, Cabbages, salt Cowcumbers, with other rootes, as Radish and such like. Their drinke is like our peny Ale, and is called Quass. They have service daily in their Churches; and use to goe to service two houres before day, and that is ended by day light. At nine of the clocke they goe to Masse: that ended, to dinner: and after that to service againe: and then to supper. You shall understand that at every dinner and supper they have declared the exposition of the Gospel that day: but howe they wrest and twine the Scripture and that together by report it is wonderfull. As for whoredome and drunkennesse there be none such living: and for extortion, they be the most abhominable under the sunne. Nowe judge of their holinesse. They have twise as much land as the Duke himselfe hath: but yet he is reasonable eeven with them, as thus: When they take bribes of any of the poore and simple, he hath it by an order. When the Abbot of any of their houses dieth, then the Duke hath all his goods moveable and unmoveable: so that the successour buieth all at the Dukes hands: and by this meane they be the best Fermers the Duke hath. Thus with their Religion I make an ende, trusting hereafter to know it better.

To the right worshipfull and my singular good Uncle,  
Master Christopher Frothingham, give these.

Sir, Reade and correct;  
For great is the defect.

# RICHARD CHANCELOR

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## The Testimonie of M. Richard Eden in his Decades, concerning the Booke following.



ND whereas (saith he) I have before made mention howe Moscovie was in our time discovered by Richard Chanceler in his voyage toward Cathay, by the direction and information of M. Sebastian Cabota, who long before had this secret in his minde: I shall not neede here to describe it voyage, forasmuch as the same is largely and faithfully written in the Latine tongue, by that learned yong man Clement Adams, schoolemaster to the Queenes shmen, as he received it at the mouth of the said Richard Chanceler.

ie newe Navigation and discoverie of the king- [I. 243.]  
dome of Moscovia, by the Northeast, in the  
yeere 1553: Enterprised by Sir Hugh Wil-  
loughbie knight, and perfourmed by Richard  
Chancelor Pilot major of the voyage: Written  
in Latine by Clement Adams.



T what time our Marchants perceived the commodities and wares of England to bee in small request with the countreys and people about us, and neere unto us, and that those Marchandizes which strangers in the time and memorie of our auncesters did earnestly seeke and desire, re nowe neglected, and the price thereof abated, hough by us carried to their owne portes, and all reine Marchandises in great accompt, and their prises wonderfully raised: certaine grave Citizens of London, d men of great wisedome, and carefull for the good of eir Countrey, began to thinke with themselves, howe s mischiefe might bee remedied. Neither was a

*Upon what occasions, and by whom this voyage was set out, and of the discoverie of Moscovie by the North.*

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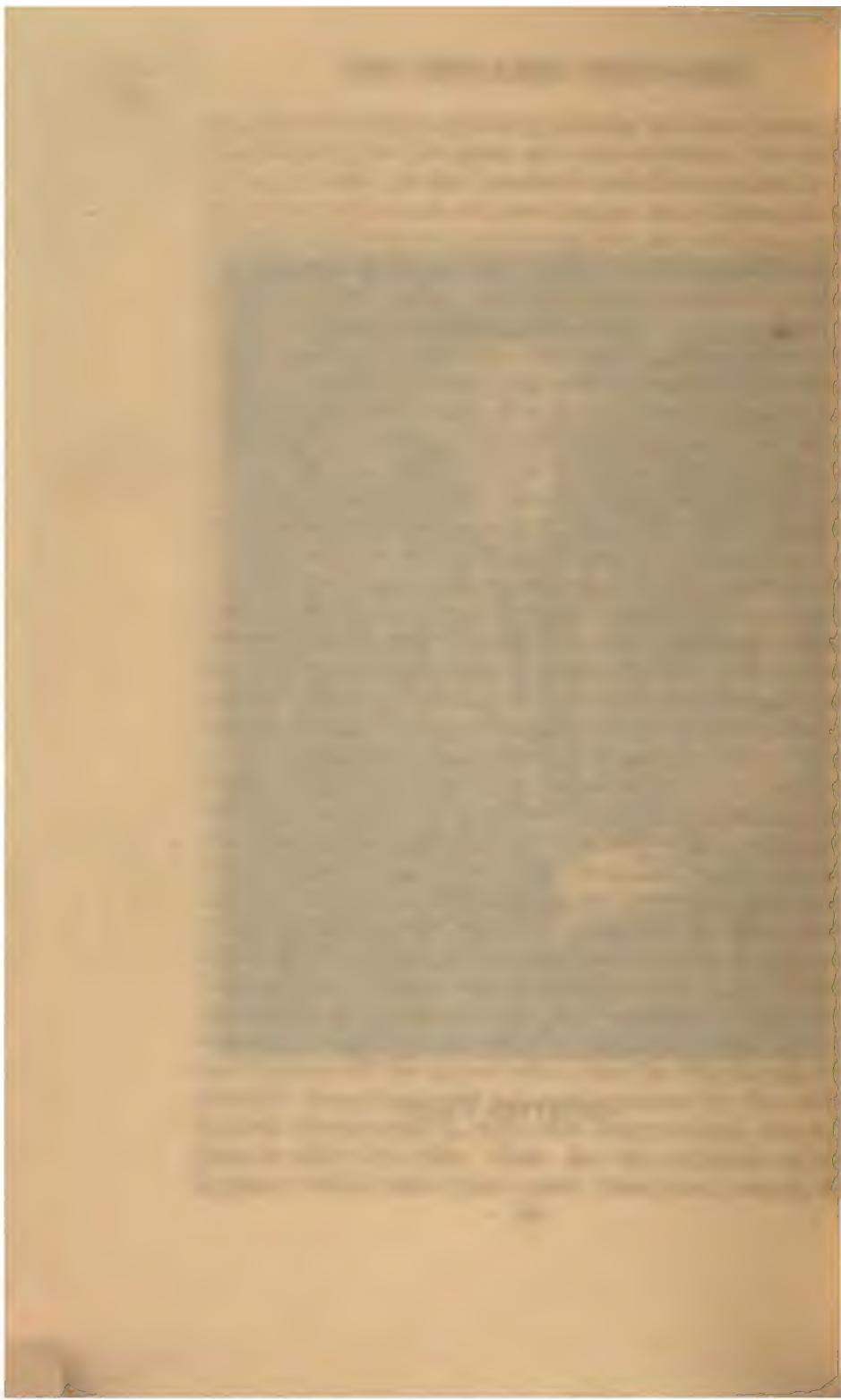
*3. Ships furnished for the discoverie.*

remedie (as it then appeared) wanting to their desires, for the avoyding of so great an inconvenience: for seeing that the wealth of the Spaniards and Portingales, by the discoverie and search of newe trades and Countreys was marveilously increased, supposing the same to be a course and meane for them also to obteine the like, they thereupon resolved upon a newe and strange Navigation. And whereas at the same time one Sebastian Cabota, a man in those dayes very renowmed, happened to bee in London, they began first of all to deale and consult diligently with him, and after much speech and conference together, it was at last concluded that three shippes should bee prepared and furnished out, for the search and discoverie of the Northerne part of the world, to open a way and passage to our men for travaile to newe and un-knownen kingdomes.

And whereas many things seemed necessary to bee regarded in this so hard and difficult a matter, they first make choyse of certaine grave and wise persons in maner of a Senate or companie, which should lay their heads together, and give their judgements, and provide things requisite and profitable for all occasions: by this companie it was thought expedient, that a certaine summe of money should publiquely bee collected to serve for the furnishing of so many shippes. And lest any private man should bee too much oppressed and charged, a course was taken, that every man willing to be of the societie, should disburse the portion of twentie and five pounds a piece: so that in short time by this meanes the summe of sixe thousand pounds being gathered, the three shippes were bought, the most part whereof they provided to be newly built and trimmed. But in this action, I wote not whether I may more admire the care of the Marchants, or the diligence of the Shipwrights: for the Marchants, they get very strong and well seasoned plankes for the building, the Shippewrights, they with daily travaile, and their greatest skill doe fitte them for the dispatch of the shippes: they calke them, pitch them, and among the



SEBASTIAN CABOT



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it, they make one most stanch and firme, by an excellent and ingenious invention. For they had heard that certaine parts of the Ocean, a kinde of wormes is edde, which many times pearceth and eateth through e strongest oake that is: and therfore that the ariners, and the rest to bee employed in this voyage ight bee free and safe from this danger, they cover a ece of the keele of the shippe with thinne sheetes of ide: and having thus built the ships, and furnished em with armour and artillerie, then followed a second re no lesse troublesome and necessarie then the former, unely, the provision of victuals, which was to be made cording to the time and length of the voyage. And hereas they afore determined to have the East part of le world sayled unto, and yet that the sea towards the me was not open, except they kept the Northren tract, hereas yet it was doubtfull whether there were any issage yea or no, they resolved to victuall the ships for ghteeene moneths, which they did for this reason. For ur men being to passe that huge and colde part of the orld, they wisely foreseeing it, allowe them sixe moneths ictuall to saile to the place, so much more to remaine ere if the extremitie of the winter hindered their turne, and so much more also for the time of their mming home.

*Provision of  
victuals for  
18. moneths.*

Nowe this provision being made and caried aboard, th armour and munition of all sorts, sufficient Captaines d governours of so great an enterprise were as yet inting: to which office and place, although many men, nd some voyde of experiance) offered themselves, yet ie Sir Hugh Willoughbie a most valiant Gentleman, id well borne, very earnestly requested to have that re and charge committed unto him: of whom before l others, both by reason of his goodly personage (for e was of a tall stature) as also for his singular skill in ie services of warre, the company of the Marchants made greatest accompt: so that at the last they concluded nd made choyce of him for the Generall of this voyage,

*Choise of  
Captaines  
and Pilots.*

*Sir Hugh  
Willoughbie.*

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and appoynted to him the Admirall with authoritie and commaund over all the rest. And for the governement of other ships although divers men seemed willing, and made offers of themselves thereunto, yet by a common consent one Richard Chanceler, a man of great estimation for many good partes of wit in him, was elected, in whom alone great hope for the performance of this businesse rested. This man was brought up by one Master Henry Sidney, a noble young Gentleman and very much beloved of King Edward, who at this time comming to the place where the Marchants were gathered together, beganne a very eloquent speech or Oration, and spake to them after this maner following.

*Master Henry  
Sidney his  
Oration.*

My very worshipfull friends, I cannot but greatly commend your present godly and vertuous intention, in the serious enterprizing (for the singular love you beare to your Countrey) a matter, which (I hope) will proove profitable for this nation, and honourable to this our land. Which intention of yours wee also of the Nobilitie are ready to our power to helpe and further: neither doe wee holde any thing so deare and precious unto us, which wee will not willingly forgoe, and lay out in so commendable a cause. But principally I rejoice in my selfe, that I have nourished and maintained that witte, which is like by some meanes and in some measure, to profite and stede you in this worthy action. But yet I would not have you ignorant of this one thing, that I doe now part with Chanceler, not because I make little reckoning of the man, or that his maintenance is burdenous and chargeable unto mee, but that you might conceive and understand my good will and promptitude for the furtherance of this businesse, and that the authoritie and estimation which hee deserveth may be given him. You know the man by report, I by experience, you by wordes, I by deedes, you by speech and companie, but I by the daily triall of his life have a full and perfect knowledge of him. And you are also to remember, into howe many perils

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for your sakes, and his countreys love, he is nowe to runne: whereof it is requisite that wee be not unmindfull, if it please God to send him good successe. Wee commit a little money to the chaunce and hazard of Fortune: He commits his life (a thing to a man of all things most deare) to the raging Sea, and the uncertainties of many dangers. We shall here live and rest at home quietly with our friends, and acquaintance: but hee in the meane time labouring to keepe the ignorant and unruly Mariners in good order and obedience, with howe many cares shall hee trouble and vexe himselfe? with how many troubles shall hee breake himselfe? and howe many disquietings shall hee bee forced to sustaine? We shall keepe our owne coastes and countrey: Hee shall seeke strange and unknownen kingdomes. He shall commit his safetie to barbarous and cruell people, and shall hazard his life amongst the monstrous and terrible beastes of the Sea. Wherefore in respect of the greatnesse of the dangers, and the excellencie of his charge, you are to favour and love the man thus departing from us: and if it fall so happily out that hee returne againe, it is your part and duetie also, liberally to reward him.

After that this noble yong Gentleman had delivered this or some such like speech, much more eloquently then I can possiblie report it, the companie then present beganne one to looke upon another, one to question and conferre with another: and some (to whom the vertue and sufficiencie of the man was knownen) began secretly to rejoyce with themselves, and to conceive a speciall hope, that the man would proove in time very rare and excellent, and that his vertues already appearing and shining to the world would growe to the great honour and advancement of this kingdome.

After all this, the companie growing to some silence, it seemed good to them that were of greatest gravity amongst them, to inquire, search and seeke what might be learned & knownen, concerning the Easterly part or

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tract of the world. For which cause two Tartarians, which were then of the kings Stable, were sent for, & an interpreter was gotten to be present, by whom they were demaunded touching their Countrey and the maners of their nation. But they were able to answere nothing to the purpose: being in deede more acquainted (as one there merily and openly said) to tosse pottes, then to learne the states and dispositions of people. But after much adoe and many things passed about this matter, they grewe at last to this issue, to set downe and appoyn特 a time for the departure of the shippes: because divers were of opinion, that a great part of the best time of the yeere was already spent, and if the delay grewe longer, the way would bee stopt and bard by the force of the Ice, and the colde climate: and therefore it was thought best by the opinion of them all, that by the twentieth day of May, the Captaines and Mariners should take shipping, and depart from Radcliffe upon the ebbe, if it pleased God. They having saluted their acquaintance, one his wife, another his children, another his kinsfolkes, and another his friends deerer then his kinsfolkes, were present and ready at the day appoynted: and having wayed ancre, they departed with the turning of the water, and sailing easily, came first to Greenewich. The greater shippes are towed downe with boates, and oares, and the mariners being all apparelled in Watchet or skie coloured cloth, rowed amaine, and made way with diligence. And being come neere to Greenewich, (where the Court then lay) presently upon the newes therof, the Courtiers came running out, and the common people flockt together, standing very thicke upon the shoare: the privie Counsel, they lookt out at the windowes of the Court, and the rest ranne up to the toppes of the towers: the shippes hereupon discharge their Ordinance, and shoot off their pieces after the maner of warre, and of the sea, insomuch that the tops of the hillies sounded therewith, the valleys and the waters gave an Eccho, and

*They departed  
from Ratcliffe  
the 20. of  
May 1553.*

[l. 245.]

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the Mariners, they shouted in such sort, that the skie rang againe with the noyse thereof. One stooede in the poope of the ship, and by his gesture bids farewell to his friendes in the best maner hee could. Another walkes upon the hatches, another climbes the shrowds, another stands upon the maine yard, and another in the top of the shippe. To be short, it was a very triumph (after a sort) in all respects to the beholders. But (alas) the good King Edward (in respect of whom principally all this was prepared) hee onely by reason of his sickenesse was absent from this shewe, and not long after the departure of these ships, the lamentable and most sorowfull accident of his death followed.

But to proceede in the matter.

The shippes going downe with the tyde came at last to Woolwich, where they stayed and cast ancre, with purpose to depart therehence againe, as soone as the turning of the water, and a better winde should drawe them to set saile. After this they departed and came to Harwich, in which porte they stayed long, not without great losse and consuming of time: yet at the last with a good winde they hoysed up saile, and committed themselves to the sea, giving their last adieu to their native Countrey, which they knewe not whether they should ever returne to see againe or not. Many of them looked oftentimes backe, and could not refraine from teares, considering into what hazards they were to fall, and what uncertainties of the sea they were to make triall of.

Amongst the rest, Richard Chancelor the Captaine of the Edward Bonaventure, was not a little grieved with the feare of wanting victuals, part whereof was found to be corrupt and putrified at Harwich, and the hogges-heads of wine also leaked, and were not stanch: his naturall and fatherly affection also somewhat troubled him, for he left behinde him his two little sonnes, which were in the case of Orphanes if he spedde not well: the estate also of his companie mooved him to care, being in the former respects after a sort unhappy, and were to

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abide with himselfe every good or badde accident: but in the meane time while his minde was thus tormented with the multiplicite of sorowes and cares, after many dayes sayling, they kenned land afarre off, whereunto the Pilots directed the ships: and being come to it, they land, and finde it to be Rost Island, where they stayed certaine dayes, and afterwards set saile againe, and proceeding towards the North, they espied certaine other Islands, which were called the Crosse of Islands. From which places when they were a litle departed, Sir Hugh Willoughby the General, a man of good foresight and providence in all his actions, erected and set out his flagge, by which hee called together the chiefe men of the other shippes, that by the helpe and assistance of their counsels, the order of the governement, and conduction of the shippes in the whole voyage might bee the better: who being come together accordingly, they conclude and agree, that if any great tempest should arise at any time, and happen to disperse and scatter them, every shippe should indeavour his best to goe to Wardhouse, a haven or castell of some name in the kingdome of Norway, and that they that arrived there first in safetie should stay and expect the comming of the rest.

The very same day in the afternoone, about foure of the clocke, so great a tempest suddenly arose, and the Seas were so outragious, that the ships could not keepe their intended course, but some were perforce driven one way, and some another way, to their great perill and hazard: The generall with his lowdest voyce cried out to Richard Chanceler, and earnestly requested him not to goe farre from him: but hee neither would nor could keepe companie with him, if he sailed still so fast: for the Admirall was of better saile then his shippe. But the said Admirall (I knowe not by what meanes) bearing all his sailes, was caried away with so great force and swiftnesse, that not long after hee was quite out of sight, and the third ship also with the same storme and like rage was dispersed and lost us.

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The shippe boate of the Admirall (striking against the  
tippe,) was overwhelmed in the sight and viewe of the  
fariners of the Bonaventure: and as for them that are  
ready returned and arrived, they know nothing of the  
est of the ships what was become of them.

*They returne  
the next yeere  
not knowing  
what was be-  
come of the  
other 2. ships.*

But if it be so, that any miserable mishap have over-  
ken them, If the rage and furie of the Sea have  
evoured those good men, or if as yet they live, and  
ander up and downe in strange Countreys, I must needs  
ty they were men worthy of better fortune, and if they  
e living, let us wish them safetie and a good returne:  
ut if the crueltie of death hath taken holde of them,  
iod send them a Christian grave and Sepulchre.

[I. 246.]

Nowe Richard Chanceler with his shippe and company  
eing thus left alone, and become very pensive, heavie,  
ad sorrowfull, by this dispersion of the Fleete, hee  
according to the order before taken,) shapeth his course  
or Wardhouse in Norway, there to expect and abide the  
trivall of the rest of the shippes. And being come  
ither, and having stayed there the space of 7. dayes, and  
looked in vaine for their comming, hee determined at  
ngth to proceede alone in the purposed voyage. And  
hee was preparing himselfe to depart, it happened that  
he fell in company and speech with certaine Scottishmen:  
ho having understanding of his intention, and wishing  
ell to his actions, beganne earnestly to dissuade him  
om the further prosecution of the discoverie, by ampli-  
ng the dangers which hee was to fall into, and omitted  
o reason that might serve to that purpose. But hee  
olding nothing so ignominious and reprochfull, as in-  
onstancie and levitie of minde, and perswading himselfe  
iat a man of valour coulde not commit a more dis-  
onourable part then for feare of danger to avoyde and  
unne great attempts, was nothing at all changed or  
iscouraged with the speeches and words of the Scots,  
maining stedfast and immutable in his first resolution:  
etermining either to bring that to passe which was  
ntended, or els to die the death.

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And as for them which were with Master Chanceler in his shippe, although they had great cause of discomfort by the losse of their companie (whom the foresaid tempest had separated from them,) and were not a little troubled with cogitations and perturbations of minde, in respect of their doubtfull course: yet notwithstanding, they were of such consent and agreement of minde with Master Chanceler, that they were resolute, and prepared under his direction and government, to make proofe and triall of all adventures, without all feare or mistrust of future dangers. Which constancie of minde in all the companie did exceedingly increase their Captaines carefulnesse: for hee being swallowed up with like good will and love towards them, feared lest through any errore of his, the safetie of the companie should bee indangered. To conclude, when they sawe their desire and hope of the arrivall of the rest of the shippes to be every day more and more frustrated, they provided to sea againe, and Master Chanceler held on his course towards that unknownen part of the world, and sailed so farre, that hee came at last to the place where hee found no night at all, but a continuall light and brightnesse of the Sunne shining clearely upon the huge and mightie Sea. And having the benefite of this perpetuall light for certaine dayes, at the length it pleased God to bring them into a certaine great Bay, which was of one hundredth miles or thereabout over. Whereinto they entred, and somewhat farre within it cast ancre, and looking every way about them, it happened that they espied a farre off a certaine fisher boate, which Master Chanceler, accompanied with a fewe of his men, went towards to common with the fishermen that were in it, and to knowe of them what Countrey it was, and what people, and of what maner of living they were: but they being amazed with the strange greatnessse of his shippe, (for in those partes before that time they had never seene the like) beganne presently to avoyde and to flee: but hee still following them at last overtooke them, and being come to them,

*They arrive  
in the Bay of  
Saint  
Nicholas.*

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they (being in great feare, as men halfe dead) prostrated themselves before him, offering to kisse his feete: but hee (according to his great and singular courtesie,) looked pleasantly upon them, comforting them by signes and gestures, refusing those dueties and reverences of theirs, and taking them up in all loving sort from the ground. And it is strange to consider howe much favour afterwards in that place, this humanitie of his did purchase to himselfe. For they being dismissed spread by and by a report abroad of the arrivall of a strange nation, of a singular gentlenesse and courtesie: whereupon the common people came together offering to these newe-come ghests victuals freely, and not refusing to traffique with them, except they had bene bound by a certaine religious use and custome, not to buy any forreine commodities, without the knowledge and consent of the king.

By this time our men had learned that this Countrey was called Russia, or Moscovie, and that Ivan Vasiliech (which was at that time their Kings name) ruled and governed farre and wide in those places. And the barbarous Russes asked likewise of our men whence they were, and what they came for: whereunto answer was made, that they were Englishmen sent into those coastes, from the most excellent King Edward the sixt, having from him in commandement certaine things to deliver to their King, and seeking nothing els but his amitie and friendship, and traffique with his people, whereby they doubted not, but that great commoditie and profit would grow to the subjects of both kingdomes.

The Barbarians heard these things very gladly, and [L. 247.] promised their aide and furtherance to acquaint their king out of hand with so honest and a reasonable request.

In the meane time Master Chanceler intreated victuals for his money of the governour of that place (who together with others came aboord him) and required hostages of them likewise for the more assurance of safetie to himselfe and his company. To whom the Governours answered, that they knewe not in that case

*The discoverie  
of Russia.*

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the will of their king, but yet were willing in such things as they might lawfully doe, to pleasure him: which was as then to affoord him the benefit of victuals.

Nowe while these things were a doing, they secretly sent a messenger unto the Emperour, to certifie him of the arrivall of a strange nation, and withall to knowe his pleasure concerning them. Which message was very welcome unto him, insomuch that voluntarilie hee invited them to come to his Court. But if by reason of the tediousnesse of so long a journey, they thought it not best so to doe, then hee graunted libertie to his subjects to bargaine, and to traffique with them: and further promised, that if it would please them to come to him, hee himselfe would beare the whole charges of poste horses. In the meane time the governours of the place differred the matter from day to day, pretending divers excuses, and saying one while that the consent of all the governours, and another while, that the great and waightie affaires of the kingdome compelled them to differ their answere: and this they did of purpose, so long to protract the time, untill the messenger (sent before to the king) did returne with relation of his will and pleasure.

But Master Chanceler, (seeing himselfe held in this suspense with long and vaine expectation, and thinking that of intention to delude him, they posted the matter off so often,) was very instant with them to performe their promise: Which if they would not doe, hee tolde them that hee would depart and proceede in his voyage. So that the Moscovites (although as yet they knew not the minde of their king) yet fearing the departure in deede of our men who had such wares and commodities as they greatly desired, they at last resolved to furnish our people with all things necessarie, and to conduct them by land to the presence of their king. And so Master Chanceler beganne his journey, which was very long and most troublesome, wherein hee had the use of certaine sleds, which in that Countrey are very common, for they are caried themselves upon sleds, and all their

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arriages are in the same sort, the people almost not nowing any other maner of carriage, the cause wherof is he exceeding hardnesse of the ground congealed in the inter time by the force of the colde, which in those laces is very extreme and horrible, whereof hereafter we will say something.

But nowe they having passed the greater part of their ourney, mette at last with the Sleddeman (of whom I pake before) sent to the king secretly from the Justices or governours, who by some ill happe had lost his way, and had gone to the Sea side, which is neere to the Countrey of the Tartars, thinking there to have found our ship. But having long erred and wandered out of his way, at the last in his direct returne, hee met (as hee was comming) our Captaine on the way. To whom hee by and by delivered the Emperours letters, which were written to him with all courtesie and in the most loving maner that could be: wherein expresse commandement was given, that post horses should bee gotten for him and the rest of his company without any money. Which thing was of all the Russes in the rest of their journey so willingly done, that they began to quarrell, yea, and to fight also in striving and contending which of them shoud put their post horses to the sledde: so that after much adoe and great paines taken in this long and wearie ourney, (for they had travailed very neere fifteene hundred miles) Master Chancelor came at last to Mosco the chiefe citie of the kingdome, and the seate of the king: of which citie, and of the Emperour himselfe, and of the principall cities of Moscovie, wee will speake immediatly more at large in this discourse.

*The Emperours courteous letters to M. Chancelor.*

### Of Moscovie, which is also called Russia.

**M**oscovie, which hath the name also of Russia the white, is a very large and spacious Countrey, every way bounded with divers nations. Towards the South and the East, it is compassed with Tartaria: the Northren side of it stretcheth to the Scytian Ocean: upon

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[I. 248.]

the West part border the Lappians, a rude and savage nation, living in woods, whose language is not knownen to any other people: next unto these, more towards the South, is Swecia, then Finlandia, then Livonia, and last of all Lituania. This Countrey of Moscovie, hath also very many and great rivers in it, and is marish ground in many places: and as for the rivers, the greatest and most famous amongst all the rest, is that, which the Russes in their owne tongue call Volga, but others know it by the name of Rha. Next unto it in fame is Tanais, which they call Don, and the third Boristhenes which at this day they call Neper. Two of these, to wit, Rha, and Boristhenes yssuing both out of one fountaine, runne very farre through the land: Rha receiving many other pleasant rivers into it, & running from the very head or spring of it towards the East, after many crooked turnings and windings, dischargeth it selfe, and all the other waters and rivers that fall into it by divers passages into the Caspian Sea. Tanais springing from a fountaine of great name in those partes, and growing great neere to his head, spreds it selfe at length very largely, and makes a great lake: and then growing narrowe againe, doth so runne for certaine miles, untill it fall into another lake, which they call Ivan: and there-hence fetching a very crooked course, comes very neere to the river Volga: but disdaining as it were the company of any other river, doth there turne it selfe againe from Volga, and runnes toward the South, and falleth at last into the Lake of Moeotis. Boristhenes, which comes from the same head that Rha doth, (as wee sayde before) carieth both it selfe, and other waters that are neere unto it, towards the South, not refusing the mixture of other small rivers: and running by many great and large Countreys falleth at last into Pontus Euxinus. Besides these rivers, are also in Moscovie certaine lakes, and pooles, the lakes breedeth fish by the celestiall influence: and amongst them all, the chiefest and most principall is called Bealozera, which is very famous by reason of a

*The mightie  
lake of  
Bealozera.*

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very strong towre built in it, wherein the kings of Moscovie reserve and repose their treasure in all time of warre and danger.

Touching the Riphean mountaines, whereupon the snow lieth continually, and where hence in times past it was thought that Tanais the river did spring, and that the rest of the wonders of nature, which the Grecians fained and invented of olde, were there to be seene: our men which lately came from thence, neither sawe them, nor yet have brought home any perfect relation of them, although they remained there for the space of three moneths, and had gotten in that time some intelligence of the language of Moscovie. The whole Countrey is plaine and champion, and few hils in it: and towards the North it hath very large & spacious woods, wherein is great store of Firre trees, a wood very necessarie, and fit for the building of houses: there are also wilde beastes bred in those woods, as Buffes, Beares, and blacke Wolves, and another kinde of beast unknownen to us, but called by them Rossomakka: and the nature of the same is very rare and wonderfull: for when it is great with yong, and ready to bring foorth, it seeketh out some narrow place betweene two stakes, and so going through them, resseth it selfe, and by that meanes is eased of her burden, which otherwise could not be done. They hunt heir buffes for the most part a horsebacke, but their Beares a foot, with wooden forkes. The north parts of he Countrey are reported to be so cold, that the very ice or water which distilleth out of the moist wood which they lay upon the fire is presently congealed and frozen: he diversitie growing suddenly to be so great, that in one and the selfe same firebrand, a man shall see both fire and ce. When the winter doth once begin there it doth still more & more increase by a perpetuitie of cold: neither loth that colde slake, untill the force of the Sunne seames doth dissolve the cold, and make glad the earth, returning to it againe. Our mariners which we left in he ship in the meane time to keepe it, in their going up

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*The sharpnes  
of the winter  
in Moscovie.*

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onely from their cabbins to the hatches, had their breath oftentimes so suddenly taken away, that they eftsoones fell downe as men very neere dead, so great is the sharpenesse of that colde climate : but as for the South parts of the Countrey, they are somewhat more temperate.

### Of Mosco the chiefe Citie of the kingdome, and of the Emperour thereof.

*Their manner  
of building.*

[I. 249.]

IT remaineth that a larger discourse be made of Mosco, the principall Citie of that Countrey, and of the Prince also, as before we have promised. The Empire and government of the king is very large, and his wealth at this time exceeding great. And because the citie of Mosco is the chiefest of al the rest, it seemeth of it selfe to challenge the first place in this discourse. Our men say, that in bignesse it is as great as the Citie of London, with the suburbes thereof. There are many and great buildings in it, but for beautie and fairenesse, nothing comparable to ours. There are many Townes and Villages also, but built out of order, and with no hansomnesse : their streetes and wayes are not paved with stone as ours are: the walles of their houses are of wood: the roofes for the most part are covered with shingle boords. There is hard by the Citie a very faire Castle, strong, and furnished with artillerie, whereunto the Citie is joyned directly towards the North, with a bricke wall: the walles also of the Castle are built with bricke, and are in breadth or thickenesse eightene foote. This Castle hath on the one side a drie ditch, on the other side the river Moscuia, whereby it is made almost inexpugnable. The same Moscuia trending towards the East doth admit into it the companie of the river Occa.

In the Castle aforesaide, there are in number nine Churches, or Chappels, not altogether unhansome, which are used and kept by certaine religious men, over whom there is after a sort, a Patriarke, or Governour, and with him other reverend Fathers, all which for the greater part, dwell within the Castle. As for the kings

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Court and Palace, it is not of the neatest, onely in forme it is foure square, and of lowe building, much surpassed and excelled by the beautie and elegancie of the houses of the kings of England. The windowes are very narrowly built, and some of them by glasse, some other by lettisses admit the light: and whereas the Palaces of our Princes are decked, and adorned with hangings of cloth of gold, there is none such there: they build and joyne to all their wals benches, and that not onely in the Court of the Emperour, but in all private mens houses.

Nowe after that they had remained about twelve dayes in the Citie, there was then a Messenger sent unto them, to bring them to the Kings house: and they being after a sort wearied with their long stay, were very ready, and willing so to doe: and being entred within the gates of the Court, there sate a very honorable companie of Courtiers, to the number of one hundred, all apparelled in cloth of golde, downe to their ankles: and therence being conducted into the chamber of presence, our men beganne to wonder at the Majestie of the Emperour: his seate was aloft, in a very royall throne, having on his head a Diademe, or Crowne of golde, apparelled with a robe all of Goldsmiths worke, and in his hand hee held a Scepter garnished, and beset with precious stones: and besides all other notes and apperances of honour, there was a Majestie in his countenance proportionable with the excellencie of his estate: on the one side of him stood his chiefe Secretarie, on the other side, the great Commander of silence, both of them arayed also in cloth of gold: and then there sate the Counsel of one hundred and fiftie in number, all in like sort arayed, and of great state. This so honorable an assemblie, so great a Majestie of the Emperour, and of the place might very well have amazed our men, and have dasht them out of countenance: but notwithstanding Master Chancelor being therewithall nothing dismayed saluted, and did his duetie to the Emperour,

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*King  
Edwards  
letters  
delivered.*

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after the maner of England, and withall, delivered unto him the letters of our king, Edward the sixt. The Emperour having taken, & read the letters, began a litle to question with them, and to aske them of the welfare of our king: whereunto our men answered him directly, & in few words: hereupon our men presented some thing to the Emperour, by the chiefe Secretary, which at the delivery of it, put of his hat, being before all the time covered: and so the Emperour having invited them to dinner, dismissed them from his presence: and going into the chamber of him that was Master of the Requests to the Emperour, & having stayed there the space of two howres, at the last, the Messenger commeth, and calleth them to dinner: they goe, and being conducted into the golden Court, (for so they call it, although not very faire) they finde the Emperour sitting upon an high and stately seate, apparellled with a robe of silver, and with another Diademe on his head: our men being placed over against him, sit downe: in the middes of the roome stoode a mightie Cupboord upon a square foote, whereupon stoode also a round boord, in manner of a Diamond, broade beneath, and towardes the toppe narrowe, and every steppe rose up more narrowe then another. Upon this Cupboorde was placed the Emperours plate, which was so much, that the very Cupboord it selfe was scant able to sustaine the waight of it: the better part of all the vessels, and goblets, was made of very fine gold: and amongst the rest, there were foure pots of very large bignesse, which did adorne the rest of the plate in great measure: for they were so high, that they thought them at the least five foote long. There were also upon this Cupbord certaine silver caskes, not much differing from the quantitie of our Fyrkins, wherein was reserved the Emperours drinke: on each side of the Hall stood foure Tables, each of them layde and covered with very cleane table clothes, whereunto the company ascended by three steps or degrees:

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ll which were filled with the assemblie present: the  
hests were all appareled with linnen without, and  
with rich skinnes within, and so did notably set out  
his royll feast. The Emperour, when hee takes any  
bread or knife in his hand, doth first of all crosse him-  
elfe upon his forehead: they that are in speciall favour  
with the Emperour sit upon the same bench with  
him, but somewhat farre from him: and before the  
comming in of the meate, the Emperour himselfe,  
according to an ancient custome of the kings of Mos-  
covy, doth first bestow a piece of bread upon every  
one of his ghests, with a loud pronunciation of his  
title, and honour, in this manner: The great Duke  
of Moscovie, and chiefe Emperour of Russia, John  
Basiliwich (& then the officer nameth the ghest) doth  
give thee bread. Whereupon al the ghests rise up, [I. 250.]  
and by & by sit downe againe. This done, the Gentle-  
man Usher of the Hall comes in, with a notable  
company of servants, caryng the dishes, and having  
done his reverence to the Emperour, puts a yong  
Swanne in a golden platter upon the table, and immedi-  
ately takes it thence againe, delivering it to the Carver,  
and seven other of his fellowes, to be cut up: which  
being perfourmed, the meate is then distributed to  
the ghests, with the like pompe, and ceremonies. In  
the meane time, the Gentleman Usher receives his  
bread, and tasteth to the Emperour, and afterward,  
having done his reverence, he departeth. Touching  
the rest of the dishes, because they were brought in  
out of order, our men can report no certaintie: but  
this is true, that all the furniture of dishes, and drink-  
ing vessels, which were then for the use of a hundred  
hests, was all of pure golde, and the tables were so  
iden with vessels of gold, that there was no roome for  
ome to stand upon them.

We may not forget, that there were 140. servitors  
rayed in cloth of gold, that in the dinner time, changed  
rise their habit and apparell, which servitors are in

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like sort served with bread from the Emperour, as the rest of the ghests. Last of all, dinner being ended, and candles brought in, (for by this time night was come) the Emperour calleth all his ghests and Noble men by their names, in such sort, that it seemes miraculous, that a Prince, otherwise occupied in great matters of estate, should so well remember so many and sundry particular names. The Russes tolde our men, that the reason thereof, as also of the bestowing of bread in that maner, was to the ende that the Emperour might keepe the knowledge of his owne housshould: and withal, that such as are under his displeasure, might by this meanes be knownen.

## Of the discipline of warre among the Russes.

**W**Hensoever the injures of their neighbours doe call the King foorth to battell, hee never armeth a lesse number against the enemie, then 300. thousand soldiers, 100. thousand whereof hee carieth out into the field with him, and leaveth the rest in garison in some places, for the better safetie of his Empire. He presseth no husbandman, nor Marchant: for the Countrey is <sup>so</sup> populous, that these being left at home, the youth ~~of the~~ Realme is sufficient for all his wars. As many as goe to warfare doe provide all things of their owne =  
they fight not on foote, but altogether on horsebacke: their armour is a coate of maile, & a helmet: the ~~e~~ of maile w/out is gilded, or els adorned with ~~s~~: although it pertaine to a common soldier: they ha great pride in shewing their wealth: they use bowes, arrowes, as the Turks do: they cary lances also into field. They ride with a short stirrop, after the manner the Turks: They are a kinde of people most sparing diet, and most patient in extremitie of cold, above others. For when the ground is covered with snowe, and is growen terrible and hard with the frost, thi ~~s~~ Russ <sup>snowe</sup> hangs up his mantle, or souldiers coate, against ~~that part~~ from whence the winde and Snowe drives, and so making

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a little fire, lieth downe with his backe towards the weather: this mantle of his serves him for his bed, wall, house and all: his drinke is colde water of the river, mingled with oateymeale, and this is all his good cheere, and he thinketh himselfe well, and daintily fedde therewith, and so sitteth downe by his fire, and upon the hard ground, rosteth as it were his wearie sides thus daintily stuffed: the hard ground is his feather bed, & some blocke or stone his pillow: and as for his horse, he is as it were a chamberfellow with his master, faring both alike. How justly may this barbarous, and rude Russe condemne the daintiness and nicenesse of our Captaines, who living in a soile & aire much more temperate, yet commonly use furred boots, and clokes? But thus much of the furniture of their common souldiers. But those that are of higher degrees come into the field a little better provided. As for the furniture of the Emperour himselfe, it is then above all other times, most notable. The coverings of his tent for the most part, are all of gold, adorned with stones of great price, and with the curious workmanship of plumasiuers. As often as they are to skirmish with the enemie, they goe forth without any order at all: they make no wings, nor militarie divisions of their men, as we doe, but lying for the most part, in ambush, doe suddenly set upon the enemie. Their horses can well abstaine two whole daies from any meate. They feede upon the barkes of trees, and the most tender branches, in all the time of warre. And this scant and miserable maner of living, both the horse and his Master can well endure, sometimes for the space of two moneths, lustie, and in good state of body. If any man behave himselfe valiantly in the fielde, to the contention of the Emperour, he bestoweth upon him in recompense of his service, some farme, or so much ground as he and his may live upon, which notwithstanding after his death, returneth againe to the Emperour, if he die without a male issue. For although his daughters be never so many, yet no part of that inheritance comes to them, except peradventure the Emperour of his good-

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[I. 251.] nesse, give some portion of the land amongst them, to bestowe them withall. As for the man, whosoever he be, that is in this sort rewarded by the Emperours liberalitie, hee is bound in a great summe, to maintaine so many souldiers for the warre, when need shall require, as that land, in the opinion of the Emperour, is able to maintaine. And all those, to whom any land fals by inheritance, are in no better condition: for if they die without any male issue, all their lands fall into the hands of the Emperour. And moreover, if there be any rich man amongst them, who in his owne person is unfit for the warres, and yet hath such wealth, that thereby many Noble men and warriours might be maintained, if any of the Courtiers present his name to the Emperour, the unhappy man is by and by sent for, and in that instant, deprived of all his riches, which with great paines and travell all his life time he had gotten together: except perhaps some small portion thereof be left him, to maintaine his wife, children and familie. But all this is done of all the people so willingly at the Emperours commandement, that a man would thinke, they rather make restitution of other mens goods, then give that which is their owne to other men. Nowe the Emperour having taken these goods into his hands, bestoweth them among his Courtiers, according to their deserts: and oftener that a man is sent to the warres, the more the favour he thinketh is borne to him by the Emperour, although he goe upon his owne charge, as I said before. So great is the obedience of all men generally to their Prince.

### Of the Ambassadors of the Emperour of Moscovie.

THE Moscovite, with no lesse pompe, and magnificence, then that which we have spoken of, sends his Ambassadors to forren Princes, in the affaires of estate. For while our men were abiding in the Citie of Mosco, there were two Ambassadors sent to the King of Poland,

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accompanied with 500. notable horses, and the greater part of the men were arayed in cloth of gold, and of silke, and the worst apparell was of garments of blewe colour, to speake nothing of the trappings of the horses, which were adorned with gold and silver, and very curiously embrodered: they had also with them one hundred white and faire spare horses, to use them at such times, as any wearinesse came upon them. But now the time requireth me to speake briefly of other Cities of the Moscovites, and of the wares and commodities that the Countrey yeeldeth.

### Novogorode.

**N**ext unto Mosco, the Citie of Novogorode is reputed the chiefest of Russia: for although it be in Majestie inferior to it, yet in greatnesse it goeth beyond it. It is the cheifest and greatest Marte Towne of all Moscovie: and albeit the Emperours seate is not there, but at Mosco, yet the commodiousnesse of the river, falling into that gulfe, which is called Sinus Finnicus, whereby it is well frequented by Marchants, makes it more famous then Mosco it selfe. This towne excels all the rest in the commodities of flaxe and hempe: it yeeldes also hides, honie, and waxe. The Flemings there sometimes had a house of Marchandize, but by reason that they used the like ill dealing there, which they did with us, they lost their privileges, a restitution whereof they earnestly sued for at the time that our men were there. But those Flemings hearing of the arrivall of our men in those parts, wrote their letters to the Emperour against them, accusing them for pirats and rovers, wishing him to detaine, and imprison them. Which things when they were knownen of our men, they conceived feare, that they should never have returned home. But the Emperour beleeving rather the Kings letters, which our men brought, then the lying and false suggestions of the Flemings, used no ill intreatie towards them.

*The knavery  
of the Flem-  
mings against  
our men.*

[Yeraslave

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### Yeraslave.

**Y**eraslave also is a Towne of some good fame, for the commodities of hides, tallow, and corne, which it yeeldes in great abundance. Cakes of waxe are there also to bee solde, although other places have greater store: this Yeraslave is distant from Mosco, about two hundred miles: and betwixt them are many populous villages. Their fields yeeld such store of corne, that in convaying it towards Mosco, sometimes in a forenoone, a man shall see seven hundred or eight hundred sleds, going and comming, laden with corne and salt fish: the people come a thousand miles to Mosco, to buy that corne, and then cary it away upon sleds: and these are those people that dwell in the North parts, where the colde is so terrible, that no corne doth growe there, or if it spring up, it never comes to ripenesse. The commodities that they bring with them, are saltfish, skinnes, and hides.

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### Vologda.

**V**ologda being from Mosco, 550. miles yeeldes the commodities of Hempe and Flaxe also: although the greatest store of Flaxe is solde at Novogrode.

### Plesco.

**T**He Towne of Plesco, is frequented of Marchants for the good store of Honie and Waxe that it yeeldeth.

### Colmagro.

**T**He North parts of Russia yeelde very rare and precious skinnes: and amongst the rest, those principally, which we call Sables, worne about the neckes of our Noble women and Ladies: it hath also Martins skinnes, white, blacke, and red Foxe skinnes, skinnes of Hares, and Ermyns, and others, which they call and terme barbarously, as Bevers, Minxes, and Minivers. The sea adjoyning, breedes a certaine beast, which they call the Mors, which seeketh his foode upon the rockes,

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climing up with the helpe of his teeth. The Russes use to take them, for the great vertue that is in their teeth, whereof they make as great accompt, as we doe of the Elephants tooth. These commodities they cary upon Deeres backes to the towne of Lampas : and from thence o Colmagro, and there in the winter time, are kept great Faires for the sale of them. This Cite of Colmagro, serues all the Countrey about it with salt, and salt fish. The Russians also of the North parts, send thither oyle, which they call traine, which they make in a river alled Una, although it be also made elsewhere : and iere they use to boile the water of the sea, whereof they make very great store of salt.

*Or, Dwina*

### Of controversies in Lawe, and how they are ended.

**H**aving hitherto spoken so much of the chiefest Cities of Russia, as the matter required : it remaineth that we speake somewhat of the lawes, that the Moscovits doe use, as farre foorth as the same are come to our knowledge. If any controversie arise among them, they first make their Landlords Judges in the matter, and if they cannot end it, then they preferre it to the Magistrate. The plaintif craveth of the said Magistrate, that he may have leave to enter law against his adversarie : and having obtained it, the officer fetcheth the defendant, and beateth him on the legges, till he bring forth a suretie for him : but if he be not of such credite, as to procure a surety, then are his hands by an officer tied to his necke, and he is beaten all the way, till he come before the Judge. The Judge then asketh him (as for example in the matter of debt) whether he oweth any thing to the plaintife. If he denies it, then saith the Judge, How canst thou deny it ? the defendant answereth, By an othe : thereupon the officer is commaunded to cease from beating of him, untill the matter be further tried. They have no Lawyers, but every man is his owne Advocate, and both the complaint of the accuser,

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and the answeres of the defendant, are in maner of petition delivered to the Emperour, intreating justice at his hands. The Emperour himselfe heareth every great controversie, and upon the hearing of it, giveth judgement, and that with great equitie, which I take to be a thing worthy of speciall commendation, in the Majestie of a Prince. But although he doe this with a good purpose of mind, yet the corrupt Magistrates do wonderfully pervert the same: but if the Emperour take them in any fault, he doeth punish them most severely. Now at the last, when ech partie hath defended his cause with his best reasons, the Judge demandeth of the accuser, whether he hath any more to say for himselfe: he answereth, that he will trie the matter in fight by his Champion, or else intreateth, that in fight betwixt themselves the matter may be ended: which being graunted, they both fight it out: or if both of them, or either of them seeme unfit for that kinde of triall, then they have publike Champions to be hired, which live by ending of quarrels. These Champions are armed with yron axes, and speares, and fight on foote, and he whose Champion is overcome, is by and by taken, and imprisoned, and terribly handled, untill he agree with his adversarie. But if either of them be of any good calling, and degree, and doe challenge one another to fight, the Judge granteth it: in which case they may not use publike Champions. And he that is of any good birth, doth contemne the other, if he be basely borne, and wil not fight with him. If a poore man happen to grow in debt, his Creditor takes him, & maketh him pay the debt, in working either to himselfe, or to some other man, whose wages he taketh up. And there are some among them, that use willingly to make themselves, their [I. 253.] wives, and children, bondslaves unto rich men, to have a little money at the first into their hands, and so for ever after content themselves with meate and drinke: so little accompt doe they make of libertie.

## Of punishments upon theees.

If any man be taken upon committing of theft, he is imprisoned, and often beaten, but not hanged for the first offence, as the manner is with us: and this they call the lawe of mercie. He that offendeth the second time hath his nose cut off, and is burnt in the rethead with a hot yron. The third time, he is hanged. There are many cutpurses among them, and if the tour of the Prince did not cut them off, they could not be avoyded.

## Of their religion.

They maintaine the opinions of the Greeke Church: they suffer no graven images of saints in their churches, but their pictures painted in tables they have great abundance, which they do adore and offer unto, id burne waxe candles before them, and cast holy water pon them, without other honour. They say that our nages which are set up in Churches, and carved, have o divinitie in them. In their private houses they have mages for their houshold saints, and for the most part, they are put in the darkest place of the house: hee hat comes into his neighbours house doth first salute is saints, although he see them not. If any foorme stoole stand in his way, hee oftentimes beateth his owe upon the same, and often ducking downe with head, and body, worshippeth the chiefe Image. The bite, and attire of the Priests, and of the Lay men, th nothing at all differ: as for marriage, it is forbidden no man: onely this is received and held amongst them for a rule, and custome, that if a Priests wife doe z, he may not marry againe, nor take a second wife: id therefore they of secular Priests, as they call them, e made Monkes, to whom then chastitie for ever is commanded. Their divine service is all done and said i their owne language, that every man may understand : they receive the Lords Supper with leavened bread,

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and after the consecration, they carry it about the Church in a saucer, and prohibite no man from receiving and taking of it, that is willing so to doe. They use both the Olde and the Newe Testament, and read both in their owne language, but so confusedly, that they themselves that doe reade, understand not what themselves doe say: and while any part of either Testament is read, there is libertie given by custome to prattle, talke, and make a noise: but in the time of the rest of the service they use very great silence and reverence and behave themselves very modestly, and in good sort. As touching the Lords praier, the tenth man amongst them knowes it not: and for the articles of our faith, and the ten commandements, no man, or at the least very fewe of them doe either know them or can say them: their opinion is, that such secrete and holy things as they are should not rashly and imprudently be communicated with the common people. They holde for a Maxime amongst them, that the olde Lawe, and the commandements also are abolished by the death and blood of Christ: all studies and letters of humanitie they utterly refuse: concerning the Latine, Greeke, and Hebrew tonges, they are altogether ignorant in them.

Every yeere they celebrate foure severall fastes, which they call according to the names of the Saints: the first beginnes with them, at the time that our Lent beginnes. The second is called amongst them the fast of S. Peter. The third is taken from the day of the Virgin Marie. And the fourth and last begins upon S. Philips day. But as we begin our Lent upon Wednesday, so they begin theirs upon the Sunday. Upon the Saturday they eate flesh: whensoever any of those fasting feastes doe drawe neere, looke what weeke doth immediatly goe before them, the same weeke they live altogether upon white meates, and in their common language they call those weekes, the fast of Butter.

In the time of their fasts, the neighbours every

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where goe from one to another, and visite one another, and kisse one another with kisses of peace, in token of their mutuall love and Christian concord: and then also they doe more often then at any other time goe to the holy Communion. When seven dayes are past, from the beginning of the fast, then they doe often either goe to their Churches, or keepe themselves at home, and use often prayer: and for that sevennight they eate nothing but hearbes: but after that seven-nights fast is once past, then they returne to their old intemperancie of drinking, for they are notable tospots.

As for the keeping of their fasting dayes, they doe it very streightly, neither doe they eate any thing besides hearbes, and salt fish, as long as those fasting dayes doe endure: but upon every Wednesday and Friday, in every weeke throughout the yeere, they fast.

There are very many Monasteries of the order of S. [I. 254.] Benedict, amongst them, to which many great livings, for their maintenance, doe belong: for the Friers and the Monkes doe at the least possesse the third part of the livings, throughout the whole Moscovite Empire. To those Monkes that are of this order, there is amongst them a perpetuall prohibition, that they may eate no flesh: and therefore their meate is onely salt fish, milke, and butter: neither is it permitted them by the lawes, and customes of their religion, to eate any fresh fish at all: and at those foure fasting times, whereof we speake before, they eate no fish at all: onely they live with hearbes, and cucumbers, which they doe continually for that purpose cause and take order to grow and spring, for their use and diet.

As for their drinke, it is very weake, and small. For the discharge of their office, they do every day say service, and that early in the mornings before day: and they doe in such sort, and with such observation begin their service, that they will be sure to make an ende of it, before day: and about nine of the clocke in the morning they celebrate the Communion. When

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*Note.* they have so done, they goe to dinner, and after dinner  
they goe againe to service, and the like also after  
supper: and in the meane time while they are at  
dinner there is some exposition or interpretation of the  
Gospel used.

Whensoever any Abbot of any monasterie dieth, the  
Emperour taketh all his houshalde stufte, beastes,  
flockes of sheepe, golde, silver, and all that he hath:  
or els hee that is to succeede him in his place and  
dignitie doth redeeme all those things, and buyeth them  
of the Emperour for money.

Their churches are built of timber, and the towers  
of their churches for the most part are covered with  
shingle boordes. At the doores of their churches, they  
usually build some entrance or porch as we doe, and  
in their churchyardes they erect a certaine house of  
wood, wherein they set up their bels, wherein some-  
times they have but one, in some two, and in some  
also three.

There is one use and custome amongst them, which  
is strange and rare, but yet it is very ridiculous, and  
that is this: when any man dyeth amongst them, they  
take the dead body and put it in a coffine or chest,  
and in the hand of the corps they put a litle scroule,  
& in the same there are these wordes written, that the  
same man died a Russe of Russes, having received the  
faith, and died in the same. This writing or letter they  
say they send to S. Peter, who receiving it (as they  
affirme) readeas it, and by and by admits him into heaven,  
and that his glory and place is higher and greater then  
the glory of the Christians of the Latine church, reputing  
themselves to be followers of a more sincere faith and  
religion then they: they hold opinion that we are but  
halfe Christians, and themselves onely to be the true  
and perfect church: these are the foolish and childish  
dotages of such ignorant Babarians.

Of the Moscovites that are Idolaters, dwelling  
neere to Tartaria.

**T**HERE is a certaine part of Moscovie bordering upon the countreys of the Tartars, wherin those Moscovites that dwell are very great idolaters: they have one famous idole amongst them, which they call the Golden old wife: & they have a custome that whensoever any plague or any calamitie doth afflict the countrey, as hunger, warre, or such like, then they goe to consult with their idol, which they do after this maner: they fall down prostrate before the idol, & pray unto it, & put in the presence of the same, a cymbal: & about the same certaine persons stand, which are chosen amongst them by lot: upon their cymball they place a silver tode, and sound the cymball, and to whomsoever of those lotted persons that tode goeth, he is taken, and by and by slaine: and immediately, I know not by what illusions of the devill, or idole, he is againe restored to life, & then doth reveale and deliver the causes of the present calamitie. And by this meanes knowing how to pacifie the idole, they are delivered from the imminent danger.

*Aurea vetula  
or Zelotibab.*

Of the forme of their private houses, and of the apparell of the people.

**T**HE common houses of the countrey are every where built of beames of Firre tree: the lower beames doe so receive the round holownesse of the uppermost, that by the meanes of the building thereupon, they resist, and expell all winds that blow, and where the timber is joined together, there they stop the chinks with mosse. The forme & fashion of their houses in al places is foure square, with streit and narrow windowes, whereby with a transparent casement made or covered with skinne like to parchment, they

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[I. 255.] receive the light. The roofes of their houses are made of boords covered without with ye barke of trees: within their houses they have benches or griezes hard by their wals, which commonly they sleepe upon, for the common people knowe not the use of beds: they have stooves wherein in the morning they make a fire, and the same fire doth either moderately warme, or make very hote the whole house.

The apparell of the people for the most part is made of wooll, their caps are picked like unto a rike or diamond, broad beneath, and sharpe upward. In the maner of making whereof, there is a signe and representation of nobilitie: for the loftier or higher their caps are, the greater is their birth supposed to be, and the greater reverence is given them by the common people.

### The Conclusion to Queene Marie.



Hese are the things most excellent Queene, which your Subjects newly returned from Russia have brought home concerning the state of that countrey: wherfore if your majestic shall be favourable, and grant a continuance of the travell, there is no doubt but that the honour and renowme of your name will be spred amongst those nations, whereunto three onely noble personages from the verie creation have had accesse, to whom no man hath bene comparable.

# DUKE OF MOSCOVY'S LETTERS

A.D.  
1554.

he copie of the Duke of Moscovie and Emperour of Russia his letters, sent to King Edward the sixt, by the hands of Richard Chancelour.



He Almighty power of God, and the incomprehensible holy Trinitie, rightfull Christian beliefe, &c. We great Duke Ivan Vasilivich, by the grace of God great lord and Emperor of all Russia, great Duke of Volodemer, Mosco, and Novograd, King of Kazan, King of stracan, lord of Plesko, and great duke of Smolensko, Twerria, Joughoria, Permia, Vadska, Bulghoria, and hers, lord and great duke of Novograd in the Low muntrey, of Chernigo, Rezan, Polotskoy, Rostove, aruslavely, Bealozera, Liefland, Oudoria, Obdoria and ondensa, Commander of all Siberia, and of the North irts, and lord of many other countries, greeting. Before I, right great and worthy of honour Edward King of england, &c. according to our most hearty and good ale, with good intent and friendly desire, & according our holy Christian faith, & great governance, & sing in the light of great understanding, our answere to this our honourable writing unto your kingly overnance, at the request of your faithfull servant richard Chancelour, with his company, as they shall t you wisely know, is this. In the strength of the ventieth yeere of our governance, be it knownen, that our sea coastes arrived a shippe, with one Richard, id his companie, and sayd, that hee was desirous to come into our dominions, and according to his request, hath seene our Majestie, and || our eyes: and hath declared unto us your Majesties desire, as that we iould grant unto your subjects, to goe and come, and our dominions, and among our subjects, to frequent e Marts, with all sortes of marchandizes, and upon

*Ivan Vasilivich, that is  
to say, John  
the sonne of  
Basilius.*

*|| That is,  
come into our  
presence.*

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

the same to have wares for their returne. And they have also delivered us your letters, which declare the same request. And hereupon we have given order, that wheresoever your faithful servant Hugh Willoughbie land or touch in our dominions, to be wel entertained, who as yet is not arrived, as your servant Richard can declare.

And we with Christian belief and faithfulnes, and according to your honourable request, and my honourable commandement will not leave it undone: and are furthermore willing that you send unto us your ships and vessels, when and as often as they may have passage, with good assurance on our part to see them harmelesse. And if you send one of your majesties counsel to treate with us whereby your countrey merchants may with all kinds of wares, and where they will make their market in our dominions, they shall have their free Marte with all free liberties through my whole dominions with all kinde of wares to come and goe at their pleasure, without any let, damage or impediment, according to this our letter, our word and our seale which we have commaunded to be under sealed. Written in our dominion, in our citie and our palace in the castle of Mosco, in the yeare 1560, the second moneth of February.

This letter was written in the Moscovian tongue, in letters much like to the Greeke letters, very faire written in paper, with a broad seale hanging at the same, sealed in paper upon waxe. This seale was much like ye broad seale of England, having on the one side the image of a man on horseback in complete harness fighting with a dragon. Under this letter was another paper written in the Dutch tongue, which was the interpretation of the other written in the Moscovian letters. These letters were sent the next yere after the date of king Edwards letters, 1554.

# THE RUSSIAN COINS

A.D.  
1554

ie coines, weights and measures used in Russia, [I. 256.]  
written by John Hasse, in the yere, 1554.



Orasmuch as it is most necessary for al  
marchants which seeke to have traffique  
in any strange regions, first to acquaint  
themselves with the coines of those  
lands with which they do intend to  
joyne in traffique, and how they are  
called from the valuation of the highest  
pe to the lowest, and in what sort they make their  
ments, as also what their common weights and  
asures be: for these causes I have thought good to  
ite some thing thereof according to mine owne know-  
lge and experiance, to the end that the marchants of  
at new adventure, may the better understand how  
e wealth of that new frequented trade will arise.

First, it is to be noted that the Emperour of Russia  
th no other coines then silver in all his land, which  
eth for painment amongst merchants, yet notwithstanding  
g there is a coine of copper, which serveth for the  
liefe of the poore in Mosco, & no where els, and  
at is but only for quasse, water and fruit, as nuts,  
ples, and such other like. The name of which money  
called Pole or Poles, of which Poles there goe to  
e least of the silver coines, 18. But I will not stand  
xon this, because it is no currant money among  
erchants.

Of silver coines there be three sortes of pieces: the  
ast is a Poledenga, the second a Deng, the third,  
owgrote, which is as much to say in English as halfe-  
enie, penie, and twopence, and for other valued money  
en this, there is none: there are oftentimes there  
ines of gold, but they come out of forrein countreys,  
hereof there is no ordinarie valuation, but they passe  
cording to the agreement of merchants.

Their order in summing of money is this: as we say

*No coines of  
gold in Russia,  
but all of  
silver.*

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1554.

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

in England, halfpenie, penie, shilling and pound, so say they Poledenga, Denga, Altine and Rubble: There goeth two Poledengas to a Denga, six Dengae to an Altine, and 23 Altines, and two Dengae to a Rubble.

*The weights  
in Russia.*

Concerning the weights of Russia they are these: There are two sorts of pounds in use amongst them, the one great, ye other small: the great pound is just two small pounds: they call the great weight by the name of Beasemar, and the smal they call the Skalla weight: with this smal weight they weigh their silver coines, of the which the Emperor hath commanded to put to every small pound three Rubbles of silver, and with the same weight they weigh all Grocerie wares, and almost al other wares which come into the land, except those which they weigh by the Pode, as hops, salt, iron, lead, tinne & batrie with divers others, notwithstanding they use to weigh batrie more often by the small weight then by the great.

Whensoever you find the prices of your wares rated by the Pode, consider that to be the great weight, and the pound to be the small. Also they divide the small pound into 48 parts, and they call the eight and fortieith part a Slotnike, by the which Slotnike the retailers sell their wares out of their shops, as Goldsmiths, Grocers, Silkesellers and such other like as we doe use to retaile by the ounce: and as for their great weight which they cal the Beasemar, they sel by pode, or shippond. The pode doth containe of the great weight, 40 pounds, and of the smal 80: there goe 10. podes to a shippond.

Yet you must consider that their great weight is not full with ours: for I take not their great pound to be full 13 ounces, but above 12 I thinke it be. But for your just prooфе, weigh 6 Rubbles of Russia money with our pound weight, and then shal you see what it lacketh: for 6 Rubbles of Russia is by the Emperors standerd, the great pound: so that I thinke it the next way to know the just waight, as well of the great pound as of the small.

## THE RUSSIAN COINS

A.D.

1554

*The weight of  
Wardhouse.*

There is another weight needfull to be knownen, which is the weight of Wardhouse, for so much as they weigh all their drie fish by weight, which weight is the *beasemar*, as they of Russia doe use, notwithstanding here is another sorte in it: the names of those weights re these: the marke pound, the great pound, the weie, nd the shippound. The marke pound is to be understood as our pound, and their great pound is 24 of heir marke pound: the weie is 3 great pound, and 8 weie is a shippound.

Now concerning their measures. As they have two sortes of weights, so they have also two sortes of measures: wherewith they measure cloth both linnen and wollen: they cal the one an Areshine, and the other a Locut: the Areshine I take to bee as much as the Flanders ell, and their Locut halfe an English yard: with their Areshine they may mete all such sorts of clothes as come into the land, and with the Locut all such cloth both linnen and wollen, as they make themselves. And whereas we use to give yard and inch, or yard and handfull, they do give nothing but bare measure.

They have also a measure wherewith they doe mete [I. 257.] their corne, which they cal a Setforth, and the halfe of that an Osmine: this Setforth I take to bee three bushels of London measure. And as for their drinke measure, they call it a Spanne, which is much like a bucket, and of that I never saw any true rate, but that some was greater then other some. And as for the measures of Wardhouse wherewith they mete their cloth, there is no difference between that and the measure of Danske, which is halfe an English ell.

Concerning the tolles & customs of Russia, it was reported to me in Moscovia, that the Turkes and Armenians pay the tenth penie custome of all the wares they bring into the Emperors land, and above that they pay for all such goods as they weigh at the Emperours beame, two pence of the Rubble, which ye buyer or

*The measure  
of Wardhouse  
in cloth, is the  
measure of  
Danske.*

*The Turkes  
and Arme-  
nians pay  
custome.  
The Emperors  
beame.*

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

*The Dutch nation lost their priviledges, & renued them with a great summe.*  
seller must make report to of the Master of the beame: they also pay a certaine horse toll, which is in divers places of his Realme foure pence of a horse.

The Dutch nation are free of this: notwithstanding for certaine offences, they had lost their priviledges which they have recovered this Summer to their great charge. It was reported to me by a Justice of that countrey, that they paied for it thirtie thousand Rubbles, and also that Rye, Dorpte and Revel have yeelded themselves under the government of the Emperour of Russia: whether this was a bragge of the Russes or not, I know not, but thus he sayd, and indeed whiles we were there, there came a great Ambassador out of Liefland, for the assurance of their priviledges.

*The commodities of Russia.*

To speake somewhat of the commodities of this countrey, it is to be understood, that there is a certaine place foure score miles from the Sea called Colmogro: to which place there resorte all the sortes of Wares that are in the North parts, as Oyles, Salt, Stockfish, Salmon, Fethers and Furres: their Salt they make of saltwater by the sea side: their Oyles they make of Seales, whereof they have great store which is brought out of the Bay where our shippes came in: they make it in the Spring of the yeere, and bring it to Colmogro to sell, and the merchants there carie it to Novogrode, and so sell it to the Dutch nation. Their Stockefish and Salmon commeth from a place called Mallums, not farre from Wardhouse: their Salmon and their Salt they carrie to Mosco, and their drie fish they carrie to Novogrode, and sell it there to the Lieflanders.

The Furres and Fethers which come to Colmogro, as Sables, Beavers, Minkes, Armine, Lettis, Graies, Wolverings, and white Foxes, with Deere skinnes, they are brought thither, by the men of Penninge, Lampas, and Powstezer, which fetch them from the Samoedes that are counted savage people: and the merchants that bring these Furres doe use to trucke with the merchants

## THE RUSSIAN COINS

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of Colmogro for Cloth, Tinne, Batrie, & such other like, and the merchants of Colmogro carie them to Novogrode, Vologda, or Mosco, & sell them there. The Fethers which come from Penning they doe little esteeme.

If our merchants do desire to know the meetest place of Russia for the standing house, in mine opinion I take it to be Vologda, which is a great towne standing in the heart of Russia, with many great and good towns about it. There is great plentie of corne, victuals, and of all such wares as are raised in Rusland, but specially, flaxe, hempe, tallow and bacon : there is also great store of waxe, but it commeth from the Mosko.

The towne of Vologda is meetest for our marchants, because it lieth amongst all the best towns of Russia, and there is no towne in Russia but trades with it : also the water is a great commoditie to it. If they plant themselves in Mosco or Novogrode, their charge will be great and wonderfull, but not so in Vologda : for all things will there be had better cheape by the one half. And for their vent, I know no place so meet. It is likely that some will thinke ye Mosko to be the meetest by the reason of the court, but by that reason I take it to be woorse : for the charge there would be so great by cravers and expenses, that the moitie of the profite would bee wholly consumed, which in the other place will bee saved. And yet notwithstanding our marchants may bee there in the Winter to serve the Emperour and his court. The Emperour is a great merchant himselfe of waxe and sables, which with good foresight may bee procured to their hands : as for other commodities there are litle or none in Moscovia, besides those above rehearsed : if there bee other, it is brought thither by the Turkes, who will be daintie to buy our clothes considering the charges of cariage over land.

Our marchants may doe well to provide for the Russes such wares as the Dutch nation doeth serve them of, as Flanders and Holland clothes, which I beleieve, they shal

*Vologda and  
the state  
thereof.*

*The Emperor  
of Moscovie is  
a merchant  
himselfe.*

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

[I. 258.]

serve better and with lesse charge then they of Rye or Dorpt, or Revel : for it is no smal adventure to bring their clothes out of Flanders to either of these places, and their charge not litle to cary them over lande to Novogrode, which is from Rye nine hundred Russian miles.

This Novogrode is a place wel furnished with flaxe, Waxe, Hides, tallow and many other things : the best flaxe in Russia is brought thither and there sold by the hundred bundles, which is done also at Vologda, and they that bring the flaxe to Novogrode, dwell as neere Vologda, as Novogrode, and when they heare of the utterance which they may have with our nation, they wil as willingly come to them as goe to other.

*Two sorts of  
flaxe.*

They have in Russia two sorts of flaxe, the one is called great flaxe, and the other small : that which they call great flaxe is better by foure rubbles in 100. bundels then the small : It is much longer then the other, and cleaner without wood : and whereas of the small flaxe there goe 27. or 28 bundles to a shippound, there goeth not of the greater sort above 22. or 24 at the most. There are many other trifles in Russia, as sope, mats, &c. but I thinke there will bee no great account made of them.

The letters of king Philip and Queene Marie to Ivan Vasilivich the Emperour of Russia written the first of April 1555 and in the second voyage.



Hilip and Marie by the grace of God, King and Queene of England, France, Naples, Jerusalem, and Ireland, defenders of the faith, Princes of Spaine and Sicilie, Archdukes of Austrich, Dukes of Burgundie, Millaine, and Brabant, Counties of Haspurge, Flanders, and Tioll : To the right High, right Mightie, and right excellent Prince, garnished with all gifts of nature, by Gods grace John Vasilivich

## LETTERS OF PHILIP AND MARY

A.D.  
1555.

Emperour of all Russia, great Duke of Valodemer, Mosco, and Novogrod, King of Cazan, King of Astracan, Lord of Plesco, and great Duke of Smolensko, of Tueria, Joughoria, Permia, Vadska, Bulghoria, and others, Lorde and great Duke of Novogrod of the lowe Countrey, of Chernigo, Rezan, Polotskay, Rostove, Yeraslave, Bealozera, Liefland, Oudoria, Obdoria, and Condensa, Commander of all Siberia, and of the North partes, and lord of many other countreys, greeting. Whereas by the consent and licence of our most deare and entirely beloved late brother, King Edward the sixt, whose soule God pardon, sundrie of our subjects merchants of the citie of London within this our realme of England did at their owne proper costs and adventure furnish three shippes to discover, serch, and find lands, Islands, regions, and territories before this adventure not knownen, ne commonly haunted and frequented by seas. The one of the which three shippes, named the Edward Bonaventure, (whereof our right welbeloved Richard Chancelour was then governour and great Captaine) chanced by the grace of God, and the good conduct of the sayd Chancelour to arrive and winter in the North part of your Empire of Russia. Forasmuch as we be credibly informed by the report of our trustie and welbeloved subject, that your Majestie did not onely call him and certaine of his company to your emperiall presence and speech, enter-tayned and banqueted them with all humanitie and gentlenes: but also being thereunto requested partly by the letters of our said brother, & partly by request of the sayd Richard Chancelour, have by your letters patents under your seale among other things granted: That all such marchants as shall come forth of anie of our realms of England or Ireland with al maner of wares, if they wil travel or occupie within your dominions, The same marchants with their marchandises in al your lordship may freely, & at their libertie travaile out and in without hinderance or any maner of losse: And of your farther ample goodnesse have promised that our ambassadours, if

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wee send any, shall with free good will passe to and from you without any hinderance or losse, with such message as shall come unto you, and to returne the same to our kingdomes well answered, as by the same your letters, written in your lordly Palace and Castle of Mosco in the yeere 7063 the moneth of Februarie more at large appeareth. Like as wee cannot but much commend your princely favour and goodnesse, and in like manner thanke you for the abundant grace, extended to the sayd Richard Chancelour, and others our subjects marchants: Even so these are to pray and request you to continue the same benevolence toward them, and other our marchants and subjects, which doe or heereafter shall resorte to your countrey: And for the more assurance and incouragement to trade and exercise the feate of marchandise with your subjects and all other marchants within your dominions, that it may please you at this our contemplation to assigne and authorise such Commissaries as you shall thinke meete to trade and conferre with our welbeloved subjects and marchants, the sayd Richard Chancelour, George Killingworth, & Richard Graie, bearers of these our letters: who are by us authorised [I. 259.] for that purpose: and to confirme and graunt such other liberties and priviledges unto the Governour, Consuls, Assistants, and Communaltie of the fellowship of the saide Marchants, as the said bearers in their name propone and require by you to be granted for their safe conduct, good government, and order to bee erected and continued among them in your saide dominions; And this with such your clemencie and expedition, as wee, upon the next arrivall of the saide Richard Chancelour may bee enformed of your gracious disposition and answere. Which your benevolences so to bee extended, wee bee minded to requite towards any your subjects Marchants, that shal frequent this our realme at your contemplation therefore to be made. Thus right high, right Excellent, and right mightie, Almighty God the Father, the Sonne and the holy Ghost have you in his blessed keeping.

## RUSSIA COMPANY'S ARTICLES

A.D.  
1555.

Given under our seale at our Palace of Westminster, the first of April, in the yere from the blessed incarnation of our Saviour Jesus Christ, 1555. and in the first and second yeeres of our reignes.

Articles conceived and determined for the Commission of the Merchants of this company resiant in Russia, and at the Warhouse, for the second voyage, 1555. the first of May, as followeth.



1rst, the Gouvernour, Consuls, Assistants and whole company assembled this day in open court, committeth and authorizeth Richard Gray and George Killingworth, jointly and severally to be Agents, Factors, and Attorneis generall and speciall, for the whole body of this companie, to buy, sel, trucke, change and permute al, and every kind and kindes of wares, marchandizes and goods to the said company appertaining, now laden & shipp'd in the good ship called the Edward Bonaventure, appointed for Russia, the same to utter and sell to the best commoditie, profit and advantage of the said corporation, be it for ready money, wares & marchandises, or truck, presently, or for time, as occasion & benefit of the company shal require: and all such wares as they or either of them shal buy, trucke, or provide, or cause to be bought for the company to lade them homeward in good order and condition, as by prudent course of marchandises, shall, and ought to appertaine, which article extendeth also to John Brooke for the Wardhouse, as in the 17. and 18. articles of this commission appeareth.

2 Item, it is also committed, as above, to the said Agents, to binde & charge the said company by debt for wares upon credit, as good opportunitie and occasion shal serve, with power to charge and bind the said company, and their successors, for the paiments of such things as

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

shalbe taken up for credite, and the said Agents to be relieved ab opere satis dandi.

3 Item full authoritie and power is committed to the said first named factors, together with Richard Chancelor grand Pilot of this fleete, to repaire to the Emperors court, there to present the king and Queenes Majesties letters, written in Greeke, Polish, and Italian, and to give and exhibite the marchants presents at such time and place as shalbe thought most expedient, they, or one of them to demand, and humbly desire of ye Emperour such further grants and priviledges to be made to this companie, as may be beneficall for the same, to continue in traffike with his subjects, according to such instructions as bee in this behalfe devised and delivered to the Agents whereunto relation is to be had, and some one of these persons to attend upon the court for the obtaining of the same, as to their discretions shalbe thought good.

4 Item, that all the saide Agents doe well consider, ponder and weigh such articles as bee delivered to them to know the natures, dispositions, lawes, customes, maners and behaviours of the people of the countreis where they shal traffike, as well of the Nobilitie as of the Lawyers, Marchants, Mariners and common people, and to note diligently the subtillties of their bargaining, buying and selling, making as fewe debtes as possiblie may bee, and to bee circumspect, that no lawe neither of religion nor positive bee broken or transgressed by them or any minister under them, ne yet by any mariner or other person of our nation, and to foresee that all tolles, customes, and such other rites be so duely paid, that no forfeiture or confiscation may ensue to our goods either outward or inward, and that al things passe with quiet, without breach of the publike peace or common tranquilltie of any of the places where they shall arrive or traffique.

5 Item, that provision bee made in Mosco or elswhere, in one or mo good townes, where good trade shall be found for a house or houses for the Agents, and com-

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panie to inhabite and dwell at your accustomed diets, with warehouses, sellers, and other houses of offices requisite, and that none of the inferiour ministers of what place or vocation soever he be, doe lie out of the house of the Agents without licence to be given, and that every inferiour officer shalbe obedient to the orders, rules and [I. 260.] governments of the said Agents, and in case any disobedient person shall be found among any of them, then such person to be punished for his misbehaviour, at the discretion of the said Agents, or of one of them in the absence of the other.

6 Item, if any person of the said ministers shall be of such pride or obstinacie, that after one or two honest admonitions, hee will not bee reformed nor reconciled from his faultes, then the saide Agents to displace every such person from the place or roume to him heere committed, and some other discrete person to occupie the same, as to the saide Agents by their discretions shal seeme meete.

7 Item, if any person shall bee found so arrogant, that he will not be ordered nor reformed by the said Agents or by one of them in the absence of the other, then the sayde person to bee delivered to the Justice of the countrey, to receive such punishment, as the lawes of the countrey doe require.

8 Item, that the saide Agents and factours shall daily one houre in the morning conferre and consult together what shall bee most convenient and beneficall for the companie, and such orders as they shall determine, to bee written by the Secretarie of the companie in a booke to bee provided for that purpose, and no inferiour person to infringe or breake any such order or devise, but to observe the same exactly, upon such reasonable paine as the Agents shall put him to by discretion.

9 Item, that the said Agents shall in the ende of everie weeke, or oftener as occasion shall require, peruse, see and trie, not onely the Casshers, booke, reckonings and accounts, firming the same with their handes, but also

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shall receive and take weekly the account of every other officer, as well of the Vendes, as of the empteous, and also of the state of the housshold expenses, making thereof a perfect declaration as shall appertaine, the same accounts also to bee firmed by the saide Agents hands.

10 Item, that no inferiour minister shall take upon him to make any bargaine or sale of any wares, marchandises or goods, but by the Commission and Warrantise of the sayde Agents under their handes, and hee not to transgresse his Commission by any way, pretense or colour.

11 Item, that every inferiour minister, that is to understand, all Clerks and yong merchants, being at the order of the saide Agents, shall ride, goe, saile and travaile to all such place, and places, as they or hee shall be appointed unto by the saide Agents, and effectually to follow and do all that which to him or them shall be committed, well and truely to the most benefite of the company, according to the charge to him or them committed, even as by their othes, dueties and bondes of their masters they be bounden and charged to doe.

12 Item, that at every moneths end, all accounts and reckonings shalbe brought into perfect order, into the Lidger or memoriall, and the decrees, orders, and rules of the Agents together with the privileges, and copies of letters, may and shall be well and truely written by the secretarie, in such forme as shalbe appointed for it, and that copies of all their doings may be sent home with the said ship at her returne.

13 Item, that all the Agents doe diligently learne and observe all kinde of wares, as wel naturals as forrein, that be beneficiall for this Realme, to be sold for the benefit of the company, and what kinde of our commodities and other things of these West partes bee most vendible in those Realmes with profite, giving a perfect advise of all such things requisite.

14 Item, if the Emperour will enter into bargain with you for the whole masse of your stock, and will have the trade of it to utter to his owne subjects, then debating

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the matter prudently among your selves, set such high  
prises of your commodities, as you may assure your  
selves to be gainers in your owne wares, and yet to buy  
heirs at such base prises, as you may here also make a  
commoditie and gaine at home, having in your mindes  
the notable charges that the companie have diffayed in  
advancing this voyage: and the great charges that they  
sustaine dayly in wages, victuals and other things: all  
which must bee requited by the wise handling of this  
voyage, which being the first president shalbe a perpetual  
president for ever: and therefore all circumspection is to  
be used, and foreseen in this first enterprise, which God  
blesse and prosper under you, to his glorie, and the  
publike wealth of this Realme, whereof the Queenes  
Majestie, and the Lords of the Councell have conceived  
great hope, whose expectations are not to be frustrated.

*Note.*

15 Item, it is to be had in minde, that you use all  
wayes and meanes possible to learne howe men may passe  
from Russia, either by land or by sea to Cathaia, and  
what may be heard of our other ships, and to what  
knowledge you may come, by conferring with the learned  
or well travailed persons, either naturall or forrein, such  
as have travailed from the North to the South.

*Inquirie for  
the way to  
Cathaya.*

16 Item, it is committed to the said Agents, that if [I. 261.]  
they shall be certified credibly, that any of our said first  
ships be arrived in any place whereunto passage is to be  
had by water or by land, that then certaine of the  
company at the discretion of the Agents shall bee ap-  
pointed to be sent to them, to learne their estate &  
condition, to visite, refresh, relieve, and furnish them  
with all necessaries and requisites, at the common charges  
of the companie, and to imbrace, accept, and intreat them  
as oure deare and welbeloved brethren of this our societie,  
to their rejoicing and comfort, advertising Syr Hugh  
Willoughbie and others of our carefulnes of them and  
their long absence, with our desire to heare of them, with  
all other things done in their absence for their com-  
moditie, no lesse then if they had bene present.

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*The Philip  
and Mary.*

17 Item, it is decreed, that when the ships shal arrive at this going foorth at the Wardhouse, that their Agents, with master Chancelor grand pilot, John Brooke merchant, deputed for the Wardhouse, with John Buckland master of the Edward, John Howlet master, and John Robins pilot of the Philip and Marie, shall conferre and consult together, what is most profitable to be done therfore for the benefit of the company, & to consider whether they may bargaine with the captaine of the castle, and the inhabitants in that place, or alongst the coast for a large quantity of fish, drie or wet, killed by the naturals, or to be taken by our men at a price reasonable for trucke of cloth, meale, salt, or beere, and what traime oyle, or other commodity is to be had there at this time, or any other season of the yeere, and whether there will be had or found sufficient lading for both the sayd shippes, to be bought there, and how they may conferre with the naturals for a continuance in hanting the place, if profit wil so arise to the company, and to consider whether the Edward in her returne may receive at the Wardhouse any kind of lading homeward, and what it may amount unto, and whether it shall be expedient for the Philip to abide at the Wardhouse the returne of the Edward out of Russia, or getting that she may returne with the first good wind to England, without abiding for the Edward, and so to conclude & accord certainly among themselves upon their arrivall, that the certaintie may (upon good deliberation) be so ordered and determined betweene both ships, that the one may be assured of the other, and their determinations to be put in writing duplicate to remaine with ech ship, according to such order as shall be taken betweene them.

*Note.*

18 Item, that John Brooke our merchant for the Wardhouse take good advise of the rest of our Agents, how to use himselfe in al affaires, whiles the ship shalbe at the Wardhouse, he to see good order to be kept, make bargains advisedly, not crediting the people untill their natures, dispositions & fidelities shal be well tried, make

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no debts, but to take ware for ware in hand, and rather be trusted then to trust. Note diligently what be the best wares for those parts, and howe the fishe falleth on the coast, and by what meane it is to bee bought at the most advantage, what kindes and diversities of sortes in fishes be, and whether it will keepe better in bulke piled, or in caske.

19 Item, he to have a diligent eye & circumspection to the beere, salt, and other liquid wares, and not to suffer any waste to be made by the companie, and he in all contracts to require advise, counsel, and consent of the master and pilot, the marchant to be our houswife, as our speciall trust is in him, he to tender that no lawes nor customes of the countrey be broken by any of the company, and to render to the prince, and other officers, all that which to them doth appertaine, the company to be quiet, voide of all quarrelling, fighting, or vexation, absteine from all excesse of drinking as much as may bee, and in all to use and behave themselves as to quiet merchants doeth, and ought to apperteine.

20 Item, it is decreed by the companie, that the Edward shall returne home this yeere with as much wares as may be conveniently & profitably provided, bought, and laden in Russia, and the rest to be taken in at the Wardhouse, as by the Agents shall be accorded. But by all meanes it is to be foreseen and noted, that the Edward returne home, and not to winter in any forrein place, but to come home, and bring with her all the whole advertisements of the marchants, with such further advise for the next yeeres provision, as they shall give.

21 Item, it is further decreed and ordeined, inviolably to be observed, that when the good ships, or either of them (by Gods grace) shall returne home to the coastes of England, that neither of them shall stay or touch in any Haven or Port of England, otherwise then wind and weather shall serve, but shall directly saile and come to the Port of the citie of London, the place of their right discharge, and that no bulke be broken, hatches opened,

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

chest, fardell, trusse, barrel, fat, or whatsoever thing it shall be, be brought out of the shippe, untill the companie shall give order for the same, and appoint such persons of the companie as shall be thought meet for that purpose, to take viewe, and consider the shippe and her lading, and shall give order for the breaking up of the saide bulke, or give licence by discretion, for things to be brought to land. And that every officer shall shewe the invoice of his charge to him first committed,

[I. 262.] and to examine the wastes and losses, and to deliver the remainder to the use and benefit of the company, according to such order as shall be appointed in that behalfe.

Note.

22 Item, the company exhorteth, willetteth, and requireth, not onely all the said Agents, pilots, masters, marchants, clerkes, boatswaines, stewards, skafemasters, and all other officers and ministers of this present voyage, being put in charge and trust dayly to peruse, reade, and studie such instructions as be made, given, & delivered to them for perfect knowledge of the people of Russia, Moscovia, Wardhouse, and other places, their dispositions, maners, customes, uses, tolles, carriages, coines, weights, numbers, measures, wares, merchandises, commodities, and incommodities, the one to be accepted and embraced, the other to be rejected and utterly abandoned, to the intent that every man taking charge, may be so well taught, perfited, and readily instructed in all the premisses, that by ignorance, no losse or prejudice may grow or chance to the company: assuring themselves, that forasmuch as the company hath travelled and laboured so in these their instructions to them given, that every man may bee perfect, and fully learned to eschew all losses, hurts and damages that may insue by pretense or colour of none knowledge, the company entendeth not to allow, or accept ignorance for any lawfull or just cause of excuse, in that which shall be misorderd by negligence, the burden whereof shall light upon the negligent offending person, especially upon such as of their owne heads, or

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meritie, will take upon him or them to doe or to attempt  
ny thing, whereby prejudice may arise, without the com-  
ission of the Agents as above is mentioned, whereunto  
elation must be had.

23 Forasmuch as it is not possible to write and indite  
uch prescribed orders, rules and commissions to the  
Agents and factours, but that occasion, time and place,  
nd the pleasures of the princes, together with the opera-  
ion or successe of fortune shall change or shift the same,  
lthough not in the whole, yet in part, therefore the said  
company doe commit to you their deare and intire  
xeloved Agents and factors to doe in this behalfe for the  
commodity and wealth of this company, as by your dis-  
cretions, upon good advised deliberations shalbe thought  
good and beneficall. Provided alwayes, that the honour,  
good name, fame, credite, and estimation of the same  
companie be conserved and preserved: which to confirme  
we beseech the living Lord to his glory, the publike  
benefite of this realme, our common profits, and your  
praises.

Finally for the service, and due accomplishment of all  
the premisses, every Agent and minister of and for this  
voyage, hath not onely given a corporall othe upon the  
Evangelists to observe, and cause to be observed, this  
commission, and every part, clause and sentence of the  
same, as much as in him lyeth, as well for his owne part  
as for any other person, but also have bounde themselves  
and their friendes to the companie in severall summes of  
money, expressed in the actes and records of this societie,  
for the trueth and fidelities of them, for the better, and  
also manifester testification of the trueth, and of their  
othes, promises, and bands aforesaid, they have to this  
Commission subscribed particularly their severall hands,  
and the company also in confirmation of the same, have  
set their seale. Yeven the day, moneth, and yeeres first  
above mentioned.

[The  
T

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

The othe ministred to the servants of the fellowship.



E sweare by the holy contents of that booke, that ye shal wel, faithfully and truely, and uprightly, and with all your indevour, serve this right worshipfull company in that order, which by this fellowships Agent or Agents in the dominions of the Emperours of Russia, &c. shall bee unto you committed, by commission, commandement, or other his direction. And that you shall bee obedient and faithfull to the same our Agent or Agents, and that well, and truely and uprightly according to the commission, charge, commandement, or other direction of the said Agent or Agents to you from time to time given and to be given, you shall prosecute and doe all that which in you lieth, for the good renowme, commoditie, benefite and profite of the said fellowship: and you shall not directly or indirectly, openly or covertly doe, exercise or use any trade or feate of marchandizes for your owne private account, commodity, gaine or profite, or for the account of or for any other person or persons, without consent or licence of this said fellowship, first obtained in writing. And if you shall know or understand any other person or persons to use, exercise or doe any trade, traffike or feat of marchandise, to or for his or their own account or accounts, at any time or times hereafter, that then ye shall truely and plainly disclose, open, utter and reveale, and shew the same unto this said fellowship, without fraude, colour, covin or delay: So helpe you God, &c.

## GEORGE KILLINGWORTH

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The letter of M. George Killingworth the companies first Agent in Moscovie, touching their interteinement in their second voyage. Anno 1555. the 27. of November in Mosco. [I. 263.]



Ight worshipfull, my duetie considered, &c. It may please your worship to understand, that at the making hereof we all be in good health, thanks be to God, save onely William our cooke as we came from Colmogro fell into the river out of the boate, and was drowned. And the 11. day of September wee came to Vologda, and there we laide all our wares up, and sold very little: but one merchant would have given us 12. robles for a broad cloth, & he said he would have had them all, and 4. altines for a pound of sugar, but we did refuse it because he was the first, and the merchants were not come thither, nor would not come before Winter, trusting to have more: but I feare it will not be much better. Yet notwithstanding we did for the best. And the house that our wares lie in costs from that day until Easter ten robles. And the 28. day of September we did determine with our selves that it was good for M. Gray, Arthur Edwards, Thomas Hautory, Christopher Hudson, John Segewicke, Richard Johnson, and Richard Judd, to tarie at Vologda, and M. Chancelor, Henry Lane, Edward Prise, Robert Best and I should goe to Mosco. And we did laade the Emperours suger, with part of all sort of wares to have had to the Mosco with us, but the way was so deepe, that we were faine to turne back, and leave it stil at Vologda till the frost. And we went forth with poste horse, & the charge of every horse being stil ten in number, comes to 10.s. 7.d. halfe penie, besides the guides. And wee came to the Mosco the 4. day of October, and were lodged that night in a simple house: but the next day

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## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

*Queene  
Maries letters  
to the Emper-  
our of Russia.*

we were sent for to the Emperour his secretarie, and he bade us welcome with a cheerefull countenance and cheerefull wordes, and wee shewed him that we had a letter from our Queenes grace to the Emperour his grace, and then he desired to see them all, and that they might remain with him, to have them perfect, that the true meaning might be declared to the Emperour, and so we did: and then we were appointed to a better house: and the seventh day the secretary sent for us againe, & then he shewed us that we should have a better house, for it was the Emperour his will, that we should have all things that we did lacke, and did send us meade of two sorts, and two hens, our house free, and every two dayes to receive eight hens, seven altines, and two pence in money, and meade a certaine, and a poore fellow to make cleane our house, & to doe that wherunto we would set him. And wee had given many rewards before, which you shal perceive by other, and so we gave the messengers a reward with thanks: and the ninth day we were sent to make us readie to speak with the Emperour on the morow. And the letters were sent us, that wee might deliver them our selves, & we came before him the tenth day: and before we came to his presence we went thorow a great chamber, where stood many small tunnes, pailes, bowles and pots of silver, I meane, like washing bowles, all parsel gilt: and within that another chamber, wherein sate (I thinke) neere a hundred in cloth of gold, and then into the chamber where his grace sate, & there I thinke were more then in the other chamber also in cloth of gold, and we did our duety, & shewed his grace our Queenes graces letters, with a note of your present which was left in Vologda: and then his grace did aske how our Queenes grace did, calling her cousin, saying that hee was glad that wee were come in health into his Realme, and we went one by one unto him, and tooke him by the hand, and then his grace did bid us goe in health, and come to dinner againe, and

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we dined in his presence, and were set with our faces towards his grace, & none in the chamber sate with their backes towards him, being I thinke neere a hundred at dinner then, and all served with golde, as platters, chargers, pottes, cuppes, and all not slender but very massy, and yet a great number of platters of golde, standing still on the cupboard, not moved: and divers times in the dinner time his grace sent us meat and drinke from his owne table, and when we had dined we went up to his grace, and received a cuppe with drinke at his owne hand, and the same night his grace sent certaine gentlemen to us with divers sortes of wine and mede, to whome wee gave a rewarde. And afterwarde we were by divers Italians counselled to take heed whom we did trust to make the copie of the priviledges that we would desire to have, for feare it should not be written in the Russie tongue, as we did meane. So first a Russian did write for us a breviat to the Emperor, the tenour wherof was, that we did desire a stronger privilege: & when the Secretary saw it, he did deliver it to his grace, and when we came againe, his grace willed us to write our minds, and hee would see it, and so we did. And his grace is so troubled with preparations to warres, that as yet wee have no answere: but we have byn required of his Secretary, and of the under Chancelor, to know what wares we had brought into the Realme, and what wares [I. 264.] we doe intend to have, that are, or may bee had in this Realme: and we shewed them, and they shewed the Emperor therof. And then they said his graces pleasure was, that his best marchants of the Mosco should be spoken to, to meet and talk with us. And so a day was appointed, and wee mette in the Secretarie his office, and there was the under Chancelor, who was not past two yeeres since the Emperors merchant, and not his Chancelour: and then the conclusion of our talke was, that the Chancelour willed us to bethinke us, where we would desire to have a house or houses,

*The Italians  
counsel to our  
people.*

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

*The diversitie  
of weights &  
measures in  
Russia.*

that wee might come to them as to our owne house, and for marchandize to be made preparation for us, and they would know our prises of our wares and frise: and we answered, that for our prices they must see the wares before we coulde make any price thereof, for the like in goodnesse hath not bene brought into the Realme, and we did looke for an example of all sorts of our wares to come from Vologda, with the first sledway, and then they should see them, and then we would shew them the prices of them: and likewise we could not tell them what we would give them justly, till we did knowe as well their just weights as their measures: for in all places where we did come, al weights and measures did vary. Then the Secretary (who had made promise unto us before) saide, that we should have all the just measures under seale, & he that was found faulty in the contrary, to buy or sel with any other measure then that, the law was, that he should be punished: he said moreover, that if it so happen that any of our marchants do promise by covenant at any time to deliver you any certain sum of wares in such a place, and of such like goodnesse, at such a day, for such a certaine price, that then because of variance, we should cause it to be written, according as the bargain is, before a justice or the next ruler to the place: if he did not keepe covenant & promise in all points, according to his covenant, that then looke what losse or hinderance we could justly prove that we have therby, he should make it good if he be worth so much: and in like case we must do to them: and to that we did agree, save onely if it were to come over the sea, then if any such fortune should bee (as God forbid) that the ship should mischance or be robbed, & the prooфе to be made that such kind of wares were laden, the English marchants to beare no losse to the other marchant. Then ye Chancelor said, me thinks you shall do best to have your house at Colmogro, which is but 100. miles from

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he right discharge of the ships, and yet I trust the ships shal come neerer hereafter, because the ships may not tary long for their lading, which is 1000. miles from Vologda by water, and all our marchants shall bring all our marchandise to Colmogro to you, and so shall our marchants neither go empty nor come empty: for if they lacke lading homeward, there is salt, which is good ware here, that they may come laden againe. So we were very glad to heare that, and did agree to his saying: for we shal neverthelesse, if we lust, have a house at Vologda, & at the Mosco, yea, & at Novogrode, or where we wil in Rusland: But the three & twentieth of this present we were with the secretary, and then among other talke, we moved, that if we should tary at Colmogro with our wares, and should not come to Vologda, or further to seeke our market, but tary stil at Colmogro, and then the marchants of the Mosco and others should not come and bring their wares, and so the ships should come, and not have their lading ready, that then it were a great losse and hinderance for us: then saide hee againe to us, that the marchants had beeene againe together with him, and had put the like doubt, that if they should come and bring their wares to Colmogro, and that they should not find wares there sufficient to serve them, that then they should be at great loss and hinderance, they leaving their other trades to fal to that: and to that we did answere, that after the time that we do appoint with them to bring their wares to Colmogro, God willing, they should never come thither, but at the beginning of the yere, they should find that our marchants would have at the least for a thousand robles, although the ships were not come: so that he saide, that then wee must talke further with the marchants: so that as yet I know not, but that we shall have neede of one house at Colmogro, and another at Vologda, and if that they bring not their wares to Colmogro, then wee shalbe sure to buy some at Vologda, and to be out of bondage.

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And thus may we continue three or foure yeeres, and in this space we shall know the countrey and the marchants, and which way to save our selves best, and where to plant our houses, and where to seeke for wares : for the Mosco is not best for any kind of wares for us to buy, save onely waxe, which we cannot have under seven pence the Russe pound, and it lackes two ounces of our pound, neither will it be much better cheape, for I have bidden 6. pence for a pound. And I have bought more, five hundred weight of yarne, which stands mee in eight pence farthing the Russe pound one with another. And if wee had received any store of money, and were dispatched heere of that we tary for, as I doubt not but we shalbe shortly (you know what I meane) then as soone as we have made sale, I doe intend to goe to Novogrode, and to Plesco, whence all the great number of the best tow flaxe commeth, and such wares as are there I trust to buy part. And feare you not but we will do that may be done, if God send us health, desiring you to prepare fully for one ship to be ready in the beginning of April to depart off the coast of England.

*Novogrode.*

[I. 265.]

*The Russian  
secretary his  
name.*

Concerning all those things which we have done in the wares, you shal receive a perfect note by the next bearer (God willing) for he that carieth these from us is a marchant of Terwill and he was caused to cary these by the commandement of the Emperour his secretarie, whose name is Ivan Mecallawich Weskawate, whom we take to be our very friend. And if it please you to send any letters to Dantiske to Robert Elson, or to William Watsons servant Dunstan Walton to be conveyed to us, it may please you to inclose ours in a letter sent from you to him, written in Polish, Dutch, Latine or Italian : so inclosed, comming to the Mosco to his hands, he wil convey our letters to us wheresoever we be. And I have written to Dantiske already to them for the conveyance of letters from thence.

And to certifie you of the weather here, men say that

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these hundred yeres was never so warme weather in this countrey at this time of the yeere. But as yesternight wee received a letter from Christopher Hudson from a citie called Yeraslave, who is comming hither with certaine of our wares, but the winter did deceive him, so that he was faine to tarie by the way: and he wrote that the Emperours present was delivered to a gentleman at Vologda, and the sled did overthrow, and the butte of Hollocke was lost, which made us all very sory.

I pray you be not offended with these my rude letters for lacke of time: but assoone as sales be made, I will finde the meanes to convey you a letter with speed: for the way is made so doubtful, that the right messenger is so much in doubt, that he would not have any letters of any effect sent by any man, if he might, for he knowes not of these: and to say the truth, the way is not for him to travell in. But I will make another shift beside, which I trust shall serve the turne till he come, if sales be made before he be readie, which is and shall be as pleaseth God: who ever preserve your worship, and send us good sales. Written in haste.

By yours to commaund

GEORGE KILLINGWORTH

Draper.

A copie of the first Privileges graunted by the  
Emperour of Russia to the English Marchants  
in the yeere 1555.



Onn Vasilivich, by the grace of God  
Emperor of Russia, great duke of  
Novogrode, Moscovia, &c. To all  
people that shal see, reade, heare or  
understand these presents, greeting.  
Forasmuch as God hath planted al  
realmes and dominions in the whole  
world with sundry commodities, so as the one hath  
neede of the amity and commodities of the other, and

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by means therof traffike is used from one to another, and amity therby increased: and for that as amongst men nothing is more to be desired then amity, without the which no creature being of a naturall good disposition can live in quietnes, so that it is as troublesome to be utterly wanting, as it is perceived to be grievous to the body to lacke aire, fire, or any other necessaries most requisite for the conservation and maintenance thereof in health: considering also how needfull marchandize is, which furnisheth men of all that which is convenient for their living and nouriture, for their clothing, trimming, the satisfying of their delights, and all other things convenient and profitable for them, and that marchandize bringeth the same commodities from divers quarters in so great abundance, as by meanes thereof nothing is lacking in any part, and that all things be in every place (where entercourse of marchandizes is received and imbraced) generally in such sort, as amity thereby is entred into, and planted to continue, and the injoyers thereof be as men living in a golden world: Upon these respects and other weighty and good considerations, us hereunto moving, and chiefly upon the contemplation of the gratiouse letters, directed from the right high, right excellent, and right mighty Queene Mary, by the grace of God Queene of England, France, &c. in the favour of her subjects, merchants, the governour, consuls, assistants, and communaltie of merchants adventurers for discovery of lands, &c.

[I. 266.] Know ye therefore, that we of our grace speciall, meere motion, and certaine knowledge, have given and graunted, and by these presents for us, our heires and successors, do give and grant as much as in us is and lieth, unto Sebastian Cabota Governour, Sir George Barnes knight, &c. Consuls: Sir John Gresham, &c. Assistants, and to the communaltie of the aforenamed fellowship, and to their successors for ever, and to the successors of everie of them, these articles, graunts, immunitiess, franchises, liberties and privileges, and every

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them hereafter following, expressed and declared.  
delicet :

1 First, we for us, our heires and successors, do by  
ese presents give and graunt free licence, facultie,  
thority and power unto the said Governour, Consuls,  
sistants, and communalty of the said fellowship, and  
their successors for ever, that all and singular the  
archants of the same company, their Agents, factours,  
mers of their businesse, atturneys, servants, and  
ministers, and every of them may at all times hereafter  
r ever more surely, freely and safely with their  
ippes, merchandizes, goods and things whatsoever  
ile, come and enter into all and singular our lands,  
untreis, dominions, cities, townes, villages, castles,  
ortes, jurisdictions and destracts by sea, land or fresh  
ters, and there tary, abide and sojourne, and buy,  
ll, barter and change all kind of merchandizes with  
maner of merchants and people, of whatsoever nation,  
e, condition, state or degrees they be, and with the  
me or other ships, wares, marchandizes, goods &  
ings whatsoever they be, unto other empires, king-  
omes, dukedomes, parts, and to any other place or  
aces at their pleasure and liberty by sea, land or fresh  
ters may depart, and exercise all kinde of merchan-  
zes in our empire and dominions, and every part  
ereof freely and quietly without any restraint, im-  
achment, price, exaction, prest, straight custome, toll,  
position, or subsidie to be demanded, taxed or paid,  
at any time hereafter to be demanded, taxed, set,  
ried or inferred upon them or any of them, or upon  
eir goods, ships, wares, marchandizes and things, of  
r or upon any part or parcell thereof, or upon the  
ods, ships, wares, marchandizes, and things of any  
them, so that they shall not need any other safe  
nduct or licence generall, ne speciall of us, our heires  
successours, neither shall be bound to aske any safe  
nduct or licence in any of the aforesaid places subject  
to us.

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2 Item, we give and graunt to the said marchants this power and liberty, that they, ne any of them, ne their goods, wares, marchandizes or things, ne any part thereof, shal be by any meanes within our dominions, landes, countreyes, castles, townes, villages, or other place or places of our jurisdiction, at any time heereafter attached, staied, arrested ne disturbed for anie debt, duetie or other thing, for the which they be not principall debtors or sureties, ne also, for any offence or trespass committed, or that shall be committed, but onely for such as they or any of them shall actually commit, and the same offences (if any such happen,) shall bee by us onely heard, and determined.

3 Item, we give and graunt, that the said Marchants, shal and may have free libertie, power, and authoritie to name, choose and assigne brokers, shippers, packers, weighers, measurers, wagoners, and all other meet and necessary laborers for to serve them in theirfeat of marchandises, and minister and give unto them and every of them a corporall othe, to serve them well and truely in their offices, and finding them or any of them doing contrary to his or their othe, may punish and dismisse them, and from time to time choose, sweare and admit other in their place or places, without contradiction, let, vexation or disturbance, either of us, our heires or successors, or of any other our Justices, officers, ministers or subjects whatsoever.

4 Item, we give and graunt unto the saide Marchants and their successors, that such person as is, or shalbe commended unto us, our heires or successors by the Governour, Consuls and assistants of the said fellowship resiant within the citie of London within the realme of England, to be their chiefe Factor within this our empire and dominions, may and shal have ful power and authoritie to governe and rule all Englishmen that have had, or shall have accesse, or repaire in or to this said Empire and jurisdictions, or any part thereof, and shal and may minister unto them, and every of them good

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justice in all their causes, plaints, quarrels, and disorders betweene them moved, and to be moved, and assemble, deliberate, consult, conclude, define, determine and make such actes, and ordinances, as he so commended with his Assistants shall thinke good and meete for the good order, government and rule of the said Marchants, and all other Englishmen repairing to this our saide empire and dominions, or any part thereof, and to set and levie upon all, and every Englishmen, offender or offenders, of such their acts and ordinances made, and to be made, penalties and mulcts by fine or imprisonment.

5 Item, if it happen that any of the saide Marchants, or other Englishman, as one or more doe rebell against such chiefe Factor or Factors, or his or their deputies, and will not dispose him or themselves to obey them and every of them as shall appertaine, if the saide Rebels or disobedients doe come, and bee founde in our saide Empire and jurisdictions, or any part and place thereof, then wee promise and graunt, that all and every our officers, ministers, and subjects shall effectually ayde and assist the saide chiefe Factour or Factours, and their deputies, and for their power shall really woorke, to bring such rebell or disobedient rebels, or disobedients to due obedience: And to that intent shall lende unto the same Factour or Factours, and their deputies upon [I. 267.] request therefore to be made, prisons, and instruments for punishments from time to time.

6 Item, we promise unto the saide Marchants, and their successors upon their request to exhibite and doe unto them good, exact and favourable justice, with expedition in all their causes, and that when they or any of them shall have accesse, or come to or before any of our Justices, for any their plaints mooved, and to bee mooved betweene any our subjects or other stranger, and them, or any of them, that then they shalbe first and forthwith heard, as soon as the party which they shal find before our Justices shalbe depeached, which party being heard forthwith, and assoone as may be, the

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said English marchants shall be ridde and dispatched: And if any action shall be moved by or against any of the said Marchants being absent out of our saide empire and dominions, then such Marchants may substitute an Atturney in all and singular his causes to be followed as need shall require, and as shall seeme to him expedient.

7 Item, wee graunt and promise to the saide Marchants, and to their successors, that if the same Marchants or any of them shall bee wounded, or (which God forbid) slaine in any part or place of our Empire or dominions, then good information thereof given, Wee and our Justices and other officers shall execute due correction and punishment without delay, according to the exigence of the case: so that it shall bee an example to all other not to commit the like. And if it shall chaunce the factors, servants, or ministers of the saide Marchants or any of them to trespass or offend, whereby they or any of them shall incurre the danger of death or punishment, the goods, wares, marchandizes, and things of their Masters shall not therefoore bee forfeited, confiscated, spoiled ne seised by any meanes by us, our heires or successors, or by any our officers, ministers or subjects, but shall remaine to their use, franke, free, and discharged from all punishment and losse.

8 Item, we graunt that if any of the English nation be arrested for any debt, he shal not be laid in prison, so farre as he can put in sufficient suretie and pawne: neither shall any sergeant, or officer leade them or any of them to prison, before he shall have knownen whether the chiefe Factor or factors, or their deputies shalbe sureties, or bring in pawne for such arrested: then the officers shal release the partie, and shall set him or them at libertie.

9 Moreover, wee give, graunt and promise to the saide Marchants, that if any of their ships or other vessels shall bee spoyled, robbed, or damnified in sayling,

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skoring or returning to or from our saide Empires  
1 Dominions, or any part thereof, by any Pirats,  
archants, or other person, whatsoever hee or they  
2, that then and in such case, wee will doe all that in  
is to cause restitution, reparation, and satisfaction to  
3 duely made to the said English marchants by our  
ters and otherwise, as shall stand with our honour,  
1 be consonant to equitie and justice.

10 Item, for us, our heires and successours, wee doe  
promise and graunt to performe, mainteine, corroborate,  
enticate, and observe all and singular the aforesaide  
erties, franchises, and priviledges, like as presently we  
nely doe intend, and will corroborate, autentike and  
forme the same by all meane and way that we can,  
much as may be to the commoditie and profite of  
1 said English Marchants, and their successors for  
er.

And to the intent that all and singuler the saide  
tes, graunts and promises, may bee inviolably observed  
1 performed, we the said John Vasilivich by the grace  
God Emperor of Russia, great Duke of Novogrode,  
osco, &c. for us, our heires and successors, by our  
periall and lordly word in stead of an othe, have  
1 doe promise by these presents, inviolably to main-  
tene and observe, and cause to be inviolably observed  
1 maintained all and singuler the aforesayde giftes,  
gments and promises from time to time, and at all and  
ery time and times heereafter. And for the more  
roboration hereof have caused our Signet hereunto  
be put: Dated in our Castle of Mosco the 20. day  
in the yeere.

[The

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The Charter of the Marchants of Russia,  
graunted upon the discoverie of the saide  
Countrey, by King Philipe and Queene Marie.



Hilip and Marie, by the grace of God  
King and Queene, &c. To all manner  
of officers, true Jurie men, ministers and  
subjects, and to all other people as well  
within this our Realme or elsewhere  
under our obeysance, jurisdiction, and  
rule, or otherwise unto whome these  
our letters shall bee shewed, seene, or read, greeting.

[I. 268.] Whereas wee be credibly informed, that our right  
trustie, right faithfull, and welbeloved Counsailors,  
William Marques of Winchester Lord high Treasurer  
of this our Realme of England, Henrie Earle of Arundel  
Lord Steward of our housholde, John Earle of Bedford  
Lord keeper of our privie Seale, William Earle of Pem-  
broke, William Lorde Howard of Effingham Lorde high  
Admirall of our saide Realme of England, &c. Have  
at their owne adventure, costs and charges, provided,  
rigged, and tackled certaine ships, pinneses, and other  
meete vessels, and the same furnished with all things  
necessary have advanced and set forward, for to discover,  
descrie, and finde Iles, landes, territories, Dominions,  
and Seigniories unknownen, and by our subjects before  
this not commonly by sea frequented, which by the  
sufferance and grace of Almighty God, it shall chaunce  
them sailing Northwards, Northeastwards, and Northwestwards,  
or any partes thereof, in that race or course  
which other Christian Monarchs (being with us in  
league and amitie) have not heeretofore by Seas traf-  
fiqued, haunted, or frequented, to finde and attaine by  
their said adventure, as well for the glorie of God, as  
for the illustrating of our honour and dignitie royall, in  
the increase of the revenues of our Crowne, and generall  
wealth of this and other our Realmes and Dominions,

*The discoverie  
principally  
intended for  
Gods glory.*

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Ind of our subjects of the same: And to this intent  
our subjects above specified and named, have most  
humblly beseeched us, that our abundant grace, favour  
and clemencie may be gratisously extended unto them  
in this behalfe: Whereupon wee inclined to the petition  
of the foresaide our Counsailours, subjects and marchants,  
and willing to animate, advance, further and nourish  
them in their said godlie, honest, and good purpose,  
and, as we hope, profitable adventure, and that they  
may the more willingly, and readily atchieve the same.  
Of our especiall grace, certaine knowledge and meere  
motion, have graunted, and by these presents doe graunt,  
for us, our heires and successors, unto our said right  
trustie, and right faithfull, and right welbeloved Coun-  
sailours, and the other before named persons, that they  
by the name of marchants adventurers of England, for  
the discovery of lands, territories, Iles, Dominions, and  
Seignories unknownen, and not before that late adventure  
or enterprise by sea or Navigation, commonly fre-  
quented as aforesaid, shalbe from henceforth one bodie  
and perpetuall fellowship and communaltie of them-  
selves, both in deede and in name, and them, by the  
names of Marchants adventurers for the discoverie of  
lands, territories, Iles & seignories unknownen, and  
not by the seas, and Navigations, before their saide  
late adventure or enterprise by sea or Navigation  
commonly frequented, We doe incorporate, name, and  
declare by these presents, and that the same fellowship  
or communalty from henceforth shalbe, and may have  
one Governour of the saide fellowship, and com-  
munaltie of Marchants adventurers.

And in consideration that one Sebastian Cabota hath  
bin the chiefest setter forth of this journey or voyage,  
therefore we make, ordeine, and constitute him the  
said Sebastian to be the first and present governour of  
the same fellowship and communaltie, by these presents.  
To have and enjoy the said office of Governour,  
to him the said Sebastian Cabota during his naturall

*Sebastian  
Cabota first  
governour of  
the Moscovie  
companie.*

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life, without amoving or dimissing from the same roome.

And furthermore, we graunt unto the same fellowship and communaltie and their successors, that they the saide fellowship and communaltie, and their successors after the decease of the saide Sebastian Cabota, shall, and may freely and lawfully in places convenient and honest, assemble themselves together, or so many of them as will or can assemble together, as well within our citie of London, or elsewhere, as it shall please them, in such sort and maner, as other worshipfull corporations of our saide citie have used to assemble, and there yeerely name, elect and choose one Governour or two, of themselves, and their liberties, and also as well yeerely during the natural life of the said Sebastian Cabota now Governour, as also at the election of such saide Governour or governors before his decease, to choose, name and appoint eight and twenty of the most sad, discrete, and honest persons of the saide fellowship, and communaltie of Marchant adventurers, as is above specified, and 4. of the most expert and skilfull persons of the same 28. to be named and called Consuls, and 24. of the residue, to be named and called Assistants to the saide Governour or governors, and Consuls for the time being, which shal remaine and stand in their authorities for one whole yeere then next following. And if it shall fortune the saide Governour, Consuls, and assistants, or any of them so to be elected, and chosen as is aforesaid, to die within the yeere after his or their election, that then and so often, it shall and may be lawfull to and for the said fellowship, and communalty, to elect and choose of themselves other Governour or governors, Consuls and assistants, in the place and steade of such as so shall happen to die, to serve out the same yeere.

And further we do make, ordeine, and constitute George Barnes knight and Alderman of our Citie of London, William Garret Alderman of our saide Citie,

*Sir George  
Barnes,  
William  
Garret,  
Anthony*

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Anthonie Husie, and John Suthcot, to be the first and present 4. Consuls of the said fellowship and communalty by these presents, to have and enjoy the said offices of Consuls to them the said George Barnes, William Garret, Anthony Husie, & John Suthcot, for terme of [I. 269.] one whole yere next after ye date of these our letters patents : And we doe likewise make, ordeine and constitute Sir John Gresham knight, Sir Andrew Judde knight, Sir Thomas White knight, Sir John Yorke knight, Thomas Offley the elder, Thomas Lodge, Henry Herdson, John Hopkins, William Watson, Will. Clifton, Richard Pointer, Richard Chamberlaine, William Mallorie, Thomas Pallie the elder, William Allen, Henry Becher, Geffrey Walkenden, Richard Fowles, Rowland Heyward, George Eaton, John Ellot, John Sparke, Blase Sanders, & Miles Mording, to be the first and present 24. Assistants to the saide Governour or governours, and Consuls, and to the said fellowship and communaltie by these presents, to have and enjoy the said offices of assistants to them for terme of one whole yere, next after the date of these our letters patents. And further, we for us, our heires and successors, as much as in us is, wil & graunt by these presents unto the saide Governour, Consuls, assistans, fellowship & company of Marchants adventurers aforesaid, & to their successors, that the said governour or governours, 4. Consuls, & 24. assistants, that now by these patents are nominated and appointed, or that hereafter by the saide fellowship & communaltie of marchants adventurers, or the more part of them, which shalbe then present, so from time to time to be chosen, so that there be 15. at the least wholy agreed therof, the said Governour or governors, or one of them, and 2. of the said Consuls shalbe there, and 12. of the residue of the said number of 15. shall be of the saide assistants, and in the absence of such Governour, that then 3. of the said Consuls, and 12. of the saide assistants at the least for the time being shal & may have, use and

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exercise ful power and authority to rule and governe all and singuler the Marchants of the said fellowship and communaltie, and to execute and doe full and speedie justice to them, and every of them, in all their causes, differences, variances, controversies, quarrels, and complaints, within any our realmes, dominions & jurisdictions onely moved, and to be moved touching their marchandise, traffikes, and occupiers aforesaid, or the good order or rule of them or any of them.

Also wee for us, our heires and successors, so much as in us is, doe likewise by these presents graunt, that the said Governour, Consuls, assistants, fellowship and communaltie, and their successors shall and may have perpetuall succession, and a common Seale which shall perpetually serve for the affaires and businesse of the saide fellowship and communaltie. And that they and their successors, shall and may bee for ever able persons, and capax in the lawe, for to purchase and possesse in fee and perpetuitie, and for terme of life or lives, or for terme of yeeres or otherwise, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, and other possessions, and hereditaments whatsoever they bee, by the name of the Governour, Consuls, assistants, fellowship and communaltie of the Marchants adventurers by Seas and Navigations for the discoverie of landes, territories, Iles, Dominions, and Seigniories unknownen, and before the saide last adventure or enterprise by seas not frequented, as before is specified, and by the same names shall and may lawfully alien, graunt, let and set the same or any part thereof to any person or persons able in the lawe to take and receive the same. So that they doe not graunt nor alien the same, or any part thereof into mortmaine, without speciall licence of us, our heires or successors, first had and obtained.

Also wee for us, our heires and successors have graunted, and by these presents doe graunt unto the saide Governours, Consuls, assistants, fellowship and communaltie of the saide Marchants and to their successors, that they and their successors, shall and

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may lawfully purchase unto them and their successors for ever, landes, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever, of the cleare yeerely value of threescore sixe pounds, thirteene shillings & foure pence of lawful money of England and not above, as well of such lands, tenements and hereditaments, as bee holden or shall be holden of us, our heires or successours, as of any other person or persons, the statutes provided against alienations into mortmaine, or any of them, or any article or clause in them or any of them contained, or any other lawe, custome, statute or provision to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. And that they by the name of the Governour, Consuls, assistants, fellowship and communalie of Marchants adventurers, for the discoverie of lands territories, Isles, dominions and Seignories unknownen by the Seas and Navigations, and not before the said late adventure or enterprise by seas frequented as aforesaid, shall and may be able in the law to implead, and be impleaded, to answere, and to be answered, to defende, and to be defended before whatsoever Judge or Justice, temporall or spirituall, or other persons whatsoever, in whatsoever court, or courts, and in all actions personall, reall, and mixt, and in every of them, and in all plaints of novel disseison, and also in all plaints, suites, quarels, affaires, businesses and demaunds whatsoever they bee, touching and concerning the saide fellowship and communalie, and the affaires and businesse of the same onely, in as ample manner and forme, as any other corporation of this our Realme may doe.

Moreover, wee for us, our heires and successours, [I. 270.] have given and graunted, and by these presents doe give and graunt unto the said Governour, Consuls, assistants, fellowshippe, and communalie of Marchants adventurers aforesaide, and to their successors, that the saide Governour, or Governours, Consuls and assistants, and their successors, in maner, forme, and number afore rehearsed, shall have full power and

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authoritie from time to time hereafter, to make, ordein, establish and erect all such statutes, actes and ordinaunces, for the governement, good condition, and laudable rule of the saide fellowship and communaltie of Marchants adventurers aforesaid, as to them shall bee thought good, meete, convenient and necessarie, and also to admit unto the saide Corporation and fellowship to be free of the same, such and as many persons, as to them shal bee thought good, meete, convenient and necessarie. And that every such person or persons, as shall fortune heereafter to bee admitted into the saide fellowshippe, communaltie and corporation, shal from the time of his or their admittance, be free of the same. And also wee will, and by these presents graunt for us, our heires and successors, unto the saide Governours, Consuls, assistants, fellowship, communaltie of Marchants adventurers aforesaid, and to their successors, that the Governour, or governors, Consuls and assistants of the same, in maner, forme, and number afore rehearsed, and their successors for the time being, shall, and may have full power and authoritie by these presents from time to time, as to them shal seeme good, to limite, set, ordeine and make, mulcts, and penalties by fines, forfeitures, & imprisonments, or any of them upon any offender of the saide fellowship and communaltie, for any offence touching the same fellowship and communaltie, and also that all acts and ordinances by them or their successors to bee made, which time shall thinke not necessarie or prejudicall to the saide fellowship or communaltie, at al times to revoke, breake, frustrate, annihilate, repeale and dissolve at their pleasure and liberty. And further, wee will, that if any of the saide fellowship and communaltie shalbe found contrarious, rebellious, or disobedient to the saide Governour or governors, Consuls, and the said assistants for the time being, or to any statutes, acts or ordinances by them made or to be made, that then the saide Governour or governors, Consuls, and the saide assistants, in maner, forme, and number above specified, for the time being,

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shall and may by vertue of these presents, mulct, and punish every such offender or offenders, as the quality of the offence requireth, according to their good discretions.

And further, we will that none of the saide offender or offenders shall decline from the power of the saide Governour, or governours, Consuls and assistants, in maner, forme, and number abovesaide for the time being: so alwayes, that the saide actes, statutes and ordinances, doe onely touch and concerne the saide Governour or governours, Consuls, assistants, and the saide fellowship and communaltie of our before named Marchants adventurers, or the men of the same fellowship and communaltie, and none other; And so alwayes, that such their acts, statutes and ordinances bee not against our prerogative, lawes, statutes, and customes of our realmes and Dominions, nor contrary to the severall duetie of any our subjects towards us, our heires and successors, nor contrarie to any compacts, treaties or leagues, by us or any our progenitours heretofore had or made, or hereafter by us, our heires and successors to bee made, to or with any forreine Prince or potentate, nor also to the prejudice of the corporation of the Maior, communalties and Citizens of our Citie of London, nor to the prejudice of any person or persons, bodie politique, or corporate, or incorporate, justly pretending, clayming, or having any liberties, franchises, priviledges, rightes or preheminences, by vertue or pretext of anie graunt, gift, or Letters patents, by us, or anie our Progenitours, heeretofore given, graunted, or made.

Moreover, we for us, our heires, and successors, will, and by these presents, doe graunt unto the said Governors, Consuls, assistants, fellowship and communaltie of our Marchants aforesaid, that their said Governour or governours, Consuls and assistants, and their successors for the time being, in maner, forme and number above rehearsed, shal have full power and authority to assigne, constitute and ordaine one officer, or divers officers as well within our aforesaide Citie of London, as also in any

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other place or places of this our Realme of England, or else where within our dominions, which officer or officers, wee will to be named and called by the name of Sergeant or Sergeants to the fellowship or communalty of the said marchants, and that the said sergeant or sergeants, shall and may have full power and authoritie by these presents, to take, levie and gather all maner fines, forfeitures, penalties and mulcts of every person and persons, of the saide fellowship and communaltie convict, and that shalbe convicted, upon or for breaking of any statutes, acts, ordinances, to bee made by the saide Governour or governours, Consuls and assistants for the time being.

And further, wee will and also graunt for us, our heires [I. 271.] and successors, that the saide officer or officers shall have further power and authoritie for the default of payment, or for disobedience in this behalfe (if neede be) to set hands and arrest aswell the bodie and bodies, as the goods and chattels of such offender, and offenders, & transgressers, in every place and places not franchised. And if it shall fortune any such offender or offenders, their goods and chattels or any part thereof, to be in any citie, borough, towne incorporate, or other place franchised or privileged, where the said officer or officers may not lawfully intromit or intermeddle, that then the Maior, shirifes, baylifes, and other head officers, or ministers, within every such citie, borough, towne incorporate or place or places franchised, upon a precept to them, or any of them, to be directed from the governour or governours, Consuls and assistants of the said fellowship, in number and forme aforesaid, under the common seale of the sayd fellowship and communaltie for the time being, shall and may attach & arrest the body or bodies of such offender or offenders, as also take, and seize the goods and chattels of all and every such offender or offenders, being within any such place or places franchised, and the same body and bodies, goods and chattels of all and every such offender and offenders, being within any such place or places franchised, and every part therof so attached and

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seized, shall according to the tenor and purport of the sayd precept, returne, and deliver unto the sayd officer or officers of the aforesaid fellowship, and communaltie.

And further, we will and grant for us, our heires and successors by these presents, that all, and every such Maior, shirife, baylife, or other head officers or ministers of any citie, borough, towne incorporate, or other places franchised, shall not be impeached, molested, vexed or sued in any our court or courts, for executing or putting in execution of any of the said precept or precepts.

And furthermore, we of our ample and abundant grace, meere motion, & certaine knowledge, for us, our heires, and successors, as much as in us is, have given and granted, and by these presents doe give and grant unto the sayd governour, Consuls, assistants, fellowship, and comminaltie of Marchants adventurers, and to their successors, and to the Factor and Factors, assigne and assignes of every of them, ful and free authoritie, libertie, facultie and licence, and power to saile to all portes, regions, dominions, territories, landes, Isles, Islands, and coastes of the sea, wheresoever before their late adventure or enterprise unknownen, or by our Marchants and subjects by the seas not heretofore commonly frequented, under our banner, standerd, flags and ensignes, with their shippe, ships, barke, pinnesse, and all other vessels of whatsoever portage, bulke, quantitie or qualitie they may be, and with any Mariners, and men as they will leade with them in such shippe or shippes, or other vessels at their owne and proper costs and expences, for to traffique, desrie, discover and finde, whatsoever Isle, Islands, countreis, regions, provinces, creekes, armes of the sea, rivers & streames, as wel of Gentiles, as of any other Emperor, king, prince, governor or Lord whatsoever he or they shalbe, and in whatsoever part of the world they be situated, being before the sayd late adventure or enterprise unknownen, and by our Marchants and subjects not commonly frequented: and to enter and land in the same, without any maner of denying, paine, penaltie or

*K. Philip and  
Queene Mary  
hereby do  
disanull Pope  
Alexanders  
division.*

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## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

forfeiture to be had or taken by anie our lawes, customes or statutes to our use, or to the use of our heires or successors for the same.

And we have also granted, and by these presents, for us, our heires and successors, doe graunt unto the sayd Governours, Consuls, assistants, fellowship and comminality, and to their successors, and to their Factors and assignes, and to every of them, licence for to reare, plant, erect, and fasten our banners, standards, flags, and Ensignes, in whatsoeuer citie, towne, village, castle, Isle, or maine lande, which shall be by them newly found, without any the penalties, forfeitures, or dangers aforesayde, and that the sayd fellowship and comminality, and their successors, Factors & assignes and every of them shall and may subdue, possesse, and occupie, all maner cities, townes, Isles, and maine lands of infidelitie, which is or shall be by them, or any of them newly founde or descrided, as our vassals and subjects, and for to acquire and get the Dominion, title, and jurisdiction of the same Cities, Townes, Castles, Villages, Isles, and maine landes, which shall bee by them, or any of them newly discovered or found unto us, our heires and successors for ever.

*Conquest permitted.*  
Anno 1554.

And furthermore, whereas by the voyage of our subjects in this last || yeere attempted by Navigation, towards the discoverie and disclosure of unknownen places, Realmes, Islandes, and Dominions by the seas not frequented, it hath pleased Almighty God to cause one of the three shippes by them set foorth for the voyage, and purpose above mentioned, named the Edward Bonaventure, to arrive, abide, and winter within the Empire and dominions of the high and mightie Prince our cousin and brother, Lord John Basilivich Emperour of all Russia, Volodomer, great duke of Moscovie, &c. Who, of his clemencie, for our love and zeale, did not onely admitte the Captaine, and marchants our subjects into his protection, and Princely presence, but also received and intertained them very graciously, and honourably, granting unto them by his

## RUSSIA COMPANY'S CHARTER

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*The Mor-  
covites privi-  
ledges unto  
the English.*

letters addressed unto us, franke accesse into all his Seignories and dominions, with licence freely to traffique in and out with all his Subjects in all kinde of Marchandise, with divers other gracious priviledges, liberties and immunitiess specified in his sayde letters under his Signet: Know yee therefore that wee of our further royall favour and munificence, of our meere motion, certaine knowledge, and speciall grace, for us our heires and successors, have given and graunted, and by these presents doe give and grant unto the same Governours, Consuls, assistants, fellowship, and comunalty above named, and to their successors, as much as in us is, that all the mayne landes, Isles, portes, havens, creekes, and rivers of the said mighty Emperour of all Russia, and great duke of Mosco, &c. And all and singuler other lands, dominions, territories, Isles, Portes, havens, creekes, rivers, armes of the sea, of al and every other Emperor, king, prince, ruler and governor, whatsoever he or they before the said late adventure or enterprise not knownen, or by our foresayd marchants and subjects by the seas, not commonly frequented, nor by any part nor parcell thereof lying Northwards, Northeastwards, or Northwestwards, as is aforesayd, by sea shall not be visited, frequented, nor hanted by any our subjects, other then of the sayd company and fellowship, and their successors without expresse licence, agreement and consent of the Governor, Consuls, and Assistants of the said fellowship and communaltie above named, or the more part of them, in manner and number aforesayd, for the time being, upon paine of forfeiture and losse, as well of the shippe and shippes, with the appurtenances, as also of all the goods, mārchantises, and things whatsoever they be, of those our subjects, not being of the sayd fellowship and communaltie, which shall attempt or presume to saile to any of those places, which bee, or hereafter shall happen to bee found, and traffiked unto: the one halfe of the same forfeiture to be to the use of us, our

*The largenes  
of the privi-  
ledge of the  
Moscovite  
companie.*

A.D.  
1555.

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

heires and successors, and the other halfe to be to the use of the sayd fellowship and communaltie. And if it shall fortune anie stranger or strangers, for to attempt to hurt, hinder, or endamage the same marchants, their factors, deputies or assignes, or any of them in sailing, going or returning at any time in the sayd adventure, or for to saile or trade to or from any those places, landes or coastes, which by the sayd marchants, their factors, deputies and assignes have bene, or shall bee descried, discovered and found, or frequented, aswell within the coastes and limites of gentility, as within the dominions and Seignories of the sayd mighty Emperour and Duke, and of all and every other Emperour, King, Prince, Ruler and governour whatsoeuer he or they be, before the sayd late adventure or enterprise not knownen by any our said marchants and subjects, by the seas not commonly frequented, and lying Northwards, Northwestwards or Northeastwards as aforesaid, then wee will and grant, and by these presents doe licence, and authorise for us, our heires and successors, the said marchants, their factors, deputies, and assignes, and every of them to doe their best in their defence, to resist the same their enterprises and attempts. Willing therefore, and straightly commanding and charging al and singuler our Officers, Maiors, Sherifes, Escheators, Constables, Bailifes, and all and singuler other our ministers and liege men, and subjects whatsoever, to bee aiding, favouring, helping & assisting unto the sayd governour or governors, Consuls, assistants, fellowship and communalty, and to their successseors and deputies, factors, servants, and assignes, and to the deputies, factors and assignes of every of them, in executing and enjoying the premisses, as well on land as in the sea, from time to time, and at all times when you or any of you shall be thereunto required. In witnesse whereof, &c.

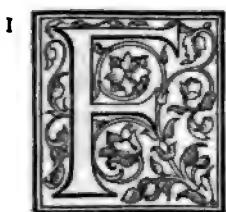
Anno 1555.

Apud Westmonasterium, 6 die Feb. Annis regnorum  
nostrorum, primo & secundo.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PURSERS

A.D.  
1556.

Certaine instructions delivered in the third voyage, Anno 1556. for Russia, to every Purser and the rest of the servants, taken for the voyage, which may serve as good and necessary directions, to all other like adventurers.



Iirst you shall before the ship doth begin to lade, goe aboord, and shall there take, and write one inventorie, by the advise of the Master, or of some other principall officer there aboord, of all the tackle, apparell, cables, ankers, ordinance, chambers, shot, powder, artillerie, and of all other necessaries whatsoever doth belong to the sayd ship: and the same justly taken, you shall write in a booke, making the sayd Master, or such officer privie of that which you haveso written, so that the same may not be denied, when they shall call accompt thereof: that done, you shall write a copie of the same with your owne hand, which you shall deliver before the shippe [I. 273.] shall depart, for the voyage to the companies booke keeper here to be kept to their behalfe, to the ende that they may be justly answered the same, when time shall require: and this order to be seene and kept every voyage orderly, by the Pursers of the companies owne ship, in any wise.

2 Also when the shippe beginneth to lade, you shall be ready a boord with your booke, to enter such goods as shall be brought aboord, to be laden for the company, packed, or unpacked, taking the markes and numbers of every packe, fardell, trusse, or packet, corovoya, chest, fatte, butte, pipe, puncheon, whole barrell, halfe barrell, firken, or other caske, maunde, or basket, or any other thing, which may, or shall be packed by any other manner of waies or devise. And

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## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

first, all such packes, or trusses, &c. as shal be brought aboord to be laden, not marked by the companies marke, you shall doe the best to let that the same be not laden, and to enquire diligently to know the owners thereof, if you can, and what commoditie the same is, that is so brought aboord to be laden : if you can not know the owners of such goods, learne what you can thereof, as well making a note in your booke, as also to send or bring word thereof to the Agent, and to some one of the foure Marchants with him adjoined so speedily as you can, if it be here laden or to be laden in this river, being not marked with the companies marke, as is aforesaid : and when the sayd shippe hath received in all that the companies Agent will have laden, you shal make a just copie of that which is laden, reciting the parcels, the markes and numbers of every thing plainly, which you shall likewise deliver to the sayd bookekeeper to the use aforesayd.

3 Also when the ship is ready to depart, you shall come for your coackets and letters to the Agent, and shall shew him all such letters as you have received of any person or persons privately or openly, to be delivered to any person or persons in Russia or elsewhere, and also to declare if you know any other that shall passe in the ship either master or mariner that hath received any letters to be privily delivered to any there, directed from any person or persons, other then from the Agent here to the Agent there: which letters so by you received, you shall not carie with you, without you be licenced so to doe by the Agent here, and some of the foure merchants, as is aforesayd : and such others as do passe, having received any privie letters to be delivered, you shal all that in you lieth, let the deliverie of them at your arriving in Russia : and also if you have or do receive, or shal know any other that doth or hath received any goods or ready money to be employed in Russia, or to bee delivered there to any person or

## INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PURSERS

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persons from any person or persons, other then such as bee the companies goods, and that under their marke, you shall before the ship doeth depart, declare the same truely to the sayd Agent, and to some of the other merchants to him adjoyned, as it is before declared.

4 Also when the shippe is ready to depart, and hath the master and the whole company aboord, you shall diligently foresee and take heede, that there passe not any privie person or persons, other then such as be authorized to passe in the said ship, without the licence and warrant of one of the Governours and of the assistants, for the same his passage, to be first shewed. And if there be any such person or persons that is to passe and will passe without shewing the same warrant, you shall let the passage of any such to the uttermost of your power: And for that there may no such privie person passe under the cloke and colour of some mariner, you shall upon the weying of your ships anker, call the master and the mariners within boord by their names and that by your bookes, to the ende that you may see that you have neither more nor lesse, but just the number for the voyage.

5 Also you must have in remembrance, that if it shall chance the shippe to bee put into anie harbour in this coast by contrary windes or otherwise in making the voyage, to send word thereof from time to time as the case shall require, by your letters in this maner. To master I. B. Agent for the company of the New trades in S. in London: If you doe hier any to bring your letters, write that which he must have for the portage. And for your better knowledge and learning, you shall do very well to keepe a dayly note of the voyage both outwards and homewards.

6 And principally see that you forget not dayly in all the voiage both morning and evening, to call the company within boord to prayer, in which doing you shall please God, and the voiage will have the better successe thereby, and the company prosper the better.

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

7 Also in calme weather and at other times when you shall fortune to come to anker in the seas during the voyage, you shall for the companies profite, and for the good husbanding of the victuals aboord, call upon the Boateswaine and other of the company to use such hookes and other engines as they have aboord to take fish with, that such fish so taken may bee eaten for the cause aforesayd: and if there bee no such engines aboord, then to provide some before you goe from hence.

8 And when God shall send you in safetie into the Bay of S. Nicholas at an anker, you shall goe a shore with the first boate that shall depart from the ship, [I. 274.] taking with you such letters as you have to deliver to the Agent there: and if he be not there at your comming a land, then send the companies letters to Colmogro to him by some sure mariner or otherwise, as the master and you shall thinke best, but goe not your selfe at any hand, nor yet from aboord the ship, unlesse it bee a shore to treate with the Agent for the lading of the ship that you be appointed in, which you shall applie diligently to have done so speedily as may be. And for the discharging of the goods therein in the Bay, to be carried from thence, see that you doe looke well to the unlading thereof, that there be none other goods sent a shore then the companies, and according to the notes entred in your booke as is aforesaid: if there be, inquire diligently for whom they bee, and what goods they be, noting who is the receiver of the sayd goods, in such sort that the company may have the true knowledge thereof at your comming home.

9 Also there a shore, and likewise aboord, you shall spie and search as secretly as you may, to learne and know what bargaining, buying and selling there is with the master and the mariners of the shippe and the Russes, or with the companies servants there: and that which you shall perceive and learne, you shall keepe a note thereof in your booke secretly to your selfe, which you shall open and disclose at your comming home to

## INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PURSERS

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the governours and assistants, in such sorte as the trueth of their secret trades and occupyngs may be revealed and knownen. You shal need alwayes to have Argos eyes, to spie their secret packing and conveyance, aswell on land as aboord the shippe, of and for such furres and other commodities, as yeerely they doe use to buy, packe and convey hither. If you will bee vigilant and secrete in this article, you cannot misse to spie their privie packing one with another, either on shore or aboord the shippe: worke herein wisely, and you shall deserve great thanks of the whole company.

10 Also at the lading againe of the shippe, you shall continue and abide abord, to the ende that you may note and write in your booke all such goods and marchandises as shall be brought and laden, which you shall orderly note in all sortes as heretofore, as in the second article partly it is touched: and in any wise put the Master and the company in remembrance, to looke and foresee substantially to the roomaging of the shippe, by faire meanes or threats, as you shall see and thinke will serve for the best.

11 Thus when the shippe is full laden againe, and all things aboord in good order, and that you doe fortune to goe a shore to the Agent for your letters, and dispatch away: you shall demand whether all the goods be laden that were brought thither, and to know the trueth therof, you shal repaire to the companies storehouse there at S. Nicholas, to see if there be any goods left in the sayd storehouse: if there be, you shal demand why they be not laden, and note what kinde of goods they be that be so left: and seeing any of the shippes there not fully laden, you shall put the Agent in remembrance to lade those goods so left, if any such be to be laden, as is aforesayd. And thus God sending you a faire wind, to make speede and away.

12 Finally, when God shall send you to arrive againe upon this coast in safetie, either at Harewiche, or else-

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

where, goe not you aland, if you may possiblie, to the  
ende that when you be gone a shore, there may no  
goods be sent privily ashore to be solde, or else to be  
solde aboard the ship in your absence, but keepe you  
still aboard, if you can by any meanes, for the causes  
aforesaid, and write the company a letter from the shippe  
of your good arrivall, which you may convey to them  
by land by some boy or mariner of the shippe, or  
otherwise as you shall thinke best: and likewise when  
God shall send you and the shippe into the river here,  
doe not in any wise depart out of the shippe that you  
be in, until the company doe send some other aboard  
the shippe, in your steede and place, to keepe the  
shippe in your absence.

The Navigation and discoverie toward the river  
of Ob, made by Master Steven Burrough,  
Master of the Pinnesse called the Serchthrift,  
with divers things worth the noting, passed  
in the yere 1556.

April 23:

27

E departed from Ratcliffe to Blackewall  
the 23 of April. Satturday being S.  
Markes day, we departed from Blacke-  
wall to Grays.

The 27 being Munday, the right  
Worshipfull Sebastian Cabota came  
aboard our Pinnesse at Gravesende,  
accompanied with divers Gentlemen, and Gentlewomen,  
who after that they had viewed our Pinnesse, and  
tasted of such cheere as we could make them aboard,  
they went on shore, giving to our mariners right liberal  
rewards: and the good olde Gentleman Master Cabota  
gave to the poore most liberall almes, wishing them  
to pray for the good fortune, and prosperous successe  
of the Serchthrift, our Pinnesse. And then at the  
signe of the Christopher, hee and his friends banketted,  
and made me, and them that were in the company

## STEPHEN BURROUGH

A.D.  
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great cheere: and for very joy that he had to see the [I. 275.] towardnes of our intended discovery, he entred into the dance himselfe, amongst the rest of the young and lusty company: which being ended, hee and his friends departed most gently, commanding us to the governance of almighty God.

Tuesday we rode still at Gravesend, making provision 28 for such things as we wanted.

Wednesday in the morning we departed from Graves-29 ende, the winde being at Southwest, that night we came to an anker thwart our Lady of Hollands.

Thursday at three of the clocke in the morning we 30 weyed, and by eight of the clocke, we were at an anker in Orwell wannes, and then incontinent I went aboord the Edward Bonaventure, where the worshipfull company of merchants appointed me to be, untill the sayd good ship arrived at Wardhouse. Then I returned againe *Note.* into the pinnesse.

Friday the 15 of May we were within 7 leagues *May 15.* of the shore, on the coast of Norway: the latitude at a South sunne, 58 degrees and a halfe, where we saw three sailes, beside our owne company: and thus we followed the shoare or land, which lieth Northnorthwest, North and by West, and Northwest and by North, as it doth appeare by the plat.

Saturday at an East sunne we came to S. Dunstans 16 Island, which Island I so named. It was off us East two leagues and a halfe, the wind being at Southeast: the latitude this day at a South sunne 59 degrees, 42 minutes. Also the high round mountaine bare East of us, at a south sunne: and when this hill is East of you, and being bound to the Northward, the land yeth North and halfe a point Westerly, from this sayd South sunne, unto a North sunne twenty leagues Northwest amongst the shoare.

Upon Sunday at sixe of the clocke in the morning, the farthest land that we could see that lay Northnorthwest, was East of us three leagues, and then it trended to the 17

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

Northwards, and to the Eastwards of the North, which headland I judged to be Scoutsnesse. At seven of the clocke we changed our course and went North, the wind being at Southsoutheast, and it waxed very thick and mistie, and when it cleared, we went Northnortheast. At a South sunne we lost sight of the Serchthrift, because of the mist, making our way North. And when we lost sight of the shoare and pinnesse, we were within two leagues & a halfe of the shoare: the last land that we saw when this mist came upon us, which is to the Northwards of Scowntnesse, lay Northnortheast, and Southsouthwest, and we made our way North untill a west sunne five leagues.

18 From that untill Munday three a clocke in the morning ten leagues Northnortheast: and then we went North and by East, because the winde came at the Westsouthwest with thicke miste: the latitude this day at a South sunne sixtie three degrees and a halfe truely taken: at this season we had sight of our Pinnesse againe.

19 From that untill Tuesday a South sunne Northnortheast fortie foure leagues, and then Northeast. From a South sunne untill eight of the clocke, fifteene leagues Northeast.

20 From that untill Wednesday a South sunne Northnortheast, except the first watch Northeast: then had we the latitude in sixtie seven degrees, thirtie nine minutes. From that unto a Northwest sunne eighteen leagues Northeast, & then we were within two leagues off the shore, and saw the high land to the Southwards of Lowfoot breake out through the mist, and then we went North and by east.

21 From the sayd Northwest sunne untill foure of the clocke in the morning North and by East ten leagues and a halfe: and then Northnortheast untill a South sunne, the latitude being sixtie nine degrees, and a halfe. From that untill halfe an houre past seven of the clocke, Northnortheast eleven leagues and a halfe, and then we went Northeast ten leagues. From that 3 leagues and a

## STEPHEN BURROUGH

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1556.

halfe Eastnortheast, and then we sawe the land through the cloudes and hazie thwart on the broad side of us the winde being then at Southsouthwest.

From that untill Saturday, at eight of the clocke in the morning Eastnortheast, and to the Northwards fortie eight leagues, and then the wind came up at North, wee being aboord the shore, and thwart of the Chappel, which I suppose is called Kedilwike : then we cast the shippes head to the seawards, because the winde was verie scant : and then I caused the Pinnesse to beare in with the shore, to see whether she might find an harbrough for the ships or not, and that she found and saw two roaders ride in the sound : and also they sawe houses. But notwithstanding, God be praysed, the winde enlarged upon us, that we had not occasion to goe into the harbrough : and then the Pinnesse bare her Myssen mast over boord with flagge and all, and lost the flagge : with the mast there fell two men over boord, but God be praised, they were saved : the flagge was a token, whereby we might understand whether there were a good harbour there or not.

At a North sunne the North cape (which I so named the first voyage) was thwart of us, which is nine leagues to the Eastwards of the foresayd Chappel from the Eastermost point of it.

23

*Kedelwike  
chappell.*

*The North  
cape so named  
by Steven  
Burrooe.*

June.

[I. 276.]

**T**HE sunday we weied in Corpus Christi Bay, at a Northeast and by East sunne : the Bay is almost halfe a league deepe : the headland which is Corpus Christi point, lyeth Southeast and by East, one league from the head of the Bay, where we had a great tyde, like a race over the flood : the Bay is at the least two leagues over : so doe I imagine from the fayre foreland to Corpus Christi poynt ten leagues Southeast and by East : It floweth in this Bay, at a South and by West moone full sea. From that we went untill seven a clocke at after noone twentie leagues Southeast and by South :

7

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

and then we tooke in all our sailes, because it was then very mistie, and also we met with much ice that ran out of the Bay, and then wee went Southsoutheast with our foresayle : at eight of the clocke, we heard a piece of ordinance, which was out of the Edward, which bade us farewell, and then we shot off another piece, and bade her farewell : wee could not one see the other, because of the thicke miste : at a Northwest sunne it began somewhat to cleere, and then we sawe a head lande, and the shoare trended to the Southwestward, which I judged to be about Crosse Island : it was off us at a Northnorthwest sunne, Westsouthwest.

8 From this Northnorthwest sunne, untill Munday, we went Southeast, and this morning we came at anker among the shoales that lie off of point Looke out, at a Northeast and by East sunne, the wind being at Eastsoutheast. At this poynt Looke out, a south Moone maketh a full sea. Cape good fortune lyeth from the Isle of Crosses Southeast, and betweene them is tenne leagues : point Looke out lieth from Cape Good fortune Eastsoutheast, and betweene them are sixe leagues. S. Edmonds point lieth from point Looke out Eastsoutheast, and halfe a point to the Southwards, and betweene them are sixe leagues. There is betweene these two points, a Bay that is halfe a league deepe, and is full of shoales and dangers. At a Southeast sunne we weyed, and turned to the windwards, the winde being at Eastsoutheast : and at a Southeast sunne, we came to an anker, being then a full sea, in five fadoms and a halfe water. It hieth at this place where we roade, and also at point Looke out, foure fadome water. At a Westnorthwest sunne we weyed, and drived to the windewards, untill Tuesday, a Northnortheast sunne, and then being a high water, we came to an anker open of the river Cola, in eight fadome water. Cape S. Bernard lyeth from S. Edmonds point, Southeast and by South, and betwixt them are sixe leagues, and also betwixt them is the River Cola, into which River wee went this evening.

## STEPHEN BURROUGH

A.D.  
1556.

Wednesday we roade still in the sayd river, the winde  
being at the north: we sent our skiffe aland to be  
dressed: the latitude of the mouth of the river Cola  
is sixtie five degrees, fortie and eight minutes.

10

*The latitude  
of Cola.*

Thursday at 6 of the clocke in the morning, there  
came aboord of us one of the Russe Lodiaes, rowing with  
twentie oares, and there were foure and twenty men in  
her. The master of the boate presented me with a great  
loafe of bread, and sixe ringes of bread, which they call  
Colaches, and foure dried pikes, and a pecke of fine ote-  
meale, and I gave unto the Master of the boate, a combe,  
and a small glasse: and he declared unto me, that he was  
bound to Pechora, and after that, I made them to drinke,  
the tide being somewhat broken, they gently departed.  
The Masters name was Pheodor.

11

*A Russe  
Lodia.*

Whereas the tenth day I sent our Pinnesse on shoare  
to be mended, because she was leake, and weake, with the  
Carpenter and three men more to helpe him, the weather  
chanced so, that it was Sunday before they could get  
aboard our shippe. All that time they were without  
provision of victuals, but onely a little bread, which they  
spent by Thursday at night, thinking to have come  
aboard when they had listed, but winde and weather  
denied them: insomuch that they were faine to eate  
grasse, and such weedes as they could finde then above  
grounde, but fresh water they had plentie, but the meate  
with some of them could scant frame by reason of their  
queazie stomaches.

From Thursday at afternoone, untill Sunday in the  
morning, our barke did ride such a road sted that it was  
to be marveiled, without the helpe of God, how she was  
able to abide it.

14

In the bight of the Southeast shoare of the river Cola,  
there is a good roade in five fadome, or foure fadome  
and a halfe, at a lowe water: but you shall have no land  
Northnortheast of you then. I proved with our pinnesse,  
that the depth goeth on the Southeast shoare.

Thursday we weyed our ankers in the River Cola, and

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[I. 277.]

went into the Sea seven or eight leagues, where we met with the winde farre Northerly, that of force it constrained us to goe againe backe into the sayd river, where came aboord of us sundry of their Boates, which declared unto me that they were also bound to the northwards, a fishing for Morse, and Salmon, and gave me liberally of their white and wheaten bread.

*Lodias having  
24 men a  
peice.*

*From Cola to  
Pechora is but  
7 or 8 dayes  
sayling.*

As we roade in this river, wee sawe dayly comming downe the river many of their Lodias, and they that had least, had foure and twenty men in them, and at the last they grew to thirtie saile of them: and amongst the rest, there was one of them whose name was Gabriel, who shewed me very much friendshipp, and he declared unto mee, that all they were bound to Pechora, a fishing for Salmons, and Morses: insomuch that hee shewed mee by demonstrations, that with a faire winde wee had seven or eight dayes sailing to the River Pechora, so that I was glad of their company. This Gabriel promised to give mee warning of shoales, as hee did indeede.

21 Sunday being the one and twentieth day, Gabriel gave me a barrell of Meade, and one of his speciall friends gave me a barrell of beere, which was caryed upon mens backs at least 2 miles.

22 Munday we departed from the river Cola, with all the rest of the said Lodias, but sailing before the wind, they were all too good for us: but according to promise, this Gabriel and his friend did often strike their sayles, and taried for us forsaking their owne company.

23 Tuesday at an Eastnortheast sunne we were thwart of Cape S. John. It is to be understood, that from the Cape S. John unto the river or bay that goeth to Mezen, it is all sunke land, and full of shoales and dangers, you shall have scant two fadome water, and see no land. And this present day wee came to an anker thwart of a creeke, which is 4 or 5 leagues to the Northwards of the sayd Cape, into which creeke Gabriel and his fellow rowed, but we could not get in: and before night there were above 20

*A good &  
necessarie  
note.*

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saile that went into the sayd creeke, the wind being at the Northeast. We had indifferent good landfang.

This afternoone Gabriel came aboord with his skiffe, and then I rewarded him for the good company that he kept with us over the shoales with two small ivory combes, and a steele glasse, with two or three trifles more, for which he was not ungratefull. But notwithstanding, his first company had gotten further to the Northwards.

Wednesday being Midsummer day, we sent our skiffe aland to sound the creeke, where they found it almost drie at a low water. And all the Lodais within were on ground. 24

Although the harbrough were evil, yet the stormie similitude of Northerly winds tempted us to set our sayles, & we let slip a cable and an anker, and bare with the harbrough, for it was then neere a high water: and as alwaies in such journeis varieties do chance, when we came upon the barre in the entrance of the creeke, the wind did shrink so suddenly upon us, that we were not able to lead it in, and before we could have flatted the shippe before the winde, we should have bene on ground on the lee shore, so that we were constrained to let fall an anker under our sailes, and rode in a very breach, thinking to have warpt in. Gabriel came out with his skiffe, and so did sundry others also, shewing their good will to helpe us, but all to no purpose, for they were likely to have bene drowned for their labour, in so much that I desired Gabriel to lend me his anker, because our owne ankers were two big for our skiffe to lay out, who sent me his owne, and borrowed another also and sent it us. Then we layd out one of those ankers, with a hawser which he had of 140 fadom long, thinking to have warpt in, but it would not be: for as we shorted upon ye said warpe the anker came home, so that we were faine to beare the end of the warpe, that we rushed in upon the

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other small anker that Gabriel sent aboord, and layd that anker to seawards: and then betweene these two ankers we traversed the ships head to seawards, and set our foresaile and maine sayle, and when the barke had way, we cut the hawser, and so gate the sea to our friend, and tryed out al that day with our maine corse.

25 The Thursday we went roome with Cape S. John, where we found indifferent good rode for a North-northeast wind, and for a neede, for a North and by West winde.

26 Friday at afternoone we weyed, and departed from thence, the wether being meetly faire, & the winde at Eastsoutheast, and plied for the place where we left our cable and anker, and our hawser: & as soone as we were at an anker, the foresaid Gabriel came aboord of us, with 3 or foure more of their small boats, and brought with them of their Aquavitæ & Meade, professing unto me very much friendship, and rejoiced to see us againe, declaring that they earnestly thought that we had bene lost. This Gabriel declared unto me, that they had saved both the ankers and our hauser, and after we had thus communed, I caused 4 or 5 of them to goe into my cabbin, where I gave them figs, and made them such cheere as I could. While I was thus banketing of them, there came another of their skiffes aboord with one who was a Keril, whose name afterwards I learned, & that he dwelt in Colmogro, & Gabriel dwelled in the towne of Cola, which is not far from the rivers mouth. This foresaid Keril said unto me that one of the ankers which I borowed was his, I gave him thanks for the lone of it, thinking it had bene sufficient.

[I. 278.] And as I continued in one accustomed maner, that if the present which they brought were worth enterteinment, they had it accordingly, he brought nothing with him, & therfore I regarded him but little. And thus we ended, & they took their leave

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and went a shore. At their comming ashore, Gabriel and Keril were at unconvenient words, and by the eares, as I understand: the cause was because the one had better enterteinment then the other: but you shal understand that Gabriel was not able to make his party good, because there were 17 lодias of the Kerils company who tooke his part, and but 2 of Gabriels company.

The next high water Gabriel and his company departed from thence, and rowed to their former company and neighbours, which were in number 28 at the least, and all of them belonging to the river Cola.

And as I understood Keril made reckoning that the hawser which was fast in his anker should have bene his owne, and at first would not deliver it to our boat, insomuch that I sent him worde that I would complaine upon him, whereupon he delivered the hawser to my company.

The next day being Saturday, I sent our boat on shore to fetch fresh water and wood, and at their comming on shore this Keril welcomed our men most gently, and also banketed them: and in the neane time caused some of his men to fill our paricoes with water, and to help our men to beare wood into their boat: and then he put on his best silke coate, and his coller of pearles, and came aboord againe, & brought his present with him: and thus having more respect unto his present then to his person, because I perceived him to be vainglorious, I bade him welcome, and gave him a dish of figs: and then he declared unto me that his father was a gentleman, and that he was able to shew me pleasure, and not Gabriel, who was but a priests sonne.

After their departure from us we weied, and plied ill the ebbe to the windewards, the winde being Northerly, & towards night it waxed very stormie, so that of force we were constrained to go roome

27

28

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## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

*The latitude  
of Cape S.  
John 66  
degrees 50  
minutes.*

*Earth swim-  
ming above  
water like  
wood.*

with Cape S. John againe, in which storme wee lost our skiffe at our sterne, that wee bought at Wardhouse, and there we rode until the fourth of July. The latitude of Cape S. John is 66 degrees 50 minutes. And it is to be noted, that the land of Cape S. John is of height from the full sea marke, as I judge, 10 fadomes, being cleane without any trees growing, & also without stones or rockes, and consists onely of blacke earth, which is so rotten, that if any fall into the sea, it will swimme as though it were a piece of wood. In which place, about three leagues from the shore you shall not have above 9 fadom water, and clay ground.

### Julie.

- 4 **S**Aturday at a Northnortheast sunne the wind came at Eastnortheast, & then we weied, and plied to the Northwards, and as we were two leagues shot past the Cape, we saw a house standing in a valley, which is dainty to be seene in those parts, and by and by I saw three men on the top of the hil. Then I judged them, as it afterwards proved, that they were men which came from some other place to set traps to take vermin for their furres, which trappes we did perceive very thicke amongst the shore as we went.
- 5 Sunday at an East sunne we were thwart off the creeke where the Russes lay, and there came to an anker, and perceiving the most part of the Lodias to be gone we thought it not good to tary any longer there, but weyed and spent all the ebbe, plying to the windewards.
- 6 Munday at a South sunne it was high water. All amongst the coast it floweth little, onely a South moone makes a full sea: and as we were a weying we espied the Russe Lodias, which we first lost. They came out of a creeke amongst the sandy hilles, which hilles beginne 15 leagues Northnortheast from Cape S. John.

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Plying this ebbe to an end, we came to an anker  
6 leagues Northnortheast from the place where we  
saw the Russes come out: and there the Russes har-  
booured themselves within a soonke banke, but there was  
not water enough for us.

At a North sunne we weyed and plied to the North-  
wards, the land lying Northnortheast, and Southsouth-  
west, untill a South sunne, and then we were in the  
latitude of 68 degrees & a halfe: and in this latitude  
ende those sandy hilles, and the land beginneth to lie  
North and by West, South and by East, and North-  
northwest, and to the Westwards, and there the water  
beginneth to waxe deepe.

At a Northwest sunne we came to an anker within  
halfe a league of the shore, where wee had good plenty of  
fish, both Haddocks and Cods, riding in 10 fadom water.

Wednesday we weyed, and plyed neerer the headland,  
which is called Caninoz, the wind being at East and  
by North.

Thursday the wind being scant we turned to windwards  
the ebbe, to get about Caninoz: the latitude this day  
at noone was 68 degrees 40 minutes.

Friday we turned to the windward of the ebbe, but to  
no purpose: and as we rode at an anker, we saw the [L 279.]  
similitude of a storme rising at Northnorthwest, & could  
not tell where to get rode nor succor for that winde, and  
harborough we knew none: & that land which we rode  
under with that winde was a lee shore. And as I was  
musing what was best to be done, I saw a saile come out  
of a creeke under the foresayd Caninoz, which was my  
friend Gabriel, who forsooke his harbrough and com-  
pany, and came as neere us as he might, and pointed  
us to the Eastwards, & then we weyed and followed him,  
and went East and by South, the wind being at West-  
northwest, and very mistie.

Saturday we went Eastsoutheast & followed Gabriel,  
and he brought us into an harbrough called Morgiovets,  
which is 30 leagues from Caninoz, & we had upon the

*The latitude  
68 degrees  
and a halfe.*

8

9

10

*Morgiovets an  
harbour.*

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## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

*Drift wood.*

barre going in two fadome and a fourth part : and after we were past in over the barre, it waxed deeper, for we had 5 fadoms, 4 and a half, and 3 fadom &c. Our barke being mored, I sent some of our men to shoare to provide wood, where they had plenty of drift wood, but none growing : and in this place we found plenty of young foule, as Gulles, Seapies, and others, whereof the Russes would eate none, whereof we were nothing sory, for there came the more to our part.

12 Sunday our men cut wood on shoare, and brought it aboord, and wee balasted our shippe with stones.

This morning Gabriel saw a smoke on ye way, who rowed unto it with his skiffe, which smoke was two leagues from the place where we road : and at a Northwest sunne he came aboord again, and brought with him a Samoed, which was but a young man : his apparell was then strange unto us, and he presented me with three young wild geese, and one young barnacle.

13 Munday I sent a man to the maine in Gabriels boat, and he brought us aboord 8 barricoes of fresh water : the latitude of the said Morgioverts is sixtie eight degrees and a terce. It floweth there at a Southsouthwest moone full sea, and hyeth two fadome and a halfe water.

14 At a Westnorthwest sunne we departed from this place, and went East 25 leagues, and then saw an Island North and by West of us eight leagues, which Island is called Dolgoieve : and from the Eastermost part of this Island, there lyeth a sand East and by South 7 leagues long.

15 Wednesday at a North and by East sunne Swetinoz was South of us 5 leagues. This day at afternoone we went in over the dangerous barre of Pechora, and had upon the barre but one fadome water.

16 Thursday we road still.

17 Friday I went on shoare and observed the variation of the Compasse, which was three degrees and a halfe from the North to the West : the latitude this day was sixtie nine degrees ten minutes.

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From two or three leagues to the Eastward of wetinoz, untill the entering of the river Pechora, it is all sandy hilles, and towards Pechora the sandie hilles re very low.

It higheth on the barre of Pechora fourte foote water, & it floweth there at a Southwest moone a full sea.

Munday at a North & by East sunne, we weyed, and 20 came out over the sayd dangerous barre, where wee had ut five foote water, insomuch that wee found a foote esse water comming out then wee did going in. I binke the reason was, because when we went in the inde was off the sea, which caused the sands to breake n either side of us, and wee kept in the smoothest be-weene the breaches, which we durst not have done, kcept we had seene the Russes to have gone in before s: and at our comming out the winde was off the boare, and fayre weather, and then the sands did not speare with breaches as at our going in: we thanke god that our ship did draw so little water.

When we were a seaboord the barre the wind scanted pon us, and was at Eastsoutheast, insomuch that we stopped the ebbes, and plyed all the floods to the indewards, and made our way Eastnortheast.

Tuesday at a Northwest sunne we thought that we had 21 been land at East, or East & by North of us: which afterwards prooved to be a monstrous heape of ice.

Within a little more then halfe an houre after, we first Ice. com to this ice, we were inclosed within it before we were ware of it, which was a fearefull sight to see: for, for the space of sixe houres, it was as much as we could doe to keepe our shippe aloofe from one heape of ice, and beare somer from another, with as much wind as we might eare a coarse. And when we had past from the danger f this ice, we lay to the Eastwards close by the wind.

The next day we were againe troubled with the ice. 22

Thursday being calme, we plyed to the windwards, 23 the winde being Northerly. We had the latitude this *The lat. 70 degrees 11 min.* ay at noone in 70 degrees 11 minutes.

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[I. 280.]

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We had not runne past two houres Northwest, the wind being at Northnortheast and Northeast and by North a good gale, but we met againe with another heape of ice : we wethered the head of it, and lay a time to the seawards, and made way West 6 leagues.

24 Friday at a Southeast sunne we cast about to the Eastwards, the wind being at Northnortheast : the latitude this day at noone was 70 degrees 15 minutes.

25 On S. James his day bolting to the windewardes, we had the latitude at noone in seventy degrees twentie minutes. The same day at a Southwest sunne, there was a monstrous Whale aboord of us, so neere to our side that we might have thrust a sworde or any other weapon in him, which we durst not doe for feare hee should have overthrownen our shippe : and then I called my company together, and all of us shouted, & with the crie that we made he departed from us : there was as much above water of his backe as the breadth of our pinnesse, and at his falling downe, he made such a terrible noyse in the water, that a man would greatly have marvelled, except hee had knownen the cause of it : but God be thanked, we were quietly delivered of him. And a little after we spied certaine Islands, with which we bare, and found good harbor in 15 or 18 fadome, and black oze : we came to an anker at a Northeast sunne, & named the Island S. James his Island, where we found fresh water.

S. James  
Island.

26 Sunday, much wind blowing we rode still.

The variation  
of the Compas  
7 degrees and  
a halfe.

27 Munday I went on shoare and tooke the latitude, which was 70 degrees 42 minutes : the variation of the compasse was 7 degrees and a halfe from the North to the West.

The relation  
of Loshak.

28 Tuesday we plyed to the Westwards amongst the shoare, the wind being at Northwest, and as I was about to come to anker, we saw a sayle comming about the point, wherunder we thought to have ankered. Then I sent a skiffe aboord of him, and at their comming aboord, they tooke acquaintance of them, and the chiefe man said hee

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ad bene in our company in the river Cola, and also  
eclared unto them that we were past the way which  
hould bring us to the Ob. This land, sayd he, is called  
Jova Zembla, that is to say, the New land : and then  
e came aboord himselfe with his skiffe, and at his  
omming aboord he told mee the like, and sayd further,  
hat in this Nova Zembla is the highest mountaine in the  
worlde, as he thought, & that Carmen Boldshay, which is  
n the maine of Pechora, is not to be compared to this  
ountaine, but I saw it not : he made me also certaine  
emonstrations of the way to the Ob, and seemed to  
ake haste on his owne way, being very lothe to tarie,  
ecause the yeere was farre past, and his neighbour had  
et Pechora, and not he : so I gave him a steele glasse,  
wo pewter spoones, and a paire of velvet sheathed knives :  
nd then he seemed somewhat the more willing to tary,  
nd shewed me as much as he knew for our purpose : he  
iso gave me 17 wilde geese, and shewed me that foure of  
ieir lодias were driven perforce from Caninoze to this  
Jova Zembla. This mans name was Loshak.

*The way to  
the river  
of Ob.*

*A mighty hill  
in Nova  
Zembla.*

Wednesday, as we plied to the Eastwards, we espied  
another saile, which was one of this Loshaks company,  
nd we bare roome, and spake with him, who in like sort  
olde us of the Ob, as the other had done.

*Loshak.*

29

Thursday, we plied to the Eastwards, the winde being  
t Eastnortheast.

30

Friday, the gale of winde began to increase, and came  
Vesterly withall, so that by a Northwest sunne we were  
t an anker among the Islands of Vaigats, where we saw  
wo small lодias, the one of them came aboord of us, and  
resented me with a great loafe of bread : and they told  
ie that they were all of Colmogro, except one man that  
welt at Pechora, who seemed to be the chiefest among  
hem in killing of the Morse.

31

*The Islands  
of Vagaita.*

There were some of their company on shoare, which  
id chase a white beare over the high clifs into the water,  
which beare the lodia that was aboord of us killed in our  
ight.

II

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

This day there was a great gale of wind at North, and we saw so much ice driving a seaboord, that it was then no going to sea.

### August.

*Samoeds.*

1 **S**Aturday I went ashore, and there I saw three morses that they had killed: they held one tooth of a Morse, which was not great, at a roble, and one white beare skin at three robles & two robles: they further tolde me, that there were people called Samoeds on the great Island, and that they would not abide them nor us, who have no houses, but onely coverings made of Deersskins, set over them with stakes: they are men expert in shooting, and have great plenty of Deere.

This night there fell a cruell storme, the wind being at West.

2 Sunday we had very much winde, with plenty of snow, and we rode with two ankers a head.

3 Munday we weyed and went roome with another Island, which was five leagues Eastnortheast from us: and there I met againe with Loshak, and went on shore with him, and hee brought me to a heap of the Samoeds idols, which were in number above 300, the worst and the most unartificiall worke that ever I saw: the eyes and mouthes of sundrie of them were bloodie, they had the shape of men, women and children, very grosly wrought, & that which they had made for other parts, was also sprinckled with blood. Some of their idols were an olde sticke with two or three notches, made with a knife in it. I saw much of the footing of the sayd Samoeds, and of the sleds that they ride in. There was one of their sleds broken, and lay by the heape of idols, & there I saw a deers skinne which the foules had spoyled: and before certaine of their idols blocks were made as high as their mouthes, being all bloody, I thought that to be the table wheron they offered their sacrifice: I saw also the instruments, whereupon they had roasted flesh, and as farre as I could perceive, they make their fire directly under the spit.

[I. 281.]  
*The maners of  
the Samoeds.*

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Loshak being there present tolde me that these Samoeds were not so hurtful as they of Ob are, and that they have no houses, as indeede I saw none, but onely tents made of Deers skins, which they underproppe with stakes and poles: their boates are made of Deers skins, and when they come on shoare they cary their boates with them upon their backes: for their carriages they have no other beastes to serve them, but Deere only. As for bread and corne they have none, except the Russes bring it to them: their knowledge is very base, for they know no letter.

*The Samoeds  
of the Ob very  
hurtfull and  
shred people.*

Tuesday we turned for the harbrough where Loshaks barke lay, whereas before we road under an Island. And there he came aboord of us and said unto me: if God sende winde and weather to serve, I will goe to the Ob with you, because the Morses were scant at these Islands of Vaigats, but if he could not get to the river of Ob, then he sayd hee would goe to the river of Naramzay, where the people were not altogether so savage *Naramzay.*

as the Samoyds of the Ob are: hee shewed me that they will shoot at all men to the uttermost of their power, that cannot speake their speech.

Wednesday we saw a terrible heape of ice approach neere unto us, and therefore wee thought good with al speed possible to depart from thence, and so I returned to the Westwards againe, to the Island where we were the 31. of July.

Thursday I went a shoare, and tooke the latitude, <sup>6</sup> *The latitude.* which was 70 degrees 25 minutes: and the variation of the compasse was 8 degrees from the North to the West. *The variation of the compas.*

Loshak and the two small Lodias of Pechora departed from this Island, while I was on shoare taking the latitude, and went to the Southwards: I marvailed why he departed so suddenly, and went over the shoales amongst the Islands where it was impossible for us to follow them. But after I perceived them to be weatherwise.

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Thursday the wind came Westerly, so that we were <sup>13</sup> faine to seeke us another place to ride in, because the wind came a seaboord land, and although it were misty, yet wee followed the shoare by our lead: and as we brought land in the winde of us, we let fall our anker. At a West sunne the mist brake up, so that we might see [I. 282.] about us, and then we might perceive that we were entred into a sound.

This afternoone we tooke in two or three skiffes lading <sup>The uncer-</sup> of stones to balast our shippe withall. It hyeth here <sup>teintie of</sup> ebbing & flowing. foure foot water, and floweth by fits, uncertaine to be judged.

Friday we road still in the sound, the wind at Southwest, with very much raine, and at the end of the raine it waxed againe mistie. <sup>14</sup>

Saturday there was much winde at West, and much raine, and then againe mistie. <sup>15</sup>

Sunday was very mistie, and much winde. <sup>16</sup>

Munday very mistie, the winde at Westnorthwest. <sup>17</sup>

Tuesday was also mistie, except at noone: then the sunne brake out through the mist, so that we had the latitude in 70 degrees 10 minutes: the afternoone was misty againe, the wind being at Westnorthwest. <sup>18</sup>

Wednesday at three of the clocke afternoone the mist brake up, & the wind came at Eastnortheast, and then we weyed, and went South & by East, until seven of the clocke, eight leagues, thinking to have had sight of the sandie hilles that are to the Eastwards of the river Pechora. At a Northwest sunne we took in our maine saile, because the wind increased, & went with a foresaile Westnorthwest, the wind being at Eastnortheast: at night there grewe so terrible a storme, that we saw not the like, although we had indured many stormes since we came out of England. It was wonderfull that our barke was able to brooke such monstrous & terrible seas, without the great helpe of God, who never fayleth them at neede, that put their sure trust in him. <sup>19</sup>

Thursday at a Southsouthwest sunne, thanks be to <sup>20</sup>

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

*They were  
within 15  
leagues of  
Pechora.*

God, the storme was at the highest, & then the winde began to slake, and came Northerly withall, & then I reckoned the Westermost point of the river Pechora to be South of us 15 leagues. At a Westsouthwest sunne we set our maine sayle, and lay close by the winde, the winde being at Northwest and by North, making but little way, because the billow went so high : at midnight wee cast about, and the shippe caped Northnortheast, making little way.

**21** Friday at noone we had the latitude in 70 degrees 8 minutes, and we sounded, and had 29 fadomes sand, and in maner stremy ground. At a West sunne we cast about to the Westwards, and a little after the wind came up at West.

**22** Saturday was calme : the latitude this day at noone was 70 degrees and a terce, we sounded heere, and had nine and forty fadomes and oze, which oze signified that we drew towards Nova Zembla.

And thus we being out of al hope to discover any more to the Eastward this yeere, wee thought it best to returne, and that for three causes.

*They returne  
the 22 of  
August.*

The first, the continuall Northeast and Northerly winds, which have more power after a man is past to the Eastwards of Caninoze, then in any place that I doe know in these Northerly regions.

Second, because of great and terrible abundance of ice which we saw with our eies, and we doubt greater store abideth in those parts : I adventured already somewhat too farre in it, but I thanke God for my safe deliverance from it.

Third, because the nights waxed darke, and the winter began to draw on with his stormes : and therefore I resolved to take the first best wind that God should send, and plie towards the bay of S. Nicholas, and to see if we might do any good there, if God would permitt it.

This present Saturday we saw very much ice, and were within two or three leagues of it : it shewed unto us as though it had beene a firme land as farre as we might see

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om Northwest off us to the Eastwards : and this after-  
oone the Lord sent us a little gale of wind at South, so  
at we bare cleere off the Westermost part of it, thanks  
e to God. And then against night it waxed calme  
gaine, and the winde was at Southwest : we made our  
ay untill Sunday noone Northwest and by West, and  
en we had the latitude in 70 degrees and a halfe, the  
nde at Southwest : there was a billow, so that we could  
ot discerne to take the latitude exactly, but by a  
asonable gesse.

24

Munday there was a pretie gale of wind at South, so  
at wee went West and by South, the latitude this day  
noone was 70 degrees 10 minutes : wee had little winde  
1 day : at a Westnorthwest sunne we sounded, and had  
9 fadoms blacke sandie oze, & then we were Northeast  
leagues from the Northeast part of the Island Colgoieve.

25

Tuesday the wind all Westerly we plyed to the wind  
ards.

26

Wednesday the wind was all Westerly, and calme : wee  
ud the latitude this day in 70 degrees 10 minutes, we  
ing within three leagues of the North part of the Island  
olgoieve.

27

Thursday, we went roome about the Westermost part  
the Island, seeking where we might finde a place to [I. 283.]  
de in for a Northwest wind, but could find none, and  
en we cast about againe to the seawards, and the winde  
me at Westsouthwest, and this morning we had plenty  
f snow.

28

Friday, the winde being at Southwest and by West, we  
ied to the windewards.

29

Saturday, the winde being at South, we plyed to the  
estwards, and at afternoone the mist brake up, and then  
e might see the land seven or eight leagues to the  
astwards of Caninoz : we sounded a litle before and had  
5. fadoms and oze. And a while after wee sounded  
gaine, and had 19. fadome and sand : then we were  
ithin three leagues and a halfe of the shore, and towards  
ght there came downe so much winde, that we were

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faine to bring our ship a trie, and laide her head to the Westwards.

30 Sunday, the winde became more calme, and then it waxed verie mystie: At noone wee cast about to the Eastwards, the winde beeing at South, and ranne eight houres on that boorde, and then we cast about and caped West southwest: we sounded and had 32. fathomes, and tough oaze like clay.

31 Munday, we doubled about Caninoze, and came at an anker there, to the intent that we might kill some fish if God would permit it, and there we gat a great Nuse, which Nuses were there so plentie, that they would scarcely suffer any other fish to come neere the hookes: the said Nuses caried away sundrie of our hookes and leads.

A litle after at a West Sunne, the winde began to blow stormie at West southwest, so that we were faine to wey and forsake our fishing ground, and went close by the winde Southwest, and Southwest and by West, making our way South southwest.

### September.

1 **T**uesday at a West Sunne we sounded and had 20. fathoms, and broken Wilkeshels: I reckoned Canonize to be 24. leagues Northnortheast from us.

11 The eleventh day we arrived at Colmogro, and there we wintered, expecting the approch of the next Sommer to proceede farther in our intended discoverie for the Ob: which (by reason of our imploiments to Wardhouse the next spring for the search of some English ships) was not accordingly performed.

ertaine notes unperfectly written by Richard Johnson servant to Master Richard Chancelour, which was in the discoverie of Vaigatz and Nova Zembla, with Steven Burrowe in the Serchthrift 1556. and afterwarde among the Samoedes, whose devilish rites hee describeth.



Irst, after we departed out of England we *Norway*. fell with Norway, and on that coste lieth Northbern or Northbergen, and this people are under the King of Denmarke: But they differ in their speech from the Danes, for they speake Norsh. And North of Northbern lie the Isles of Roste and Lofoot, and these Islands pertaine unto Finmarke, id they keepe the lawes and speake the language of the landers. And at the Eastermost part of that land is a stle which is called the Ward house, and the King of Denmarke doeth fortifie it with men of warre: and the usses may not goe to the Westward of that castle. And ast Southeast from that castle is a lande called Lappia: which lande be two maner of people, that is to say, the appians, and the Scrickfinnes, which Scrickfinnes are a ilde people which neither know God, nor yet good der: and these people live in tents made of Deares tinnes: and they have no certaine habitations, but continue in heards and companies by one hundred and vo hundreds. And they are a people of small stature, and are clothed in Deares skinnes, and drinke nothing but water, and eate no bread but flesh all raw. And the appians bee a people adjoyning to them & be much like them in al conditions: but the Emperour of Russia ith of late overcome manie of them, and they are in ibjection to him. And this people will say that they sleeve in the Russes God. And they live in tents as the ther doe. And Southeast and by South from Lappia

*Roste &  
Lofoot.  
Finmarke.*

*Wardhous*

*Lappia.*

*The Seric-  
finnes.*

*The Lappi*

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*Corelia.*

*Novogardia.*  
*The Russes.*

[I. 284.]

*Tartaria.*

*Lampas a mart  
or faire of the  
Russes,  
Tartars and  
Samoeds.  
The Samoeds  
country.*

*Or, Pechora.  
Vaigatz.*

*Nova Zembla.*

lyeth a province called Corelia, and these people are called Kerilli. And South southeast from Corelia lyeth a countrey called Novogardia. And these three nations are under the Emperour of Russia, and the Russes keepe the Lawe of the Greekes in their Churches, and write somewhat like as the Greekes write, and they speake their owne language, and they abhorre the Latine tongue, neither have they to doe with the Pope of Rome, and they holde it not good to worshippe any carved Image, yet they will worshippe paynted Images on tables or boordes. And in Russia their Churches, steeples, and houses are all of wood : and their shippes that they have are sowed with withes and have no nayles. The Kerilles, Russians and Moscovians bee much alike in all conditions. And South from the Moscovians lye the Tartarians, which bee Mahumetans, and live in tentes and wagons, and keepe in heardes and companies : and they holde it not good to abide long in one place, for they will say, when they will curse any of their children, I woulde thou mightest tary so long in a place that thou mightest smell thine owne dung, as the Christians doe : and this is the greatest curse that they have. And East Northeast of Russia lieth Lampas, which is a place where the Russes, Tartars and Samoeds meeete twise a yeere, and make the faire to barter wares for wares. And Northeast from Lampas lieth the countrey of the Samoeds, which be about the river of Pechere, and these Samoeds bee in subjection to the Emperour of Russia, and they lie in tentes made of Deere skinnes, and they use much witchcraft, and shoot well in bowes. And Northeast from the river Pechere lieth Vaygatz, and there are the wilde Samoeds which will not suffer the Russes to land out of the Sea, but they will kill them and eate them, as wee are tolde by the Russes : and they live in heardes, and have all their carriages with deere, for they have no horses. Beyond Vaygatz lyeth a lande called Nova Zembla, which is a great lande, but wee sawe no people, and there wee had

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*Store of foule.  
White Foxes.  
White beares.*

Foule inough, and there wee sawe white Foxes and white Beares. And the sayde Samoeds which are about the bankes of Pechere, which are in subjection to the Emperour of Russia, when they will remove from one place to another, then they will make sacrifices in manner following. Everie kinred doeth sacrifice in their owne tent, and hee that is most auncient is their Priest. And first the Priest doeth beginne to playe upon a thing like to a great sieve, with a skinne on the one ende like a drumme: and the sticke that he playeth with is about a spanne long, and one ende is round like a ball, covered with the skinne of an Harte. Also the Priest hath upon his head a thing of white like a garlande, and his face is covered with a piece of a shirt of maile, with manie small ribbes, and teeth of fishes, and wilde beastes hanging on the same maile. Then hee singeth as wee use heere in Englande to hallow, whope, or showte at houndes, and the rest of the company answer him with this Owtis, Igha, Igha, Igha, and then the Priest replieth againe with his voyces. And they answer him with the selfesame wordes so manie times, that in the ende he becommeth as it were madde, and falling downe as hee were dead, having nothing on him but a shirt, lying upon his backe I might perceive him to breathe. I asked them why hee lay so, and they answered mee, Nowe doeth our God tell him what wee shall doe, and whither wee shall goe. And when he had lyen still a litle while, they cried thus three times together, Oghao, Oghao, Oghao, and as they use these three calles, hee riseth with his head and lieth downe againe, and then hee rose up and sang with like voyces as hee did before: and his audience answered him, Igha, Igha, Igha. Then hee commaunded them to kill five Olens or great Deere, and continued singing still both hee and they as before. Then hee tooke a sworde of a cubite and a spanne long, (I did mete it my selfe) and put it into his bellie halfeway and sometime lesse, but no wounde was to bee seene,

*The maner of  
the Samoeds  
sacrifices,  
about the river  
of Pechere.*

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(they continuing in their sweete song still) Then he put the sworde into the fire till it was warme, and so thrust it into the slitte of his shirte and thrust it through his bodie, as I thought, in at his navill and out at his fundament: the poynt beeing out of his shirt behinde, I layde my finger upon it, then hee pulled out the sworde and sate downe. This beeing done, they set a kettle of water over the fire to heate, and when the water doeth seethe, the Priest beginneth to sing againe they answering him, for so long as the water was in heating, they sate and sang not. Then they made a thing being foure square, and in height and squarenesse of a chaire, and covered with a gown very close the forepart therof, for the hinder part stood to the tents side. Their tents are rounde and are called Chome in their language. The water still seething on the fire, and this square seat being ready, the Priest put off his shirt, and the thing like a garland which was on his head, with those things which covered his face, & he had on yet all this while a paire of hosen of deeres skins with ye haire on, which came up to his buttocks. So he went into the square seat, and sate down like a tailour and sang with a strong voyce or halowing. Then they tooke a small line made of deeres skinnes of foure fathoms long, and with a smal knotte the Priest made it fast about his necke, and under his left arme, and gave it unto two men standing on both sides of him, which held the ends together. Then the kettle of hote water was set before him in the square seat, al this time the square seat was not covered, and then it was covered w<sup>t</sup> a gown of broad cloth without lining, such as the Russes do ware. Then the 2. men which did hold ye ends of the line stil standing there, began to draw, & drew til they had drawn the ends of the line stiffe and together, and then I hearde a thing fall into the kettle of water which was before him in the tent. Thereupon I asked them that sate by me what it was that fell into the

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water that stooode before him. And they answered me, that it was his head, his shoulder and left arme, which the line had cut off, I meane the knot which I sawe [I. 285.] afterwarde drawen hard together. Then I rose up and would have looked whether it were so or not, but they laid hold on me, and said, that if they should see him with their bodily eyes, they shoulde live no longer. And the most part of them can speake the Russe tongue to bee understood: and they tooke me to be a Russian. Then they beganne to hallow with these wordes, Oghaoo, Oghaoo, Oghaoo, many times together. And as they were thus singing & out calling, I sawe a thing like a finger of a man two times together thrust through the gowne from the Priest. I asked them that sate next to me what it was that I sawe, and they saide, not his finger; for he was yet dead: and that which I saw appeare through the gowne was a beast, but what beast they knew not nor would not tell. And I looked upon the gowne, and there was no hole to bee seene: and then at the last the Priest lifted up his head with his shoulder and arme, and all his bodie, and came forth to the fire. Thus farre of their service which I sawe during the space of certaine hours: but how they doe worship their Idoles that I saw not: for they put up their stufte for to remove from that place where they lay. And I went to him that served the Priest, and asked him what their God saide to him when he lay as dead. Hee answered, that his owne people doeth not know: neither is it for them to know: for they must doe as he commanded. This I saw the fift day of Januarie in the yere of our Lord 1556. after the English account.

[A

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## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

A discourse of the honourable receiving into England of the first Ambassador from the Emperor of Russia, in the yeere of Christ 1556. and in the third yeere of the raigne of Queene Marie, serving for the third voyage to Moscovie. Registered by Master John Incent Protonotarie.



T is here recorded by writing and autenti-  
call testimonie, partly for memorie of  
things done, and partly for the veritie  
to be knownen to posteritie in time to  
come, that whereas the most high and  
mighty Ivan Vasilivich Emperour of all  
Russia, great Duke of Volodemer, Mos-  
covia and Novogrode, Emperor of Cassan, and of  
Astrachan, Lord of Pleskie, and great Duke of Smo-  
lenskie, Tuerskie, Yowgoriskie, Permskie, Viatskie,  
Bolgarskie and Sibierskie, Emperour and great Duke  
of many others, as Novogrode in the nether countries,  
Chernigoskie, Rezanskie, Polodskie, Rezewskie, Bielskie,  
Rostoskie, Yeraslaveskie, Bealozarskie, Oudarskie, Ob-  
dorskie, Condenskie, and manie other countries, and  
lord over all those partes, in the yeere of our Lord  
God, folowing the account of ye Latin church, 1556.  
sent by the sea from the port of S. Nicholas in Russia,  
his right honorable ambassador surnamed Osep Napea,  
his high officer in the towne and countrey of Vologda,  
to the most famous and excellent princes, Philip and  
Mary by the grace of God, king and Queene of England,  
Spaine, France and Ireland, defenders of the faith, Arch-  
dukes of Austria, dukes of Burgundie, Millaine, &  
Brabant, counties of Haspurge, Flanders and Tyroll,  
his ambassador & Orator with certaine letters tenderly  
conceived, together with certain presents and gifts men-  
tioned in the foot of this memorial, as a manifest  
argument and token of a mutual amity and friendship

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to be made and continued betweene their majesties & subjects respectively, for the commoditie and benefit of both the realmes and people: which Orator was the 20. day of July imbarked and shipped in, and upon a good English ship named the Edward Bonaventure, belonging to the Governor, Consuls and company of English merchants, Richard Chancelor being grand Pilot, and John Buckland master of the said ship. In which was laden at the adventure of the foresaid Ambassador, and merchants at severall accounts, goods & merchandizes, viz. in waxe, trane oyle, tallow, furres, felts, yarne and such like, to the summe of 20000.li. sterling, together with 16. Russies attendant upon the person of the said Ambassador. Over and above ten other Russies shipped within the said Bay of S. Nicholas, in one other good ship to the said company also belonging called the Bona Speranza, with goods of the said Orators & merchants to the value of 6000. lib. sterling, as by the invoises and letters of lading of the said several ships (wherunto relation is to be had) particularly appeareth. Which good ships comming in good order into the seas, & traversing the same in their journey towards the coast of England, were by contrary windes and extreme tempests of weather severed the one from the other, that is to say, the saide Bona Speranza with two other English ships also appertaining to the saide company, the one surnamed the Philip and Mary, the other the Confidentialia, were driven on the coast of Norway, into Drenton water, where the saide Confidentialia was seene to perish on a Rocke, and the other, videlicet, the Bona Speranza, with her whole company, being to the number of foure and twentie persons seemed to winter there, whereof no certaintie at this present day is knownen. The third, videlicet, the Philip and Mary arrived in the Thames nigh London the eighteenth day of April, in the yeere of our Lord one thousand five hundred fiftie and seven. The [I. 286.] Edward Bonaventure traversing the seas foure moneths, *The Edward Bonaventure* finally the tenth day of November of the aforesaide yeere

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arrived in  
Scotland, in  
the Bay of  
Pettislego,  
Novemb. 7.  
1556.

*Rich. Chance-  
lor drowned.*

of our Lorde one thousand five hundred, fiftie and sixe, arrived within the Scottish coast in a Bay named Pettislego, where by outragious tempests, and extreme stormes, the said ship being beaten from her ground tackles, was driven upon the rockes on shore, where she brake and split in pieces in such sort, as the grand Pilot using all carefulnesse for the safetie of the bodie of the sayde Ambassadour and his trayne, taking the boat of the said ship, trusting to attaine the shore, and so to save and preserve the bodie, and seven of the companie or attendants of the saide Ambassadour, the same boat by rigorous waves of the seas, was by darke night overwhelmed and drowned, wherein perished not only the bodie of the said grand Pilot, with seven Russes, but also divers of the Mariners of the sayd ship: the noble personage of the saide Ambassadour with a fewe others (by Gods preservation and speciall favour) onely with much difficultie saved. In which shipwracke not onely the saide shippe was broken, but also the whole masse and bodie of the goods laden in her, was by the rude and ravenous people of the Countrey thereunto adjoyning, rifled, spoyled and caried away, to the manifest losse and utter destruction of all the lading of the said ship, and together with the ship, apparell, ordinance and furniture belonging to the companie, in value of one thousand pounds, of all which was not restored toward the costs and charges to the summe of five hundred pound sterlinc.

As soone as by letters addressed to the said companie, and in London delivered the sixt of December last past, it was to them certaintely knowen of the losse of their Pilote, men, goods and ship, the same merchants with all celeritie and expedition, obteined not onely the Queenes majesties most gracious and favourable letters to the Ladie Dowager, and lordes of the Councell of Scotland for the gentle comfortment and entertainment of the saide Ambassadour, his traine and companie, with preservation and restitution of his goods, as in such miserable cases, to Christian pitie, princely honour and meete

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Justice appertaineth, but also addressed two Gentlemen of good learning, gravitie and estimation, videlicet, Master Lawrence Hussie Doctor of the Civill Lawe, and George Gilpin with money and other requisites into the Realme of Scotland, to comfort, ayde, assist, and relieve him and his there, and also to conduct the Ambassadour into England, sending with them by poste a Talmach or Speachman for the better furniture of the service of the sayde Ambassadour, trusting thereby to have the more ample and speedie redresse of restitution : which personages using diligence, arrived at Edenborough (where the Queenes court was) the three and twentieth day of the saide moneth of December, who first visiting the saide Ambassadour, declaring the causes of their comming and Commission, shewing the letters addressed in his favour, the order given them for his solace and furniture of all such things as hee woulde have, together with their daily and readie service to attend upon his person and affaires, repaired consequently unto the Dowager Queene, delivering the letters.

Whereupon they received gentle answeres, with hope and comfort of speedie restitution of the goods, apparell, jewels and letters: for the more appearance whereof, the Queen sent first certaine Commissioners with an Harold of armes to Pettislego, the place of the Shipwracke, commanding by Proclamation and other Edictes, all such persons (no degree excepted) as had any part of such goods as were spoyled and taken out or from the ship to bring them in, and to restore the same with such further order as her grace by advise of her Councel thought expedient: by reason whereof not without great labours, paines and charges (after long time) divers small parcels of Waxe, and other small trifling things of no value, were by the poorer sort of the Scottes brought to the Commissioners, but the Jewels, rich apparell, presents, gold, silver, costly furres, and such like, were conveyed away, concealed and utterly embezelled. Wherupon, the Queen at the request of the said Ambassadour, caused

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divers persons to the number of 180. or moe, to be called personally before her princely presence, to answer to ye said spoile, & really to exhibit and bring in all such things as were spoiled and violently taken, & caried out of the same, whereof not onely good testimonie by writing was shewed, but also the things themselves found in the hands of the Scottish subjects, who by subtile and craftie dealings, by connivence of the commissioners, so used or rather abused themselves towards the same Orator & his attendants, that no effectuall restitution was made: but he fatigued with daily attendance and charges, the 14. day of February next ensuing, distrusting any reall and effectual rendring of the saide goods and marchandizes and other the premisses, upon leave obtained of the saide Queene, departed towards England, having attending upon him the said two English Gentlemen and others (leaving neverthelesse in Scotland three Englishmen to pursue the deliverie of such things as were collected to have bene sent by ship to him in England: which being in Aprill next, and not before imbarke for London, was not at this present day here arrived) came the 18. day of Februarie to Barwike within the dominion and realme of England, where he was by the Queenes majesties letters and commandement honourably received, used and interteined by the right honourable lord Wharton, lord Warden of the East marches, with goodly conducting from place to place, as the dayly journeys done ordinarily did lie, in such order, maner and forme, as to a personage of such estate appertaineth. He prosecuting his voyage until the 27. of Februarie approached to the citie of London within twelve English miles, where he was received with fourscore merchants with chaines of gold and goodly apparell, as wel in order of men servants in one uniforme liverie, as also in and upon good horses and geldings, who conducting him to a marchants house foure miles from London, received there a quantitie of gold, velvet and silke, with all furniture thereunto requisite, wherewith he made him a riding garment,

*His departure  
from Scotland  
towards Eng-  
land.*

[I. 287.]

1557.  
Febr. 27.

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posing himselfe that night. The next day being sturday and the last day of Februarie, he was by the merchants adventuring for Russia, to the number of one hundred and fortie persons, and so many or more servants in one liverie, as abovesaid, conducted towards the citie of London, where by the way he had not onely the hunting of the Foxe and such like sport shewed him, but also by the Queenes majesties commandement was received and embraced by the right honourable Viscount Montague, sent by her grace for his entertainment : he being accompanied with divers lustie knights, esquires, gentlemen and yeomen to the number of three hundred horses led him to the North partes of the Citie of London, where by foure notable merchants richly apparelled was presented to him a right faire and large gelding dy trapped, together with a footcloth of Orient son velvet, enriched with gold laces, all furnished in glorious fashion, of the present, and gift of the sayde bants : where upon the Ambassadour at instant mounted, riding on the way towards Smithfield the first limites of the liberties of the Citie of on. The Lord Maior accompanied with all the men in their skarlet did receive him, and so riding through the Citie of London in the middle, betweene the Maior and Viscount Montague, a great number of servants and notable personages riding before, and a troupe of servants and apprentices following, was led through the Citie of London (with great estimation and plausibilitie of the people running plentifully on all sides, and replenishing all streets in such sort man without difficultie might passe) into his g situate in Fane church streete, where were provided for him two chambers richly hanged and decked, and above the gallant furniture of the whole house, her with an ample and rich cupboard of plate of all sorts, to furnish and serve him at all meales, and other necessities during his abode in London, which was, as is written, until the third day of May: during which

*His honorable  
receiving into  
the citie of  
London.*

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time daily divers Aldermen and the gravest personages of the said companie did visite him, providing all kind of victuals for his table and his servants, with al sorts of Officers to attend upon him in good sort and condition, as to such an ambassadour of honour doeth and ought to appertaine.

It is also to be remembred that at his first entrance into his chamber, there was presented unto him on the Queenes Majesties behalfe for a gift and present, and his better furniture in apparel, one rich piece of cloth of tissue, a piece of cloth of golde, another piece of cloth of golde raised with crimosin velvet, a piece of crimosin velvet in graine, a piece of purple velvet, a piece of Damaske purpled, a piece of crimosin damaske, which he most thankfully accepted. In this beautifull lodging refreshing and preparing himselfe and his traine with things requisite he abode, expecting the kings majesties repaire out of Flanders into England, whose highnesse arriving the one and twentie of March, the same Ambassadour the five and twentieth of March being the Annunciation of our Ladie (the day twelvemoneth he took his leave from the Emperour his master) was most honourably brought to the King and Queenes majesties court at Westminster, where accompanied first with the said Viscount and other notable personages, and the merchants, hee arriving at Westminster bridge, was there received with sixe lords, conducted into a stately chamber, where by the lords, Chancellor, Treasurer, Privie seale, Admirall, bishop of Elie, and other Counsellors, hee was visited and saluted: and consequently was brought unto the Kings and Queenes majesties presence, sitting under a stately cloth of honour, the chamber most richly decked and furnished, and most honourably presented. Where, after that hee had delivered his letters, made his Oration, given two timber of Sables, and the report of the same made both in English and Spanish, in most loving maner embraced, was with much honour and high entertainement, in sight of a great confluence of people, Lordes and

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Ladies eftsoones remitted by water to his former lodging, to the which, within two dayes after by the assignement of the King and Queenes majesties, repaired and conferred with him secretly two grave Counsellors, that is, the lord Bishop of Elie, and Sir William Peter Knight, chiefe Secretary to their Highnesse, who after divers secret talkes and conferences, reported to their highnesse their proceedings, the gravitie, wisedome, and stately behaviour [l. 288.] of the sayd Ambassadour, in such sort as was much to their majesties contentations.

Finally concluding upon such treaties and articles of amitie, as the letters of the Kings and Queenes majesties most graciously under the great seale of England to him by the sayd counsellors delivered, doth appeare.

The three and twentieth of April, being the feast of S. George, wherein was celebrated the solemntie of the Noble order of the Garter at Westminster, the same lord ambassadour was eftsoones required to have audience: and therefore conducted from the sayd lodging to the court by the right Noble the lords Talbot and Lumley to their majesties presence: where, after his Oration made, and thanks both given and received, hee most honourably tooke his leave with commendations to the Emperour. Which being done, he was with special honour led into the chappell, where before the Kings and Queens majesties, in the sight of the whole Order of the Garter, was prepared for him a stately seate, wherein he accompanied with the Duke of Norfolke, the lords last above mentioned, and many other honorable personages, was present at the whole service, in ceremonies which were to him most acceptable: the divine service ended, he eftsoones was remitted and reduced to his barge, and so repaired to his lodging, in like order and gratulation of the people universally, as before.

The time of the yeere hasting the profection and departure of the Ambassador, the merchants having prepared foure goodly and well trimmed shippes laden with all kinds of merchandises apt for Russia, the same

*A league and  
articles of ami-  
tie concluded  
and confirmed  
under the  
great seale of  
England.*

*Foure goodly  
ships of the  
merchants  
provided for  
Russia, 1557.*

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Ambassadour making provision for such things as him pleased, the same ships in good order valed downe the River of Thames, from London to Gravesend, where the same Ambassadour with his traine and furniture was imbarke to wards his voyage homeward, which God prosper in all felicitie.

It is also to be remembred, that during the whole abode of the sayd Ambassadour in England, the Agents of the sayde merchants did not onely prosecute and pursue the matter of restitution in Scotland, and caused such things to be laden in an English shippe hired purposly to convey the Ambassadours goods to London, there to be delivered to him, but also during his abode in London, did both invite him to the Maior, and divers worshipfull mens houses, feasting and banqueting him right friendly, shewing unto him the most notable and commendable sights of London, as the kings palace and house, the Churches of Westminster and Powles, the Tower and Guild hall of London, and such like memorabile spectacles. And also the said 29. day of April, the said merchants assembling themselves together in the house of the Drapers hal of London, exhibited and gave unto ye said Ambassador, a notable supper garnished with musicke, Enterludes and bankets: in the which a cup of wine being drunke to him in the name and lieu of the whole companie, it was signified to him that the whole company with most liberal and friendly hearts, did frankly give to him and his all maner of costs and charges in victuals riding from Scotland to London during his abode there, and untill setting of saile aboord the ship, requesting him to accept the same in good part as a testimonie and witnes of their good hearts, zeale and tendernesse towards him and his countrey.

It is to be considered that of the Bona Speranza no word nor knowledge was had at this present day, nor yet of the arrivall of the ships or goods from Scotland.

The third of May the Ambassadour departed from London to Gravesend, accompanied with divers Aldermen

## FIRST AMBASSAGE FROM RUSSIA

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and merchants, who in good gard set him aboord the noble shippe, the Primrose Admiral to the Fleete, where leave was taken on both sides and parts, after many imbracements and divers farewels not without expressing of teares.

Memorandum, that the first day of May the Counsellers, videlicet, the Bishop of Elye, and Sir William Peter on the behalfe of the Kings and Queenes Majesties repairing to the lorde Ambassadour did not onely deliver unto him their highnes letters of recommendations under the great seale of England to the Emperour, very tenderly and friendly written, but also on their majesties behalfe gave and delivered certaine notable presents to the Emperours person, and also gifts for the lord Ambassadours proper use and behoofe, as by the particulars under written appeareth, with such further good wordes and commendations, as the more friendly have not bin heard, whereby it appeareth how well affected their honours be to have and continue amitie and traffique betweene their honours and their subjects: which thing as the kings and Queenes majesties have shewed of their princely muni-ficences & liberalities, so have likewise the merchants and fellowship of the Adventurers, for and to Russia, manifested to the world their good willes, mindes and zeales borne to this new commensed voyage, as by the discourse above mentioned, and other the notable actes over long to be recited in this present memoriall, doeth and may most clearely appeare, the like whereof is not in [I. 289.] any president or historie to bee shewed.

Forasmuch as it may bee doubted how the ship named the Edward Bonaventure suffered shipwracke, what became of the goods, howe much they were spoiled and detained, how little restored, what charges and expenses ensued, what personages were drowned, how the rest of the ships either arrived or perished, or howe the disposition of almighty God hath wrought his pleasure in them, how the same ambassadour hath bene after the miserable

*The King and  
Queens second  
letters to the  
Emperour of  
Russia.*

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

case of shipwracke in Scotland unreverently abused, and consequently into England received and conducted, there intartained, used, honoured, and finally in good safetie towards his retурне, and repaire furnished, and with much liberalitie and franke handling friendly dismissed, to the intent that the trueth of the premisses may bee to the most mightie Emperour of Russia sincerely signified in eschewment of all events and misfortunes that may chance in this voyage (which God defend) to the Ambassadours person, traine, and goods, this present memoriall is written, and autentikely made, and by the sayde Ambassadour his servants, whose names be underwritten, and traine in presence of the Notarie, and witnesses under-named, recognized, and acknowledged. Given the day, moneth, and yeere underwritten, of which instrument into every of the sayde Shippes one testimoniall is delivered, and the first remaineth with the sayde Companie in London.

Giftes sent to the King and Queenes Majesties of England by the Emperour of Russia, by the report of the Ambassadour, and spoyled by the Scots after the Shipwracke.

- 1 First, sixe timber of Sables rich in colour and haire.
- 2 Item, twentie entire Sables exceeding beautifull with teeth, eares and clawes.
- 3 Item, foure living Sables with chaines and collars.
- 4 Item, thirtie Lusarnes large and beautifull.
- 5 Item, sixe large and great skinnes very rich and rare, worne onely by the Emperour for woorthiness.
- 6 Item, a large and faire white Jerfawcon for the wilde Swanne, Crane, Goose, and other great Fowles, together with a drumme of silver, the hoopes gilt, used for a lure to call the sayd Hawke.

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Giftes sent to the Emperour of Russia by the King and Queenes Majesties of England.

- 1 First, two rich peices of cloth of Tissue.
- 2 Item, one fine piece of Scarlet.
- 3 Item, one fine Violet in graine.
- 4 Item, one fine Azur cloth.
- 5 Item, a notable paire of Brigandines with a Murrian covered with crimson velvet and gilt nailes.
- 6 Item, a Male and Female Lions.

Giftes given to the Ambassadour at his departure, over and above such as were delivered unto him at his first arrivall.

- 1 First, a chaine of golde of one hundred pound.
- 2 Item, a large Bason and Ewer, silver and gilt.
- 3 Item, a paire of pottle pots gilt.
- 4 Item, a paire of flaggons gilt.

The names of all such Russies as were attendant [I. 290.] upon the Ambassadour, at and before his departure out of England.

{ Isaak Fwesschenek.  
Demetre.  
Gorbolones.  
Symonde.  
Yeroffia.  
Stephen.  
Lowca.  
Andria.  
Foma.

Memorandum, the day and yeere of our Lord above mentioned, in the house of the worshipfull John Dimmocke Citizen and Draper of London, situate within the famous Citie of London in the Realme of England,

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## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

the above named honourable Osep Gregorywich Napea Ambassadour and Orator above mentioned, personally constituted and present, having declared unto him by the mouth of the right worshipfull master Anthonie Hussie Esquire, the effect of the causes and contents, of, and in this booke, at the interpretation of Robert Best his interpreter sworne, recognized, and knowledged in presence of me the Notarie & personages underwritten, the contents of this booke to be true, aswell for his owne person as for his servants above named, who did not subscribe their names as is above mentioned, but onely recognized the same. In witnesse whereof, I John Incent Notarie Publike, at the request of the said master Anthonie Hussie, and other of the Merchants have to these presents underwritten set my accustomed signe, with the Subscription of my name, the day and yeere above written, being present the right Worshipfull,

{ Andrew Judde.  
George Barne.  
William Chester.  
Rafe Greeneaway. ————— } Knights.  
John Mersh Esquier.  
John Dimmock.  
Blase Sanders.  
Hubert Hussie, and  
Robert Best above mentioned. } Aldermen of London.

# STEPHEN BURROUGH

A.D.  
1557.

The voyage of the foresaid M. Stephen Burrough,  
An. 1557. from Colmogro to Wardhouse,  
which was sent to seeke the Bona Esperanza,  
the Bona Confidentia, and the Philip and  
Mary, which were not heard of the yeere  
before.

May.



Pon Sunday the 23. of May, I departed <sup>23</sup>  
with the Searchthrift from Colmogro,  
the latitude whereof is 64. degrees, 25.  
minutes, and the variation of the com-  
passee, 5. degrees, 10 minutes from the  
North to the East.

Wednesday we came to the Island <sup>26</sup>  
called Pozanka, which Island is within foure leagues  
of the barre Berozova. It floweth here at an East and  
by South moone full sea.

Saturday in the morning we departed from Pozanka, <sup>29</sup>  
and plied to the barre of Berōzova Gooba, where-  
upon wee came to anker at a lowe water, and sounded  
the said Barre with our two Skiffes, and found in the  
best upon the shoaldest of the barre 13. foote water  
by the rule. It highteth upon this barre, in spring  
streames 3. foote water: and an East Moone maketh a  
full sea upon this barre.

Sunday in the morning wee departed from the barre <sup>30</sup>  
of Berozova, and plied along by the shoalds in five  
fadome, untill I had sight of S. Nicholas roade, and then  
wee cast about to the Northwards, and went with a  
hommocke, which is halfe a mile to the Eastwards of  
Coya Reca, which hommocke and S. Nicholas abbey *Coya Reca.*  
lye Southsouthwest, and Northnortheast, and betweene [I. 291.]  
them are 11. leagues. Coya Reca is halfe a mile to the  
Eastwards of Coscaynos. Coscaynos & the middes of *Coscaynos.*  
the Island called Mondeustova ostrove, which is  
thwart of the barre of Berozova lieth South and by

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

East, North and by West, and betweene them are 4. leagues, or as you may say from the Seaboord part of the barre to Coscaynos are 3. leagues and a halfe.

31 Munday at a Northeast and by East sunne we were thwart of Coscaynos.

Dogs nose lieth from Coscaynos Northnorthwest, and betweene them are eight leagues: and Dogs nose sheweth like a Gurnerds head, if you be inwardly on both sides of it: on the lowe point of Dogs nose there standeth a crosse alone.

### June.

1 **F**rom Dogs nose to Foxenose are three leagues, North and by West.

2 The 2. day of June I went on shoare 2. miles to the Northwards of Dogs nose, and had the latitude of that place in 65. degrees, 47. minutes. It floweth a shoare at this place, at an East Moone full sea, and the shippe lay thwart to wende a flood, in the off, at a Southsouth-east moone. So that it is to be understande, that when it is a full sea on the shoare, it is two points to ebbe, before it be a lowe water in the off. The variation of the Compasse at this place is 4. degrees from the North to the East.

3 This day the Northnorthwest winde put us backe againe with Dogs nose, where a ship may ride thwart of a salt house, in 4. fadome, or 4. fadome and a halfe of water, and have Landfange for a North and by West winde: which Salt house is halfe a mile to the Southwards of Dogs nose.

4 Friday at a Southsouthwest Sunne, wee departed from this Salt house. It is to be noted that foure miles to the Northwards of Dogs nose there growe no trees on the banke by the water side: and the bankes consist of fullers earth. Over the clifffes there growe some trees: so that Dogs nose is the better to be knownen because it is fullers earth, and the like I have not seene in all that Countrey.

*Dogs nose.  
The variation  
of the Com-  
passee 4.  
degrees.*

## STEPHEN BURROUGH

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1557.

A head of Foxe nose a league from the shoare there *Foxe nose.*  
are 15. fadome: betwixt Foxe nose and Zolatitsa there  
are 6 leagues, I meane the Southerly part of Foxe nose.

Sunday I sounded the barre of Zolatitsa, which the 6  
Russes told me was a good harborow, but in the best  
of it I found but 4. foote water.

Munday, I had the latitude in 66. degrees, and then 7  
was point Pentecost sixe leagues South of us. *Poynt Pente-*  
*cost.*

Wednesday I went on land at Crosse Island, and  
tooke the latitude, which was 66. degrees 24 minutes. *9*  
*Crosse Island.*

We being one league Northeast of Crosse Island, I  
sawe the land on the Eastside, which I judged to be  
Cape good fortune, and it was then Eastsoutheast of  
us 9. leagues. *Cape good*  
*fortune.*

Cape grace is 7. leagues and a halfe Northeast from *Cape grace.*  
Crosse Island.

There are 2. Islands 5. leagues Northnortheast from  
Cape grace, the Southermost of them is a little long  
Island almost a mile long, and the Northermost a little  
round Island, and they are both hard aboord the  
shore.

Cape Race is from the Southermost Island North *Cape Race.*  
and by West, and betweene them are two leagues,  
and from that and halfe a league Northnorthwest,  
there is another poynt. Betweene which poynt and  
Cape Race, the Russes have a Stanavish or harborow  
for their Lodias: and to the Westwards of the sayd  
poynt, there is a shoale bay.

Three leagues and a halfe to Northwards of Cape 10  
Race, we had the latitude on the 10. day of this  
moneth in 67. degrees 10. minutes. Riding within  
half a league of the shoare in this latitude I found it  
to be a full sea at a North and by East moone. I  
had where we roade two and twentie fadoome, and the  
tallow which is taken up is full of great broken shels,  
and some stones withall like unto small sand congealed  
together.

From a South sunne that wee weyed, the winde  
365

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

being at North and by East, wee drived to the windwards halfe the ebbe, with the ships head to the Eastwards. And then when we cast her head to the Westwards, we sounded, and had 22. fadome broken shels, and gray sand; this present day was very mistie, with frost on the shrowds as the mist fell.

*Frost in June.*

Friday in the morning at an East sunne, the mist brake up a little, the winde being at North and by West a stiffe gale, our shrowdes and roapes over head being covered with frost, and likely to be a storme: I thought it good to seeke an harborow, and so plied roome with the Islands which are two leagues to the Southwards of Cape Race, and within these Islands (thankes bee to God) we found harborow for us. It higheth at these Islands two fadome water: it floweth in the harborow at this place at a South-southeast moone ful sea: and a sea boord it floweth at a Southsouthwest moone a full sea. The Russes call this Island, *Tri Ostrove.*

[I. 292.]

*Tri Ostrove.*

You may come in betweene the little Island and the great Island, and keepe you in the mids of the Sound, and if you borrowe on any side, let it bee on the greatest Island, and you shall have at a low water, foure fadome, and three fadome and a halfe, and three fadome, untill that you be shot so farre in as the narrowest, which is betweene the Northermost point of the greatest Island, and the Southerne point of the maine which is right against it, and then hale to the Northwards with the crosse which standeth in the maine, and you shall have at a lowe water 10. foote water, and faire sand. And if you be disposed to goe through the Sound to the Southwards, keepe the Northwest shoare aboorde, for on the Island side after you be shotte so farre in as the crosse, it is a shoale of rockes halfe the sound over: which rockes do last unto the Southerly part of the great Island, and rather to the Southwards. And if you be constrained to seeke a harbor for Northerly windes, when you come out of

## STEPHEN BURROUGH

A.D.  
1557.

the sea, hale in with the Southerly part of the great Island, giving the Island a faire birth, and as you shoote towards the maine, you shall finde roade for all Northerly windes, in foure fadome, five, sixe and seven fadome, at a lowe water.

Also within this great Island (if neede bee) you may have a good place to ground a ship in: the great Island is almost a mile long and a quarter of a mile over.

This storme of Northerly winde lasted untill the 16. of this moneth, and then the winde came Southerly, but we could not get out for Ice. I went on shore *Ice.* at the crosse, and tooke the latitude, which is 66. degrees, 58. minutes, 30. seconds: the variation of the *The variation.* Compasse 3. degrees and a halfe from the North to the East.

Thursday being faire weather, and the winde at 17 North we plied to the winde-wards with sailes and oares: wee stopped the flood this day three leagues to the Northwards of Cape Race, two miles from the shoare, and had twentie fadome water, faire gray and blacke sand, and broken shels. And when the slake came wee 18 wayed and made aboord to the shoare-wards, and had within two cables length of the shoare, eighteene fadomes faire gray and blacke sand: a man may finde roade there for a North winde, and so to the Westwards.

Two leagues to the Southward of Corpus Christi poynt, you may have Landfang for a North and by East winde, and from that to the Westwards in 23. fadome almost a mile from shoare, and faire sand, and amongst the sand little yong small limpets, or such like as growe upon muscles: and within two cables length and lesse of the shoare are eighteene fadomes, and the sounding aforesaid, but the yong limpets more plentifull. It was a full sea where we roade, almost a mile from shoare, at a South and by West moone: two leagues to the Southwards of Corpus Christi point is the uttermost land, which land and

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

19 Cape Race lyeth South and halfe a point to Westwards, and North and halfe a point to the Eastwards, and betweene them are sixe leagues. Riding this day sixe leagues to the Northwards of Cape Race, the winde at Northnorthwest, with mist and frost, at noone the sunne appeared through the mist, so that I had the latitude in 67. degrees, 29. minutes.

21 *Corpus Christi poynt.* Munday we were thwart of Corpus Christi point, two leagues and a halfe from shoare, or rather more, where we sounded, and had 36. fadoms and broken cocle shels, with brannie sand, but the broken shels very thicke.

22 *Cape Gallant.* Tuesday in the morning we were shotte a head of Cape gallant, which the Russes call Sotinoz. And as we were shot almost halfe a league betwixt it, and Cape comfort, the wind came up at the Northwest, and after to the Northwards, so that we were faine to beare roome to seeke a harbour, where we found good harbour for all windes, and the least 7. fadome water betweene S. Johns Islands, and the maine.

After that we came to an ancre, we tooke the latitude, which was 68. degrees 1. minute, after noone, the winde at North with plentie of snowe.

At a West sunne there came aboord us certaine Lappians in a boate, to the number of sixeteene persons, and amongst them there were two wenches, and some of them could speake the Russe tongue: I asked them where their abiding was, and they tolde mee that there was a companie or heard of them, to the number of 100. men, besides women and children, but a little from us in the river Iekonga.

They tolde me that they had bene to seeke meate among the rockes, saying, If wee get no meate, wee eate none. I sawe them eate rocke weedes as hungerly, as a cowe doeth grasse when shee is hungrie. I sawe them also eate foules egges rawe, and the yong birdes also that were in the egges.

# STEPHEN BURROUGH

A.D.  
1557.

erved certaine wordes of their language, [I. 293.]  
which I thought good to set downe for  
eir use, that hereafter shall have occasion  
continue this voyage.

ightie coteat, what	Payte, a shirt.
I you this.	Tol, fire.
thecke, come hither.	Keatse, water.
iythocke, get the	Murr, wood.
e.	Vannace, a boate.
farewell.	Arica, an oare.
; good morrowe.	Nurr, a roape.
: lemaufes, I thanke	Peyve, a day.
ellie, a friend.	Hyr, a night.
lke, a man.	Peyvezea, the Sunne.
a, a woman.	Manna, the Moone.
a sonne.	Laste, starres.
i daughter, or yong	Cozam volka, whither goe
ch.	you.
a head.	Ottapp, sleepe.
e, an eye.	Tallye, that.
, a nose.	Keiedde pieve, a weeke.
a, a mouth.	Isckie, a yeere.
t, teeth.	Kesse, Sommer.
tema, a tongue.	Talve, Winter.
i, a beard.	Iowksam, colde.
; an eare.	Parox, warme.
it, the necke.	Abrye, raine.
the haire.	Youghang, yce.
i hand.	Keatykye, a stone.
e, fingers.	Sellowpe, silver.
e, a legge.	Solda, golde.
e, the thombe, or great	Tennae, tinne.
wollen cloth.	Veskue, copper.
innen cloth.	Rowadt, yron.
	Neybx, a knife.
	Axshe, a hatchet.

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## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

Leabee, bread.	Owghchte,	9.
Iaevegoat, meale.	Locke,	10.
Pencka, the wind.	Ostretumbelocke,	11.
Iowte, A platter.	Cowghtnumbelocke,	12.
Kemnie, a kettle.	Colmenonbelocke,	13.
Keestes, gloves.	Nellynombelocke,	14.
Sapege, shoes.	Vittie nombelocke,	15.
Conde, a wilde Deare.	Cowtenombelocke,	16.
Poatsa, the labouring Deare.	Keydemnombelocke,	17.
Their words of number are these as followeth.	Kafts nombelocke,	18.
O Fte,	Owght nombelocke,	19.
Noumpte,	Coffteylocke,	20.
Colme,	Colmelocke,	30.
Nellye,	Nelly locke,	40.
Vitte,	Vitte locke,	50.
Cowte,	Cowtelocke,	60.
Keydeem,	Keydemlocke,	70.
Kaffts,	Kaffstelocke,	80.
	Oughcheteloke,	90.
	Tewet.	100.

25 Friday in the morning we departed from Saint Johns Island: to the Westwards thereof, a mile from the shoare, we sounded, and had 36. fadoms, and oazie sand.

Juana Creos.  
[I. 294.]

Juana Creos is from Cape gallant Westnorthwest, and halfe a point to the Northwards, and betweene them is 7. leagues. The point of the Island, which is Cape comfort, lyeth from Juana Creos, Northwest and by North, and almost the 3. part of a point to the Westwards, and betweene them are 3. leagues.

S. Georges  
Islands.

The Eastermost of S. Georges Islands, or the 7. Islands, lyeth from Juana Creos Northwest, & halfe a point to the Northwards, and betweene them are 14. leagues & a halfe. The uttermost of the 7. Islands, & Cape comfort lieth Northwest, & by North, Southeast, and by South.

Cape comfort.

Under the Southermost Island you shall finde good roade for all Northerly windes from the Northwest to the

## STEPHEN BURROUGH

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1557.

Northeast. From the Southeast part of the 7. Islands, into the Northwest part of them, are 3. leagues and a halfe.

From the Northwest part of the Islands aforesaid, unto S. Peters Islands, are 11. leagues Northwest. *S. Peters Islands.*

26 S. Peters Islands rise an indifferent low point, not seeming to be an Island, and as if it had a castle upon it.

S. Pauls Islands lie from S. Peters Islands Northwest and to the Westwards, and betweene them are 5. leagues. Within these Islands there is a faire sandy bay, and there may be found a good roade for Northerly windes. *S. Pauls Islands.*

Cape Sower beere lyeth from S. Pauls Islands Northwest and by West, and betweene them are 5. leagues. *Cape Sower beere.*

Cape comfort, which is the Island of Kildina, lieth from Cape Sower beere, 6. leagues West Northwest, and it is altogether a bay betweene them seeming many Islands in it. *Kildina.*

From Cape Bonaventure, to Chebe Navoloche are 10. leagues Northwest, and a litle to the Westwards. Chebe Navoloche is a faire point, wheron standeth a certaine blacke, like an emptie butte standing a head. *Cape Bonaventure.*

From Chebe Navoloch to Kegor, is 9. leagues and a halfe Northwest, and halfe a poynt to the Westwards. Kegor riseth as you come from the Eastwards like 2. round homocks standing together, and a faire saddle betweene them.

27 It floweth where we road this Sunday to the Eastwards of Kegor, at a Southeast and by East moone, a full sea : we roade in 15. fadome water within halfe a mile of the shoare : at a Northwest Sunne the mist came downe so thicke, that we were faine to come to an ancre within lesse then a mile of the point that turneth to Doms haff, where we had 33. fadome, and the sounding like to the skurfe of a skalde head. *Domshaff.*

28 Munday at afternoone, wee came into the Sound of Wardhouse. Wardhouse, although it were very mistie. Then I sent a

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

*|| Which were  
the Bona Es-  
peranza, the  
Bona confi-  
dential and the  
Philip and  
Marie.  
Whereof the  
two first were  
lost.*

man a shoare to know some newes, and to see whether they could heare any thing of our || ships.

29 Tuesday I went on shoare, and dined with the Captaines deputie, who made mee great cheere: the Captaine himselfe was not as yet come from Bergen: they looked for him every houre, and they said that he would bring newes with him.

At a Northwest and by North sunne we departed from Wardhouse, toward Colmogro.

*|| Or, Trondon.*

*The Philip  
and Marie.  
The bona  
Confidential  
cast away.*

30 Wednesday we came to Kegor, where we met with the winde at East Southeast, so that we were faine to go in to a bay to the Westwards of the point Kegor, where a man may moare 2. or 3. small ships, that shall not draw past 11. or 12. foote water, for all windes, an East Northeast winde is the worst. It is a ledge of rocks, that defendeth the Northerly winds from the place where they moare. When we came into the bay we saw there a barke which was of || Dronton, & three or foure Norway yeaghes, belonging to Northberne: so when I came a shoare, I met first with the Dutchmen, amongst whom was the Borrow-masters sonne of Dronton, who tolde me that the Philip and Mary wintered at Dronton, and departed from thence for England in March: and withall he shewed me that the Confidence was lost, and that he had bought her sailes for his ship. Then the Dutch-men caried me to their Boothe, and made me good cheere, where I sawe the Lappians chepen of the said Dutchmen, both silver platters and dishes, spoones, gilt rings, ornaments for girdles of silver & gilt, and certaine things made to hang about the necke, with silver chaines belonging to them.

The Dutchmen bring hither mightie strong beere, I am certaine that our English double beere would not be liked of the Kerils and Lappians, as long as that would last.

Here I sawe the Dutchmen also have course cloth, both blew, greene and redde, and sad horseflesh colour: And hither they bring also Ottars cases and foxe cases, both

## STEPHEN BURROUGH

A.D.  
1557.

blacke and redde: our English foxe cases are but counterfaits unto them.

They would not let me understand any of their prises, but as I otherwise understood they bartered 2. load of silver for 100 of stockfish, and 2. loade is a doller. And the Dutchmen told me, that they had made a notable [I. 295.] good yeere this present yeere 1557. They tolde me that they should be faine to goe to Wardhouse with one lading, and lay it on land there, and so come againe and fetch another. The Borrowmasters sonne told me, that he would go to Amsterdam with his lading of stockfish, who gave me a barrell of strong beere, and brought it in aboard our ship himselfe.

After this I went among the Russes and Kerils, who offered me fish to sell, and likewise the Lappians desired me to looke upon their fish. I made them answere, that I had nowe no wares nor money to barter with them, and said that I came only to see if I might meete with our English ships. Then they desired me that I would come thither the next yeere: I said to them, If I should come the next yeere, I thinke here would not be fish ynone enough to serve the Dutchmen and us also. They answered me, that if more ships did resort thither, there would more people labour to kill and make fish: and further they said, that some of them came thither a fishing 8. weekes journey with Deere, which Deere will travaille more speedily then horses will.

*A gainefull  
trade of fishing  
at Kegor.*

As I was thus in talke with the Kerils and Lappians, the Emperour of Russia his deputie (who was there to gather the tribute of the Lappians) sent for me to come to his tent, who after familiar salutations, made me good cheere. He demaunded of me, why none of our ships came thither. I answered him, because we knew not the place before now, neither yet heard of any faire that was kept there. Then said he, If you will come hither, here would more people resort to kill fish, I thinke it good (said he) that you make a beginning. I tolde him, that

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

by the grace of God the next yeere, one English ship  
should come thither.

Because I sawe the servants of the king of Denmarke  
there also gathering the tribute, I asked Vasilie Pheodor-  
vich the Russie deputie, whether the Denmarks would  
not be a let to us, if we should come to this Kegor.  
And he said, no, they should not : for this land is my  
kings, and therefore be bolde to come hither.

The Kerils and the Lappians solde no fish, untill the  
said deputie had looked upon it, and had given them  
leave to sell. I asked him what wares were best for  
us to bring thither, and he said, silver, pearles, cloth,  
blewe, red, and greene, meale, strong beere, wine,  
pewter, foxe cases, and gold.

*Commodities  
fit for Kegor.*  
The Lappians pay tribute to the Emperour of Russia,  
to the king of Denmarke, and to the king of Sweden.  
He tolde me that the River Cola is little more then  
20. leagues to the Southwards of Kegor, where we should  
have great plentie of salmon, if corne were any thing  
cheape in Russia : for then poore men would resort  
thither to kill salmon.

The Dutchmen tolde me that they had made a good  
yeere of this, but the Kerils complained of it, because  
they could not sell all their fish, and that which they  
sold was as pleased the Dutchmen, and at their own  
price. I asked the Kerils at what price they sold their  
fish to the Russes, & they said good cheape : wee sell  
24. fishes for 4. altines. I thinke they solde little  
above 20. pence, the 25. fishes this yeere.

The Dutchmen tolde me that the best stockfish is  
made at Kegor. I sawe at Vasilies tent 7. or 8.  
javelins, and halfe a dozen of bowes bent, with their  
budgets of arrowes, & likewise swords with other  
weapons : Otherwise I sawe no weapons there.

I was also conveyed to their lodgings, which gathered  
tribute for the king of Denmarke, where I sawe a paire  
of bilbowes : and I asked whether they were for the  
Lappians (if neede were,) and they said no, but onely

## INSTRUCTIONS TO MASTERS

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for their owne company if they should chance to be unruly.

The Kerils and the Lappians are not to be trusted, for they will steale as well as the Russes, if they may conveniently come by any thing.

Concerning my voyage, because the winde was scant to goe backe againe to Colmogro, I tarried to the Eastwards of the poynt Kegor, and sent to land, and baked two batches of bread in the ovens that the Kerils have for their provision.

Instructions given to the Masters and Mariners to be observed in and about this Fleet, passing this yeere 1557. toward the Bay of S. Nicolas in Russia, for this present Race to be made & returne of the same by Gods grace to the port of London, the place of their right discharge, as in the Articles ensuing is deduced.



1rst, it is accorded and agreed betweene the several proprietaries and owners, masters and companies of the foure ships, surnamed the Primrose, the John Evangelist, the Anne and the Trinitie, and the Lieutenant, Consuls, assistants and companie of the Marchant adventurers, that the above named foure ships shall in good order and conduct, saile, passe, and travaile together in one flote, ging, and conserve of societie, to be kept indissolubly and not to be severed, but united within continuall sight, so farre foorth as (by winde & weather) by possibilite shall or may be without any separation [I. 296.] or departure of one from the other.

2 Item, it is agreed that the good ship named the Primerose, shalbe Admirall of this flote, and that Anthonie Jenkinson Gentleman, shalbe captaine thereof: and that all other the 3. ships shall ensue and folow her in all courses, and that no course nor waying (in

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

harborough especially) shall be made without advice, consent and agreement of the sayd Captaine, the Master, his mate, and two other officers of the said ship, or of three of them at the least.

3 Item, that the said Anthonie is and shalbe reputed & taken for Captaine general of the said flote together with all such orders, preeminences, priviledges and preferments as by the order of seas is due and accustomed to a Captaine during his abode and exercise of the same.

4 It is alsoordeined, that if any one or moe of the said 3. ships shalbe out of sight either before or behinde the Admirall, that then the rest of the ships shall tacke or take off their sailes in such sort as they may meeete and come together, in as good order as may be, to the intent to keepe the consortment exactly in all poynts.

5 It is constituted, that if any ships shalbe severed by mist or darke weather, in such sort as the one cannot have sight of the other, then and in such case the Admiral shall make sound and noise by drumme, trumpet, horne, gunne or otherwise or meanes, that the ships may come as nigh together, as by safetie and good order they may.

6 It is also to be observed, that every day once the other three shippes shall send and come aboord the Admirall, and there consult and determine of such matter and things as shall be for the assurance of their Navigation, and most expedition of the same.

7 Item, that notes & entries be daily made of their Navigations put in writing & memory, and that the yong Mariners and apprentices may be taught & caused to learne and observe the same.

8 It is accorded that the said Captaine shall have the principall rule and governement of the apprentices: And that not onely they, but also all other the sailors, shalbe attendant and obedient to him, as of duetie and reason appertaineth.

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9 Also that no beere nor broth, or other liquor be spilt upon the balast, or other place of the ship, whereby any annoyance, stinke, or other unsavorinesse shall growe in the shippe to the infection or hurt of the persons in the same.

10 Item, that the Captaine by discretion shall from time to time disship any artificer or English servingman or apprentice out of the Primrose into any of the other three ships, and in lieu of him or them, take any such apprentice as he shall thinke convenient and most meete to serve the benefite of the companie.

11 Item, that great respect be had to the Gunners and Cookes roomes, that all danger and perill of powder and fire may be eschewed and avoyded.

12 Item, that singular care and respect be had to the ports of the ship, aswell in Navigation as in harborow, and especially in lading and unlading of the shippes, that nothing be lacking or surcharged: and that the bookees may oftentimes be conferredred and made to agree in eschuement of such losses, as may ensue.

13 Special foresight is to be had, that at the Wardhouse no treacherie, invasion, or other peril of molestation be done or procured to be attempted to our ships by any kings, princes, or companies, that do mislike this new found trade by seas to Russia, or would let & hinder the same: whereof no small boast hath bene made: which giveth occasion of more circumspection and diligence.

14 If the winde and weather will serve, it is thought good rather to goe by the Wardhouse then to come in and ancre there, lest any male engine, or danger may be the rather attempted against us, our goods and ships as above.

15 It is thought good that Richard Johnson, late servant to M. Chanceler, shall be sent home in this next returne, to instruct the company of the state of the Countrey, and of such questions as may be demanded of him, for our better advertisements and

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

resolutions, in such doubts as shall arise here : and that he shall have the roome of the Captaine in such sort, as Master Jenkinson is in this present cocket assigned unto. And if Johnson can not, may not, nor will not returne and occupie the said place, then any other person to be preferred thereunto, as by the discretion of our said Captaine, with consent of our Agents, shall be thought meete and apt to supply the same.

16 Provided alway, that the ships returning be not disfurnished of one such able man, as shall occupie the Captainship in like order, as is, and hath bene in such case appoynted, as reason and good order requireth.

17 Item that all other former orders, rules, and devises, made and provided for the good order of our ships, wares, and goods, being not repugnant, contrary or diverse, to these articles, and the contents of the same, shall be, and stand in full force and effect, to be in all respects observed and kept of all and every person and persons, whom the same doth or shall touch or concerne.

[I. 297.] In witnesse of the premisses faithfully to be observed and kept, the owners and Masters of the said foure ships, together with the said Captaine, to these seventeene articles, contained in two sheetes of paper, have subscribed their hands. Given in London, the third of May, in the yeere of our Lord God 1557.

¶ Owners of the Primerose.

Andrewe Judde.

William Chester.

Anthony Hickman.

Edward Casteline.

¶ Owners of the John Evangelist.

Andrew Judde.

William Chester.

¶ Owner of the Anne.

John Dimocke.

¶ Owner of the Trinitie.

R. T.

# LETTER TO THE AGENTS

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letter of the Company of the Marchants adventurers to Russia unto George Killingworth, Richard Gray, and Henry Lane their Agents there, to be delivered in Colmogro or els where : sent in the John Evangelist.



Fter our heartie commendations unto you 1557.  
and to either of you : your generall  
letter and other particular letters with  
two booke of the sale and remainders of  
our goods, and the buying of ware there  
with you, we received about the ende  
of November out of the Edward, with  
avie newes of the losse of the sayde good shippe and  
ods at Petslego in Scotland, with the death of Richard  
ianceler and his Boy, with certaine of the Embassadours  
rvants, and he himselfe with nine of his servants escaped  
ry hardly onely by the power of God : but all his  
ods and ours in maner were lost and pilfered away by  
e Scots, and that that is saved is not yet come to  
ir hands, but we looke for it daily, and it will skant  
y the charges for the recovering of it. No remedy  
it patience : and to pray to God to send us better  
rtune hereafter. As touching the receiving and enter-  
ining of the Embassadour and his retinewe since his  
mming to England at the king and Queenes Majesties  
nds, with the Counsell & Lords of this Realme, and  
e Marchants that be free in Russia with feasting  
d benevolence given him, wee referre it to his report  
d others. The like we thinke have not bene seene nor  
ewed here of a long time to any Ambassadour. The  
hilip and Marie arrived here tenne dayes past : shee  
ntered in Norway. The Confidence is lost there.  
nd as for the Bona Esperanza, as yet we have no  
ewes of her. We feare it is wrong with her. By  
ur billes of lading received in your generall letters  
e perceive what wares are laden in them both. Your

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letters have no date nor mention where they were made, which were written by Henry Lane, and firmed by you George Killingworth, and Richard Gray: both it and the other Letters and Bookes came so sore spoyled and broken with water that we cannot make our reckoning by them. You shall understand we have fraughted for the parts of Russia foure good shippes to be laden there by you & your order: That is to say, The Primerose of the burthen of 240. Tunnes, Master under God John Buckland: The John Evangelist of 170. Tunnes, Master under God Laurence Roundal: The Anne of London of the burthen of 160. tunnes, Master under God David Philly, and the Trinitie of London of the burthen of 140. Tunnes, Master under God John Robins, as by their Charter parties may appeare: which you may require to see for divers causes. You shall receive, God willing, out of the said good ships, God sending them in safety for the use of the Company, these kinds of wares following, all marked with the general marke of the Company as followeth. 25. fardels containing 207. sorting clothes, one fine violet in graine, and one skarlet, and 40. cottons for wrappers, beginning with number 1. and ending with number 52. The sorting clothes may cost the first penny 5.li. 9.s. the cloth, one with the other. The fine violet 18.li. 6.s. 6.d. The skarlet 17.li. 13.s. 6.d. the cottons at 9.li. 10.s. the packe, accompting 7. cottons for a packe. more 500. pieces of Hampshire kersies, that is 400. watchets, 43. blewes, 53. reds, 15. greenes, 5. ginger colours, and 2. yellowes which cost the first penny 4.li. 6.s. the piece, & 3. packes containing 21 cottons at 9.li. 10.s. the packe: and part of the clothes is measured by Arshines. More 9. barrels of Pewter of Thomas Hasels making, &c. Also the wares bee packed and laden as is aforesayde, as by an Invoyce in every Shippe more plainlye may appeare. So that when it shall please God to send the said good ships to you in safetie, you are to receive our said goods, and to procure the sales

*Wares sent  
into Russia  
out of England.*

*The Arshine  
is a Russie  
measure.*

[I. 298.]

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to our most advantage either for ready money, time or barter : having consideration that you doe make good debts, and give such time, if you give any, as you may employ and returne the same against the next voyage ; and also foreseeing that you barter to a profit, and for such wares as be here most vendible, as wexe, tallowe, traine oyle, hempe and flaxe. Of furses we desire no great plentie, because they be dead wares. And as for Felts, we will in no wise you send any. And whereas you have provided tarre, and as we suppose, some hempe ready bought, our advise is, that in no wise you send any of them hither unwrought, because our freight is 4.li. a tunne or little lesse : which is so deare, as it would not beare the charges : and therefore we have sent you 7. ropemakers, as by the copies of their covenants here inclosed shall appeare. Whom we wil you set to worke with al expedition in making of cables & ropes of al sorts, from the smallest rope to xii. inches : And that such tarre and hempe as is already brought to the water side, they may there make it out, and after that you settle their worke in Vologhda or Colmogro as you shall thinke good, where their stiffe may be neerest to them : at which place and places you doe assigne them a principall overseer aswell to see the deliverie of the stiffe unwrought, as also to take charge of the stiffe wrought, & to foresee that neither the yarne be burnt in tarring, nor the hempe rotted in the watering ; and also to furnish them so with labourers, workemen and stiffe, as hereafter when these workmen shall come away, we be not destitute of good workmen, and that these may dispatch as much as possibly they may, doing it substancially : for we esteeme it a principal commoditie, and that the Counsel of England doth well allowe. Let all diligence be used, that at the returne of these shippes we may see samples of all ropes & cables if it be possible, and so after to continue in worke, that we may have good store against the next yeere. Therefore they have neede to

*7. Ropemakers  
sent into  
Russia.*

*Cables and  
Ropes a prin-  
cipall commo-  
ditie.*

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

*Danske the  
old chiefe  
place for  
Cables.*

*Commodities  
not bearing  
the charges  
of long freight.*

*Furres most  
vendible.*

*Steele.*

*Copper.*

have a place to worke in, in the winter: and at any hand let them have helpe ynough to spinne their stuffe: for seeing you have great plentie of hempe there, and at a reasonable price, we trust we shalbe able to bring as good stuffe from thence, and better cheape then out of Danske: if it be diligently used, and have a good overseer.

Let the chiefe lading of these foure shippes be principally in wexe, flaxe, tallowe and traine oyle. And if there be any more wares then these ships be able to take in, then leave that which is least in valew and grossest in stouage untill the next shipping: for wee doe purpose to ground our selves chiefly upon these commodities, as wexe, cables and ropes, traine oyle, flaxe and some linen yarne. As for Masts, Tarre, Hempe, Feathers, or any such other like, they would not bear the charges to have any, considering our deere fraught. We have sent you a Skinner to be there at our charges for meate, drinke and lodging, to viewe and see such furres as you shall cheape or buye, not minding nevertheless, that you shall charge your selves with many, except those which bee most vendible, as good marterns, minivers, otherwise called Lettis and Mynkes. Of these you may send us plentie, finding them good and at a reasonable price. As for Sables and other rich Furres, they bee not every mans money: therefore you may send the fewer, using partly the discretion of the skinner in that behalfe.

Wee heare that there is great plentie of steele in Russia and Tartarie, whereof wee would you sent us part for an example, and to write your mindes in it what store is to be had: for we heare say there is great plentie, and that the Tartars steele is better then that in Russia. And likewise we be informed that there is great plentie of Copper in the Emperours Dominions: we would be certified of it what plentie there is, and whether it be in plates or in round flat cakes, and send us some for an example. Also we would have you to

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certifie us what kinde of wollen cloth the men of Rie and Revel, and the Poles and Lettoes doe bring to Russia, and send the skantlings of them with part of the lists, and a full advise of the lengths and breadths, colours and prices, and whether they be strained or not: and what number of them may be uttered in a yeere, to the intent we may make provision for them for the like sortes, and all other Flemish wares which they bring thither and be most vendible there. And to certifie us whether our set clothes be vendible there or not: and whether they be rowed and shorne: because ofttimes they goe undrest. Moreover, we will you send us of every commoditie in that Countrey part, but no great quantitie other then such as is before declared. And likewise every kinde of Lether, whereof wee bee informed there is great store bought yeerely by the Esterlings and Duches for hie Almaigne and Germanie. *Russianlether.*

More, that you doe send us for proofe a quantity of such earth, hearbes, or what thing soever it be, that the Russes do die and colour any kinde of cloth linen or wollen, Lether or any other thing withall: and also part of that which the Tartars and Turkes doe bring thither, and how it must be used in dying and colouring. Moreover, that you have a speciall foresight in the chusing of your Tallowe, and that it may be well purified and tried, or els it will in one yeere putrifie & consume.

*Things good  
to die with-  
all.*

Also that you certifie us the trueth of the waights [I. 299.] and measures, and howe they doe answere with ours, and to send us 3. robles in money, that we may trie the just value of them.

Also we doe send you in these ships ten yong men that be bound Prentises to the Companie, whom we will you to appoynt every of them as you shall there finde most apt and meete, some to keepe accompts, some to buy and sell by your order and Commission, and some to send abroad into the notable Cities of the Countrey for understanding and knowledge. And we

*Ten yong men  
sent into Rus-  
sia.*

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will you send us advertisement from time to time as well of the demeanours of our Prentises which we doe send now, as also of such other as bee already there with you. And if you finde any of them remisse, negligent, or otherwise misuse themselves and will not be ruled, that then you doe send him home, and the cause why.

*Henry Lane  
Agent.*

And because we doe perceive the Countrey to be large, and that you have three houſholds, we doe appoyn̄t Henry Lane to be one of our Agents, and to joyne with you in all your doings, and to have like authoritie and power as you George Killingworth and Richard Gray have: not doubting but you three will so conferre together, as both our Prentises and others may be appoynted and divided every of them to his office, and to that he can best ſkill of: and you also ſo divide your ſelves every of you to an house, as by advertisement one from another, our businesſe and trafficke may take good ſuccesse. And for divers conſiderations, to avoyde many troubles and businesſe that might happen, wee have appoynted that hee which ſhall abide at Colmogro (which we doe thinke to bee most meetest Henry Lane) ſhall have with him there ſuch of our yong men, as can best ſkill in keeping of accompts after the maner of Marchants, that is, by Debitor and Creditor: And that there ſhall be the place, where our bookeſ ſhalbe kept: because it is nearer the ſea ſide, where our goods ſhalbe discharged and our ſhips laden. And the ſaid Henry Lane to be charged with all ſuch goods as we ſhall discharge there out of our ſhips, according to our Invoyces. Which goods are to be ſent from Colmogro to Vologhda or to Mosco, or to any other place where you three or two of you do appoyn̄t them to be ſold, ſo that Henry Lane be one. And ſo from time to time immediatly as any thing is ſold, doe you certifie the ſame to Henry Lane, that he may enter it into the Bookes as appertaineth: otherwise he ſhould be too farre behinde in his Bookes

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at the comming of our ships, when he should send us the accompt of the whole yeere passed. And we will also that you George Killingworth and Richard Gray doe in the fine of April next send either of you unto Henry Lane a whole, perfitt, & just accompt firmed with your owne hands of all the goods you have solde and bought untill that time, and what remaineth unsold: and also the accompt of all maner costs of wares, and charges of you and the yong men under you particularly in such sort as the said accompt may bee with him in Colmogro at the fine of May at the furthest: to the intent that hee may make all our accompts perfite against the comming of our ships: and in any wise to keepe accompt of every voyage by it selfe, and not mingle one voyage with another at no hand. And as we will have you to keepe accompt of every voyage by it selfe, even so wee would have all the whole costes and charges of every yeere put into the voyage of that yeere. As the charges of all the last yeere must be put to the accompt of the third voyage: and the charges of this yeere present, must in the fine of April next, be put to the fourth voyage. Not doubting but your wisedome is such, that you will not take it in evill part, that wee doe appoyn特 Henry Lane to take the accompt of the rest. For we doe it for none other cause, but to keepe a good order in our booke, that his booke and ours may by this meanes agree: and hee being the yonger man, may best take paines: and that you doe keepe accompt of every kinde of wares by it selfe, to the intent wee may perceive wherein is our most gaine. And also in the making of your returne, in any wise name in your billes of lading, letters, and accompts, what wares doe appertaine to the first, second, and third voyage: and that wee may knowe the same by the numbers or otherwise as you shall thinke good by your wisedomes, putting the charges of the saide wares unto them, as nigh as you can. And all such money as shall bee

*The fourth  
voyage.*

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

made of your goods in any place, wee referre that to your discretion, where it shall remaine untill it bee employed, either at Vologhda, Mosco, or els where. And likewise wee will that Henry Lane doe make in a readinesse about the beginning of June every yeere our whole accompt of the voyage in that yeere passed: in such sort that wee may receive the same by our shippes: and that wee may plainlye perceive what sales are made, and what remaineth of the first, second, third, and fourth voyage, and what charges have bene layde out for the sayd voyages, and what wares bee bought, and laden, and what they cost, and for what voyage every parcell thereof is: and to send us a copie of the same accompt in every shippe. And also forasmuch as at this time we have sent you but small store of wares in comparison of that we have hope will bee uttered in short space, and yet nevertheless much more then you wrote for, whereby there shall not be sufficient to make any ample returne: and understanding that there is great quantitie of goods stayed for our trade there by the Emperour, wee have mooved the Embassador that you may have credite for such quantitie as shall seeme good to you to provide for our benefite. Which credite if you may by his meanes obtaine, or otherwise have, we would you bought as much Wexe principally as you may get. For if there be in that countrey so great quantitie, as we be informed there is, it will be the best commoditie we may have: for having that wholly in our hands, we may serve our owne countrey and others. Therefore seeing the Emperour doth minde, that such commodities as bee in his dominions shall not passe to Rie and Revel and Poland as they have done, but bee reserved for us: therefore we must so lay for it, that it may not ly upon their hands that have it to sell, alwayes having consideration in the price and time as our next dispatch may correspond. Whereof you may send a certaine advise, as well what you shall receive of credit, and to what quantitie,

[I. 300.]

*The olde traf-  
fike of Russia  
to Rie, Revel  
and Poland  
turned to  
SaintNicholas.*

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1557.

as also what wares are remaining in your hands: which together well considered, you may advertise us as well for how many hundredth tonnes we must provide fraught against the next yeere, as also what sortes, quantities and qualities of wares we shall send you, as well to pay your credite, as also to furnish the next adventure after. Of this we would be answered largely. For we trust by this time you are able to give full instructions of the state of the countrey: according to the articles of your first Commissions, and what commodities doe principally abound there with their prices: and likewise what of our commodities have most utterance there, and what prices will be given for them there: and all other things requisite and necessary to be knownen.

Also we doe understand that in the Countrey of Permia or about the river of Pechora is great quantitie of Yewe, and likewise in the Countrey of Ugory, which we be desirous to have knowledge of, because it is a speciall commoditie for our Realme. Therefore wee have sent you a yong man, whose name is Leonard Brian, that hath some knowledge in the wood, to shew you in what sorte it must be cut and cloven. So our minde is if there be any store, and that it bee found to be good, that there you doe provide a good quantitie against the next yeere for the comming of our shippes: and if there can bee found none that will serve for our purpose, then you may set the sayd Leonard Brian to any other businesse that you shall finde most fittest for him, untill the returne of our ships the next yeere. For he is hired by the yeere onely for that purpose. We doubt not but that hee shall doe you good service there. For hee hath good knowledge of wares of that Countrey: for his bringing up hath bene most in Danske, and hath good understanding in making of Ropes and Cables. Also we doe send you two Coopers to remaine there with you at our finding for meate and drinke and lodging to make in a readinesse all such caske as shalbe needfull for traine oyle, tallowe,

*The articles  
of their first  
Commission  
given 1555.*

*Leonard  
Brian sent to  
search out  
Yewe in the  
North parts o  
Russia.*

*2. Coopers  
sent into  
Russia.*

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

or any thing else. One of them may goe with Leonard Brian to cut and cleve such Yewe as he shall like there. And because we be not sure what timber they shall finde there to make Caske, we have laden in these ships 140. tunnes emptie Caske, that is 94. tunnes shaken Caske and 46. tunnes whole, and ten thousand hoopes, & 480. wrethes of twigs: they may be doing with that till they can provide other timber, which we would be glad to heare of. They have an example with them of the bignesse of the Caske they shall make. Neverthelesse, all such Buttes and Hoggesheads as may be found to serve we will shalbe filled with Traine Oyle.

Also we charge you that you suffer no goods nor marchandies of any persons being not free of the Company, and of the accompt of the Company to be laden in any wise in our ships either now or at any time hereafter: except the Emperour or Embassadour minde to send any thing to the King and Queenes Majesties, or to any noble man, or to the Marchants of the Companie: Nor likewise that you suffer any goods that goe in these ships to be brought on land there, except the Ambassadours goods, and the Physitions & Apothecaries, and others that hee hath with him, who carie no Marchandise. And because our ships be freighted by the great, it shalbe very needfull that you do appoynt certaine to see the romaging of the ships, and to give the master or Boatswaine, or him that wil take upon him to romage, a good reward for his labour to see the goods well romaged. If it bee iii.d. or iiiii.d. the tunne, it shall not be amisse. For if it be not substantially well looked unto, it may bee a great deale of money out of our wayes.

Also because we reckon that from the Mosco wil bee always better conveyance of letters to us by land: our minde is that from time to time as occasion shall serve, our Agents shall write to him that shall lie at Mosco of all things that shall passe, that hee may give

## LETTER TO THE AGENTS

A.D.  
1557.

us large instructions, aswell what is solde and bought, as also what lading we shall take, and what quantitie and kinde of goods we shall send. For hitherto we have had but a slender advise, more like a bill to serve a Chapman, then for quantitie of wares to serve a kingdome. For we must procure to utter good quantitie of wares, especially the commodities of our Realme, although we affoord a good penyworth, to the intent to make other that have traded thither, wearie, and so to bring our selves and our commodities in estimation, and likewise to procure to have the chiefe commodities of that countrey in our hands, as waxe and such others, [I. 301.] that other nations may bee served by us and at our hands. For wee doe understand that the greatest quantitie of waxe that commeth to Danske, Lubeck, and Hambourgh, commeth out of Russia. Therefore if wee should buy part, and they also buy, it would raise the price there, and would bee litle woorth here. And all such letters of importance and secrecie as you doe send by land for any wares or otherwise, you must write them in Cyphers, after the order of a booke sent you in the shippes: alwayes taking good heede in placing of your letters and cyphers, that wee may understand them by the same booke heere, and to send them in such sort, that we may have them here by Christmas or Candlemas, if it be possible. And because you cannot so certainly advertise us by letters of your doings, but some doubt may arise, whereof we would most gladly be certified: our mind is therefore that with these ships you send us home one such yong man as is most expert in knowledge of that countrey, and can best certifie us in such questions as may be demanded, whome we will remit unto you againe in the next ships. We thinke Arthur Edwards wilbe fittest for that purpose: nevertheless use your discretion in that matter.

*The merchants  
letters over  
land written  
in cyphers.*

As touching our goods that were robbed and pilfered out of our ships at Colmogro and Vologda we trust by this time they are restored againe, and the malefactors

A.D.  
1557.

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

*The voyag of Steven Burrow for the discoverie of the river of Ob.*

so punished that other may take example for doing the like, otherwise it will be an evill president. Moreover, wee doe perceive that Richard Gray doeth buy mastes to send into England, they will not quit the costes, except we had a ship of purpose for them. And likewise that Steven Burrow is returned from his discoverie with the Serchthrift, and wintereth at Colmogro, and is minded to set forth in the beginning of June next to seeke the river of Ob. We pray God to speede him well, and trust to have him here in England this yeere to bring us good newes.

We doe perceive there is a river found about the mouth of S. Nicholas Bay that hath thirteen foot upon the barre at a lowe water, and is as neere Colmogro as S. Nicholas: which will bee a great pleasure unto us. We will that Steven Burrowe doe proceed on his voiage to discover.

*M. Anthonic Jenkinson his first travaille intended for Cathay by the Caspian sea and Boghar.*

Also we have sent you one Anthonic Jenkinson Gentleman, a man well travelled, whom we mind to use in further travelling, according to a Commission delivered him, subscribed by master Anthonic Huse and others. Wherefore we will you deliver him one or more of such painfull young men as he shal thinke meetest for his purpose: and likewise such money and wares as he shal think best to take with him. He must have fourty pounds a yeere for foure yeeres, to be paid him by the halfe yeere, or as he wil demaund it of you, so let him have it from Easter last. Also the prices of wares here at this present are, bale flaxe twenty pound the packe and better, towe flaxe twentie eight pound the hundred, traine oyle at nine pound the tunne, waxe at foure pound the hundred, tallow at sixteene shillings the hundred, cables and ropes very deare: as yet there are no shippes come out of Danske.

Kept untill the tenth day of this present. As this day came the goods out of Scotland that were recovered out of the Edward Bonaventure: and nowe we doe perceive that the caske that the trayne oyle came in, is verie good, and much better then ours. Therefore our

*Good caske made in Russia.*

## LETTER TO THE AGENTS

A.D.  
1557.

minde is, that you shall lade it all in such barrels of the bigger sort as you laded in the Edward, and no long barrels nor small. And that caske that wee have sent may serve for the Tallowe or anie other ware that is not leakage. Neverthelesse, this voyage you must take such as you can get.

Also if the Emperour bee minded to deliver you any summe of money, or good Waxe at as reasonable a price as you may buye for readie money, wee will that you shall take it and lade it for our accomptes, and to come at our adventure, and hee to bee payed at the returne of the shippes in Velvets, Sattens, or any other kinde of silke, or cloth of golde, cloth of tissue, or according as his Commission shall bee that hee shall sende us in the shippes, and according to such paternes as hee shall send. Wee doe not finde the Ambassadour nowe at the last so conformable to reason as wee had thought wee shoulde. Hee is very mistrustfull, and thinketh everie man will beguile him. Therefore you had neede to take heede howe you have to doe with him or with any such, and to make your bargaines plaine, and to set them downe in writing. For they bee subtil people, and doe not alwaies speake the trueth, and thinke other men to bee like themselves. Therefore we would have none of them to send any goods in our shippes at any time, nor none to come for passengers, unlesse the Emperour doe make a bargaine with you, as is aforesaid, for his owne person.

Also we charge you not to suffer any of our nation to send any wares to their wives or friends in any of our ships; but to take their money there to be paied heere by the companie and not otherwise: and to have consideration how you doe take the roble. For although we doe rate it after sixteene shillings eight pence of our money, yet it is not worth past 12. or 13. shillings sterlign. Moreover, you had neede [I. 302.] to sende newe accomptes, for them that came in the

A.D.  
1557.

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

Edward bee marred and torne, so that we can make no reckoning by them: and likewise to write us a perfect note of all the goodes which you received the last voyage out of the Edward, and heerein not to faile.

Andrew Judde.  
George Barne.  
Anthonie Huse.  
William Garrard.  
William Chester.

1557.

A Letter of Master Thomas Hawtrey to the worshipfull Master Henrie Lane Agent at Colmogro, written in Vologda the 31. of Januarie 1557.

*John Sedge-  
wick at  
Novogrode.*

WOrshipfull Sir, heartie commendations premised. These may bee to advertise you, that yesterday the thirtieth of this present came hither Robert Best, and brought with him two hundred robles, that is, one hundred for this place, and one hundred for you at Colmogro. As for hempe which is here at two robles and a halfe the bercovite, master Gray hath written to buy no more at that price: for John Sedgewicke hath bought for sixe or seven hundred robles worth at Novogrode for one roble and a halfe the bercovite, and better cheape: and white Novogrode flaxe is there at three robles the bercovite. I trust hee will doe much good by his going thither. As I doe understand, Richard Johnson is gone to Novogrode with money to him, I doubt not but Master Gray hath advertised you of all their doings, both at the Mosco and at Novogrod. And touching our doings heere, you shall perceive that wee have solde wares of this fourth voyage for one hundred and fourtie robles, besides fiftie robles of the second and third voyage since the giving up of my last account, and for wares of the Countrey, you shall understand

## LETTER FROM THOMAS HAWTREY

A.D.  
1557.

that I have bought tried and untried for 77. robles  
four hundred podes of tried tallowe, besides four  
hundred podes that I have given out money for,  
whereof God graunt good receipt when the time  
commeth, which is in Lent. And in browne flaxe  
and hempe I have bought seventeene bercovites, sixe  
podes and sixteene pound, which cost 28. robles,  
eleven altines two pence. And as for other kindes  
of wares I have bought none as yet. And for mastes  
to bee provided, you shall understand that I wrote a  
letter to Totma the 28. of this present for fiftie mastes,  
to wit, for 25. of fifteene fathoms, and 25. of foure-  
teene fathoms, to be an arshine and a halfe at the  
small ende. And more, I have written for 30. great  
trees to be two arshines and a halfe at the small end,  
and for the other that were provided the last yeere,  
I trust they shall be sent downe in the spring of the  
yeere. And as concerning the Ropemakers, you shall  
understand that their abiding place shall bee with you at  
Colmogro, as I doe thinke Master Gray hath advertised  
you. For, as Roger Bontinge Master of the woorkes  
doeth say, there is no place more meete for their pur-  
pose then with you: and there it will be made with  
lesser cost, considering that the pale is the one halfe  
of it: which is to set one pale more to that, and so  
for to cover it over, which as they say, will be but  
little cost. They doe pray that it may bee made six-  
teene foote broade, and one hundred and eightie  
fathoms long: and that in the midde way twentie  
foote from the pale towarde the water side there may  
be a house made to tarre in, standing alone by it selfe  
for danger of fire. The Tarre house that they woulde  
have made, is to bee fifteene fathoms long, and ten  
fathoms broade, and they would that house should be  
made first: for I thinke they will not tarre before they  
come there. And farther they desire that you will  
provide for as much tarre as you may, for heere wee  
have small store, but when the time commeth that it

*Masts of 30.  
yards.*

*An Arshine is  
3. quarters of  
a yard or  
more.*

*A rope house  
erected at  
Colmogro.*

*A tarre house.*

A.D.  
1557.

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

*Robert  
Austen.*

shoulde be made, I will provide as much as I can here, that it may bee sent downe when the Nasade commeth. The stufte that they have readie spunne is about five thousand waight, and they say that they trust to have by that time they come downe yarne ynough to make 20. cables. As concerning a copie of the Alphabet in ciphers Master Gray hath written hither that Robert Austen had one, which he willed that he shoulde deliver to you. Thus I surcease, beseeching God to preserve you in health, and to send you your hearts desire.

By yours to command to his power,  
Thomas Hawtrey.

[L. 303.]

A Letter of Master Richard Gray one of the first Agents of the Moscovie companie to Master Henrie Lane at Mosco, written in Colmogro the 19. of Februarie 1558.

*Lampas a  
great mart for  
the Samoeds  
in the North.*

WOrshipfull Sir, after heartie commendations &c. You shall understand that this Lent commeth to Lampas such a number of men of divers nations with wares, as hath not bene seene these ten yeeres. Thither come many out of Ugri: therefore I would have bene there my selfe, and also have received such money as is owing us in wares by Kerill his brother and Osep Boscovo. For as you well know, thence they will goe with their wares to the Mosco, and make us payment with delayes, as they have done these other yeeres past. Colbone and his partner be departed towards Lampas with seven sleddes laden with victuals. Others also are gone to that Mart. As touching the bringing of money with you, it will bee good, for I assure you since our comming to this countrey have not so many persons gone to the Sea, as will doe this yeere. Trusting that God will send good store of traine oyle, I will cause as much caske to bee in a readinesse as I can, if you shall thinke it meete to send some money before. All

## LETTER FROM RICHARD GRAY

A.D.  
1558.

our olde hempe is spunne and wrought in tenne cables from fifteene ynches to ten the least, and thirteene Hausers from sixe ynches to three ynches: and all may weigh white eight and twenty thousande pounde weight and upwarde. There is in hempe ockam five thousand pound two hundred weight in twelve sacks at the least: the flaxe that came downe in the Nassadaes with those seven podes that came last is all spunne with a good part of that hempe that came last. God send more shortly, for all that is here and that is comming in the three other sleddes, will bee dispatched by the fourth weeke in Lent. Within these few dayes I bought thirteen podes, seven pound of hempe that cost two robles, twenty eight altines, foure pence, which together with that that was bought before, shall bee laide in dipping and sounding lines, for it is very good. There are spent above fiftie barrels of tarre alreadie: you shall understand that these eight workemen will spinne and lay above fourescore and tenne thousand pound of hempe, so it bee dressed readie to their hands, having two to turne the wheeles, and two to winde up. Therefore I have agreed with these two boyes to serve the worshipfull companie foure yeeres a piece. One of them windeth up and is very apt to spinne: therefore I will have two other young men Russes to spinne, if they can finde good sureties for their trueth. I have bene in hand with these two yong men that came out of the Trinitie, and they with me, but under seven pound a yeere they will not serve, nor Thomas Bunting that was Roger Bunting his servant. Therefore I would have three Russes at the least to spinne, five of them will be as good as these three, and will not be so chargeable all, as one of these would be. I thinke it were good that our Nassada were somewhat strengthened in her floore on both sides with plankes of five or sixe ynches thick, from the stemme to the sterne, as I have written to Thomas Hawtrey at

*What quanti-  
tie of hempe 8.  
workmen will  
worke in a  
yeere.*

A.D.  
1558.

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

Vologda. Also if you shall so thinke meet, your waxe and tallowe shall bee laden in two Dosnickes, for they bee meete to goe aboord the shippes: I doe intend to set up an house at Boroseva over against the place whereas the shippes shall ride, your advise therein I expect, it shall not cost above three robles, and yet if we will, there shall be two warme roomes in it. As for other matter at this present I have not to trouble you withall, and if it would please you I would be glad to heare some good newes of Master Jenkinson. Thus Jesus be with you and be his guide.

### Postscriptum.

*White hawks  
& white  
beares pro-  
hibited with-  
out licence.*

*Master  
Grayes jour-  
ney to Lampas.*

1558.

[I. 304.]

As for these our Hawkes they bee not white, but white and mayled, but indeede are Jarfawlkons. These dayes past our Olen died. So this yeere our Masters of the companie are like to have none, nor any white beares. Neither may any passe out of the realme without a special licence from the Emperour.

I intend God willing to goe to Lampas, if I doe I will take foure or five kerseys with me, but as for money there is small store here to carie.

Yours, Richard Gray.

A letter of Thomas Alcocke to the worshipfull Richard Gray, and Henrie Lane Agents in Moscovia from Tirwill in Polonia, written in Tirwill the 26. of Aprill 1558.

MY duety premised unto your worships, with commendations &c. It may please you to be adver-  
tised, y<sup>t</sup> my last I sent from Smolensco, which I trust you have received w<sup>t</sup> other letters to divers of our English men, wherein I certified you of my long retayning there, as also of my departure from thence, and howe that I had hired a Totar to bring mee to Danske. We came to a certaine village on Satterday the sixe and twentieth of Februarie, and there remained that night and Sunday to refresh our horses, intending to have gone away on

## LETTER FROM THOMAS ALCOCK

A.D.  
1558.

Munday carely. But on Saterday at night one of his neighbours departed to Tirwill, and there declared to the Captaine howe that at such a place there was a Dutch man that was come from the Mosco, and woulde ride to Danske, saying, for the one, I cannot tell what he is. The Captaine incontinent ridde to the King to shewe him thereof, so that without any delay there was sent out for mee one of the Gentlemen of the Kings house, and one of the Mesnickes of the Towne with sixe Officers to take mee. They came thither in the night about midnight, and there apprecheded mee and tooke all that I had from me: they left mee nothing but my clothes to put on my backe, and so brought mee to Tirwill to the Captaines house, where before I dyned, I had a payre of fetters clapped on my legges, wherewithall I sate untill it was Munday in the Easterweeke. On which day, after long and earnest calling to the Captaine as hee ridde by the windowe, hee commaunded the Marshall that mine yrons shoulde be taken off, but no worde I could heare when I should be delivered out of captivitie till it was Saint George his day: on which day I was had before the Marshall, who declared unto me that the Kings Majestie had shewed his mercie and goodnesse towarde mee: for his pleasure was that I should be delivered out of prison to depart into England, but no way else. So after I had given thankes for the Kings Majesties goodnesse shewed unto me, I desired him that he woulde be a meane that I might have the remaynder of such things as were taken from me restored unto me againe. Hee made me answere, that I might thanke God that I escaped with my head, and that if ever there came any more of us through the land, they should not so doe. The weeke before Easter they delivered mee my Corobia againe with all thinges that were therein. They tooke from mee in money nine Hungers gylderns in golde, five shillings foure pence in Lettoes money, fourtie Altines in Russe money, whereof twentie and more were for tokens, halfe an angell and a quarter of Master Doctour Standishes,

*Doctor Stan  
ish the Emp  
ours Phisit*

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

with his golde ring. Your two pieces of money (Master Gray) that you sent to your wife and daughter, with my two pieces of Boghary money. Of all this I had eight Hungers gilderns delivered mee the thirde weeke of mine imprisonment to paye for my charges, which stode mee in a Doller a weeke. So that at the day of my deliverie I had but three gyldernes left me. For the rest I made a supplication to the Captaine and had the like answer given mee as the Marshall gave me. So that all the rest of the thinges before written are lost, and no recoverie to bee had, which grieveth me more for the tokens sakes then doeth mine eight weeks imprisonment. They have also my sword, my bootes, my bowe and arrowes that I bought at Smolensco, which cost me foure marks, my sled, my felt, the comhold, a booke of the Flowres of godly prayers, and my booke wherein my charges were written. Of all these I can get nothing againe, not so much as my two bookes.

After I had remayned there five and thirtie dayes, I was had before the Captaine up into a great chamber to bee examined for letters and of the cause of my comming through the Countrey. In the Captaines companie was one of the Lordes of Danske. They demaunded of mee where my letters were, I declared unto them that I had none: your Officers (sayd I) tooke me when I was in my bedde, they searched mee and tooke all that I had from mee, if there be any they shall finde them among my stuffe which they have. They asked mee then, for what cause I went home over lande? I declared unto them, that the Winter beeing a warme season, and having intelligence that The frozen Sea was not much frozen, and supposing this Sommer it would be navigable, I was onely sent to provide a Shippe to bee sent to passe the sayde Seas to discover Cataia: which if God graunted wee might doe, it woulde not onely bee a commoditie to the Realme of Englande, but unto all Christian landes, by the riches that might bee brought from thence, if the histories bee true that are written thereof. Much other

## LETTER FROM THOMAS ALCOCK

A.D.  
1558.

communication I had with them concerning the same voyage. Then he demaunded of mee what wares wee brought into Russia, and what wee carried from thence. I declared the same unto them. Then they burdened mee, that wee brought thither thousandes of ordinance, as also of harneis, swordes, with other munitions of warre, artificers, copper, with many other things: I made them answere, that wee had brought thither about one hundred shirtes of mayle, such olde thinges newe scowred as no man in Englande woulde weare. Other talke they had with mee concerning the trade of Moscova too long to commit to writing.

At my comming hither heere were Ambassadours from the townes of Danske, Lubeck, and Hamburgh, as also [I. 305.] out of Liefland to desire this king to bee their Captaine and head in their intended voyage, which was to stoppe all such shippes as shoulde goe out of England for Moscova. Whereunto the King graunted, and immediatly they departed to prepare their shippes. So that I am afraide that either these our enemies, or the great warres that we have with France and Scotland will be an occasion that you shall have no shippes at Colmogro this yeere.

To conclude, although I have no tokens to deliver them, that the tokens taken from me were sent unto, yet I will declare unto them that I had tokens for them, with the mischance. And thus I commit you to Almighty God with the rest of the companie, who keepe you in health to his holy will and pleasure.

*An attempt to  
hinder our  
trade to Mos-  
cova by the  
Hans townes  
& Easter-  
lings.*

By yours to commaund  
THOMAS ALCOCKE.

[A Letter

A.D.  
1559.

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

1559.

A Letter of Master Anthonie Jenkinson upon his returne from Boghar to the worshipful Master Henrie Lane Agent for the Moscovie companie resident in Vologda, written in the Mosco the 18. of September, 1559.

*Master Jenkynsons voyage  
intended for  
Cathay.*

*The discovery  
of the Caspian  
sea.*

WOrshipfull Sir, after my heartie commendations premised with most desire to God of your welfare and prosperous successe in all your affaires. It may please you to bee advertised that the fourth of this present I arrived with Richard Johnson and Robert Johnson all in health, thankes bee to God. Wee have bene as farre as Boghar, and had proceeded farther on our voyage toward the lande of Cathay, had it not bene for the uncessant and continuall warres, which are in all these brutall and wilde countreys, that it is at this present impossible to passe, neither went there any Caravan of people from Boghar that way these three yeeres. And although our journey hath bene so miserable, dangerous, and chargeable with losses, charges and expenses, as my penne is not able to expresse the same: yet shall wee bee able to satisfie the woorshipfull Companies mindes, as touching the discoverie of The Caspian Sea, with the trade of merchandise to bee had in such landes and countreyes as bee thereabout adjacent, and have brought of the wares and commodities of those Countries able to answere the principall with profite: wishing that there were utterance for as great a quantitie of kersies and other wares as there is profite to bee had in the sales of a small quantitie, (all such evill fortunes beeing escaped as to us have chaunced this present voyage,) for then it woulde be a trade woorthie to bee followed. Sir, for that I trust you will be here shortly (which I much desire) I will deferre the discourse with you at large untill your comming, as well touching my travel, as of other things. Sir, John Lucke departed from hence toward England the

## LETTER TO THE AGENTS

A.D.  
1560.

seventh of this present, and intendeth to passe by the way of Sweden, by whom I sent a letter to the worshipfull Companie, and have written that I intend to come downe unto Colmogro to be readie there at the next shipping to imbarke my selfe for England, declaring that my service shal not be needfull here, for that you are a man able to serve their worships in greater affaires then they have heere to doe, so farre as I perceive. As touching the Companies affaires heere, I referre you to Christopher Hudsons letters, for that I am but newly arrived. Having here but litle businesse to doe, I send you Richard Johnson to helpe you there in your affaires. Thus giving you most heartie thanks for my wench Aura Soltana, I commend you to the tuition of God, who send you health with hearts desire.

Your assured to command,  
Anthonie Jenkinson.

*This was a  
yong Tartar  
girle which he  
gave to the  
Queene afterward.*

A Letter of the Moscovie companie to their Agents in Russia, Master Henrie Lane, Christopher Hudson, and Thomas Glover sent in their seventh voyage to Saint Nicholas with three ships, the Swallowe, the Philip and Marie, and the Jesus the fifth of May, 1560.

A fter our heartie commendations to you. The twelfth day of the last moneth here arrived in safety, thanks be to God, our two ships, & by them we received your letters & invoices very well perceiving [I. 306.] what you have laden in them. The tallowe came evill *Tallowe.* conditioned and broken, by reason it came in Corrobias, wee lose and spoyle more then the Caske will cost, and much of this tallowe is verie evill, blacke, soft and putrified. Touching the Waxe, as yet wee knowe not *Waxe.* howe the weight will rise, by reason that some of it was lost in the barkes. The weight of the last yeeres waxe did not rise so well as the other yeeres before it did. There had neede good heede to bee taken in the

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

*Traine oyles.*

weighing. Also much of this Waxe had a great foote and is not so faire waxe as in times past wee have had. You must cause the foote to bee taken off before you doe weigh it, or else you must seeke to have a good allowance for it. The traine Oyles which you laded this yeere came well conditioned, and the caske was good and of a good sise. But if they were made a little bigger it were the better, for they be not hogsheads. You have written to us to send you caske which is not heere to be had, neither doe wee thinke it so best if it were heere, considering it must goe either shaken and bounde up, or else emptie, which will bee pesterable, and likewise will shrinke and drie, and not be fitte to lade oyles in. Therefore our minde is, you shall cause so much caske to bee made there of the sise of hogsheads as will serve both for your oyles and tallowe, and let them be well trimmed with pitch on the heads and seames, and stand full of water three or foure dayes before you put Oyles in them. Your Cowper may bee overseer to them that make them, that they be well hooped and cleere tymber without knottes, the woorst caske you may put the tallowe in. Hee that seeth the filling of the oyles had neede to looke well to it, for there was much water in this that came nowe. Wee perceive you have bought and have in a readinesse one hundred and fourtie tunnes of oyles, and that if neede be you may have more store. Wherefore we doe minde to send you shipping for three hundred tunnes and upwards, because we would have this next Sommer as great a returne as you can of the commodities of that Countrey, as also such of our wares as you have that are not vendible, or will not be solde or bartered, because we would have a ful knowledge and state of our accounts. The Sables which you sent this yeere be very base, among them all we could not make one principall timber: we have always written unto you to send them that bee good or else none.

*Sables.**Wolverings.  
Lusernes.*

The Wolverings were indifferent, and some of the wolves, the rest verie base, the Lusernes but meane,

## LETTER TO THE AGENTS

A.D.  
1560.

the Lettes not so large skinnes as we have had : the *Lettes*.  
 best is, they were of a new death. As for the Ermines, *Ermines*.  
 they cost more there with you, then we can sell them  
 for here. Therefore buy no more of them, nor of  
 Squirels, for wee lost the one halfe in the other. The *Squirels*.  
 wares that we would have you provide against the  
 comming of the shippes are, Waxe, Tallowe, trayne  
*Oyles, Flaxe, Cables and Ropes, and Furres*, such as  
 we have written to you for in our last letters by the  
 shippes : and from henceforth not to make any great  
 provision of any rich Furres except principall Sables &  
*Llettes* : for now there is a Proclamation made that no  
 furres shall be worne here, but such as the like is  
 growing here within this our Realme. Also we perceive  
 that there might be a great deale of tallowe more provided  
 in a yeere then you send. Therefore our minde is, you  
 should enlarge somewhat more in the price, and to send  
 us if you can three thousand podes a yeere : for we  
 doe most good in it. And likewise the Russes, if  
 you would give them a reasonable price for their wares,  
 woulde be the willinger to buy and sell with you, and  
 not to carie so much to Novogrode as they doe, but  
 woulde rather bring it to Vologda to you, both Waxe,  
 Tallowe, Flaxe, Hempe, and all kinde of other wares  
 fitte for our Countrey. Our minde is you should pro-  
 vide for the next ships five hundred Losh hides, of  
 them that be large and faire, and thickest in hand, and  
 to be circumspect in the choosing, that you buy them that  
 bee killed in season and well dried and whole. If they  
 bee good we may sell them here for sixteene shillings  
 and better the piece, wee would have the whole skinnes,  
 that is, the necke and legges withall, for these that you  
 sent now lacke their neckes and legges. Neverthelesse  
 for this time you must sende them as you may get them :  
 if you coulde finde the meanes that the haire might bee  
 clipped off them, they woulde not take so much roome in  
 the shippes as they doe. We perceive by your letters  
 that the prices of Waxe doe rise there with you, by reason

*Flaxe.  
Cables and  
ropes.**A proclama-  
tion against  
forren Furres.**3000. podes  
of Tallow a  
yeere.**500. Lash  
hides.**Note.*

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

that the Poles and Lifelanders doe trade into Russia by licence : which, if there shoulde bee peace betweene them, woulde bee an occasion that all other commodities in Russia woulde rise to a bigger price, and not bee sufficient to serve them and us too, and likewise woulde bring downe there the prices of our commodities. Therefore we thinke it good you shoulde make a supplication to the Emperour in the name of The Companie to returne the trade from Rye and Revel to us, especially for such wares as wee doe buy : promising that wee will bee bounde to take them at a reasonable price, as wee have bought them in times past : and likewise that wee will bring to them such wares of ours, as are thought fitte for the Countrey, and to sell them at such reasonable prices as wee have done. If this shoulde not come to passe, wee might be out of hope of doing any good by the trade there : but that we have a further hope of some good trade to be found out by Master Antonie Jenkinson : by reason we doe perceive by your letters, that raw silke is as plentiful in Persia, as flaxe is in Russia : beside other commodities that may come from thence. Wee understand by your letters that you be at a point with the Russe for the Waxe, Tallow, and Traine oyles that he shipped the last yere for 311 robes 20 altines, which is well : although much be not gotten by it, but because they should not understand our reckonings. Wee much marvel what you mean to buy Seale skins and tanne them. All that you have sent in times past lie here unsold, and will yelde no money. If you send 100 of them tawed with the haire on, they will bee solde, or else not. In our shippe we will send you such things as you write to have for the ropers : and wee would they should make more store of small cables and ropes, as cables of 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. inches. For these great cables be not for every man ; and the greatest cables bee not best laded : and likewise small ropes for shroudes, sholes, and other small tackeling : and that you looke better to the spinning of their yarne

[I. 307.]  
*Hope of trade  
to be found by  
master  
Antonie  
Jenkinson.*

*Seale skinnes  
tawed.*

*Small cables  
best vendible.*

## LETTER TO THE AGENTS

A.D.  
1560.

that it be even and well tarred. The sables that you doe mind to send us let them be principall and fayre, and not past foure or five timbars. For they will not be so commonly worne here as they have bin with noble men: and likewise of Luserns send fewe and principal good. We mind to send you in our shippes 100 tunnes of salte. And because we perceive that balast is hardly to be had at our lading place there with you, we would you should have in a readinesse 100 tunnes of the white stones whereof you sent us home an example two yeres past. And likewise to have in a readinesse mastes of all sortes for our shippes: for we know not what neede wee shall have of them. The bringer hereof is Thomas Alcock, he could not be suffered the last yeare to passe through Poland. And as we wrote unto you in our shippes, hee is our servant for yeares: And for that we know him to be honest, true and painefull, our mind is he shalbe placed where he may do best service. He doth know the commodities and discommodities of all kinde of wares which you doe send us. Therefore we would you should credite his sayings both in quantitie of wares and goodnes, as also wherin is most our profit. We see by your letters that your opinion is that the ropemakers should remaine there two yeres more; and that you have provided great plentie of hempe, which we are content withall. But as yet we have solde none of our cables nor halsers, neither is the prooфе of them knownen; because the first you sent us were made of flaxe, which are worth no money: for after they be once wet they will rotte and moulder away like mosse. And those which you sent us now last, by misfortune there with you at the lading were wette and fretted in many places, and have lost their colour: by meanes whereof they be not so vendible as if they had come well conditioned. Of an hard beginning we trust God will send us a good ending. We hope in your next letters to heare good newes of the proceedings of Master Antonie Jenkinson. We

*Masts of all  
sorts to be  
prepared.*

A.D.  
1560.

*Astracan no  
great good  
marte.*

*Christopher  
Hodson and  
Thomas  
Glover ap-  
pointed Agents  
1560.*

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

perceive by his letters that Astracan is not so good a Mart towne as the fame hath gone of it: and marvell much that round pewter should be so good, and good chepe there, and from whence it should come. And whereas you write that you wil come for England in our next shippes, we would gladly have you to remaine there untill the next yere following, for the better instruction of our servants there; who have not had so long time of continuance for the language, and knowledge of the people, countrey, and wares as you have had. Neverthelesse if you will needs come away, we have no doubt, but that you will leave good order with our servants there, namely with Christopher Hodson and Thomas Glover, whom we appoint to remaine there as Agents in your roome, till further order bee taken: not doubting but that they will use themselves so discretely and wisely in all their doings, as shall be to the worship and benefite of this company. And as we have a good hope in them that they will be carefull, diligent and true in all their doings: so have we no lesse hope in all the rest of our servants there, that they will bee not onely obedient to them (considering what roome they be in) but also will be carefull, painful, diligent, and true every one in his roome and place for the benefite and profite of the company: That hereafter in the absence of others they may be called and placed in the like roome there or elsewhere. And if you find any to be disobedient and stubborne, and will not be ruled; wee will you shall send him home in our shippes: who shall find such small favour and friendship during the time that he hath to serve, as by his disobedience and evill service hee hath deserved. And whereas Christopher Hodson hath written to come home, as partly he hath good cause, considering the death of his father and mother: yet in regard that Sir George Barne and the Ladie his wife were his special friends in his absence, we doubt not but that he wil remain in the roome, which we

## LETTER TO THE AGENTS

A.D.  
1560.

have appointed him, if you doe not tarie and remaine there, till farther order be taken: and for his service and paines hee shall be considered, as reason is, as friendly as if his friends were living. Thus we trust you will take such order the one to remaine at the Mosco, and the other at Colmogro, or elsewhere, as most neede is. Thomas Alcocke is desirous to be in the Mosco: nevertheless you shall find him reasonable to serve where he may doe most good. The 62 robles [I. 308.] which you received of John Boucher we have payed him here, and also the 8 robles, which you received the yere before of Christopher Rose, and the money which you received more of George Burton, for the which we have you our debtors. Thus we rest, referring that which is here omitted to the report of the bringer: and so God have you in his keeping. Also we would that you should send us in our shippes 200 horse-clothes more. The things before written wee would that you should let our servants see and reade, to the intent they may perceive our mindes.

Another letter to the foresaid parties. 1560.

**T**HIS letter before written is the copie of one sent you by Thomas Alcock, trusting that hee was with you long since. The 26 day of the last moneth we received a letter from him, dated in Stockholm in Sweden the 14 day of January, and we perceive by his letter that hee had talked with a Dutch man that came lately from the Mosco, who informed him that our friend Master Antony Jenkinson was returned to the Mosco in September last past, but how farre he had beene, or what he had done, he could not tell. Also he wrote that one John Lucke a Joyner was taken by the Liefelanders, and put in prison. As yet wee have not heard from the sayd John Lucke, nor know not whether he be released out of prison or not. We suppose that by him you wrote some letter which as yet is not come to our hands: so that we thinke hee is yet in prison, or

*Stockholm*

*John Luck  
taken pris  
in Lieflanda*

A.D.  
1560.

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

*The Swallow.*

otherwise dispatched out of the way. The fifteenth day of December wee received a letter from Christopher Hodson, dated in the Mosco the 29 of July, by the way of Danske: which is in effect a copie of such another received from him in our shippes. You shal understand that we have laden in three good shippes of ours these kind of wares following: to wit, in the Swallowe of London, Master under God Steven Burrow, 34 fardels N° 136 broad short clothes, and foure fardels N° 58 Hampshire Kersies: and 23 pipes of bastards and seckes, and 263 pieces of raisins and 4 hogsheds N° 154 pieces of round pewter, and ten hogsheds and poncheons of prunes, and one dryfatte with Almonds. And in the Philip and Marie, Master under God Thomas Wade, 25 fardels N° 100 broad clothes, and three fardels N° 42 Hampshire Kersies, and thirtie pipes of seckes and bastards, and 100 pieces of raisins.

*The Jesus.*

And in the Jesus of London, Master under God Arthur Pette, 10 fardels N° 40 broade shorte clothes, and twenty seven pipes of bastards and seckes, as by the Invoices herewith inclosed may appeare: Also you shall receive such necessaries as you did write to bee sent for the rope makers: trusting that you shall have better successe with them which you shall send us in these ships, then with the rest which you have sent us yet: for we as yet have sold none of them. And whereas we wrote unto you in our former letter, that we would send you a hundred tunnes of salte, by reason it is so deare here we doe send you but nine tunnes and a halfe, for it cost here ten pence the bushell the first penie: namely in the Swallow 6 tunnes and a halfe, in the Philip and Marie one tunne and a halfe, and in the Jesus one tunne and a halfe. The 4 hogsheds of round pewter goe in the Swallow and in the Philip and Marie N° 154 pieces, as is aforesaid. We send you three ships, trusting that you have provided according to our former writing good store of lading for them. If yee have more wares then will lade the ships, let it be Traine

## LETTER TO THE AGENTS

A.D.  
1560.

oyles that you leave behinde: the price is not here so good as it was: it is worth here 9 pound the tunne. We thinke it good you should let the smaller ship bring as much of the traine as she can cary: And that the masters of the ships do looke wel to the romaging, for they might bring away a great deale more then they doe, if they would take paine in the romaging: and bestowe the traine by it selfe, and the waxe and tallowe by it selfe: for the leakage of the traine doth fowle the other wares much. As for Allard the skinner, if you thinke good, he may come home in these shippes. We have no doubt but that you Henrie Lane, if you minde to come home now in these ships as you requested, will leave such good order there with our servants as shall bee for our most profite and their preferment, if they doe their dueties diligently and truely. If our friend Master Antonie Jenkinson bee returned, and meane to come away in these ships to declare his mind and opinion of his travaile, if need require and he be so minded he may returne thither by land and be there by the fine of Januarie or before. But as we be un-certayne whether he be returned or not: so we know not what he hath done, nor what benefite may rise hereafter of his travaile. Therefore in this wee remit it to his and your good discretions. Wee send you Thomas Hawtrey which is our servant for yeeres: our minde is he should be placed, where he may doe best service.

Also we send you Nicholas Chancelour to remaine there, who is our apprentice for yeeres: our minde is hee should be set about such businesse as he is most fit for: he hath been kept at writing schoole long: he hath his Algorisme, and hath understanding of keeping of bookees of reckonings. We send you now but 100 Kersies: but against the next yeere, if occasion serve, wee will send you a greater quantitie, according as you [I. 309.] shal advise us: One of the pipes of seckes that is in the Swallow, which hath 2 round compasses upon the

*Nicholas  
Chancelour.*

A.D.  
1560.

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

bung, is to be presented to the Emperour: for it is special good. The nete waight of the 10 puncheons of prunes is 4300. 2 thirds 1 pound. It is written particularly upon the head of every puncheon: and the nete weight of the fatte of almonds is 500 li. two quarters. The raisins, prunes, and almonds you were best to dispatch away at a reasonable price, and principally the raisins, for in keeping of them will be great losse in the waight, and the fruit will decay. We thinke it good that you provide against the next yeere for the comming of our shippes 20 or 30 bullockes killed and salted, for beefe is very deare here. Therefore you were best to save some of this salt that we doe send you in these ships for the purpose. The salte of that countrey is not so good. In this you may take the opinion of the masters of the shippes. Foxe skinnes, white, blacke, and russet vendible in England.

*The salt of  
Russia is not  
so good as  
Bay salte.*

*Foxe skinnes  
white, blacke,  
and russet  
vendible in  
England.*

May 5. 1560.

For lacke of time the governours have not firmed this letter: which is the copie of the other two letters firmed by them.

Yours, William Mericke.  
Yours, Blase Sanders.

## JUSTICE BY LOTS IN RUSSIA

A.D.  
1560

The maner of Justice by lots in Russia, written  
by Master Henrie Lane, and executed in a  
controversie betweene him and one Sheray  
Costromitskey in Mosco. 1560.

Triall by  
bat or lot  
**A**fter the comming home into Russia of Joseph Napea the first ambassadour to Queene Marie, I remaining the Agent there, sundrie Russian merchants by Josephs procurement obtained letters from the Emperour to freight goods and passe in our ships for England: which thing upon good consideration I answered and refused. They were then driven to credite us and compound in value untill the next returne. At which time, notwithstanding good accompt in the value of 600 robles, there grewe question by their double demand. So in April Anno 1560. before my comming from Moscovia, they obtained trial by combat or letter to have their summe double, or as I proffered 600 robles. For combatte I was provided of a strong willing Englishman, Robert Best, one of the companies servants: whome the Russes with their Champion refused. So that we had the words of our priviledge put in effect, which were to draw lots. The day and maner of triall appointed by the Emperour at his castle in his palace and high Court of Moscovia was thus. The Emperours two Treasurers, being also Chancelours and chiefe Judges, sate in court. They appointed officers to bring me, mine interpreter, & the other, through the great presse within the rayle or barre, and permitted me to sit downe some distance from them: the adverse parties being without at the barre. Both parties were first perswaded with great curtesie, to wit, I to enlarge mine offer, and the Russes to mitigate their challenge. Notwithstanding that I protested my conscience to be cleere, and their gaine by accompt to bee sufficient, yet of gentlenes at the magistrates request I made proffer of 100 robles more: which was openly commended, but of the plaintifes not accepted. Then

A.D.  
1560.

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

sentence passed with our names in two equall balles of waxe made and holden up by the Judges, their sleeves stripped up. Then with standing up and wishing well to the trueth attributed to him that should be first drawen, by both consents among the multitude they called a tall gentleman, saying: Thou with such a coate or cap, come up: where roome with speede was made. He was commanded to hold his cappe, wherein they put the balles, by the crowne upright in sight, his arme not abasing. With like circumspection, they called at adventure another tall gentleman, commanding him to strip up his right sleeve, and willed him with his bare arme to reach up, and in Gods name severally to take out the two balles: which he did, delivering to either Judge one. Then with great admiration the lotte in ball first taken out was mine: which was by open sentence so pronounced before all the people, and to be the right and true parte. The chiefe plaintifes name was Sheray Costromitsky. I was willed forthwith to pay the plaintifes the summe by me appointed. Out of which for their wrong or sinne, as it was termed, they payd tenne in the hundred to the Emperor. Many dayes after, as their maner is, the people took our nation to be true and upright dealers, and talked of this judgement to our great credite.

*Note.*  
[I. 310.]

The former letters dated 1558, 1559, and 1560,  
should all followe M. Jenkinsons voyage to  
Boghar.

# ANTHONY JENKINSON

A.D.  
1557.

The first voyage made by Master Anthonie Jenkinson, from the Citie of London toward the land of Russia, begun the twelfth of May, in the yeere 1557.



First by the grace of God, the day and yeere above mentioned, I departed from the sayd Citie, and the same day at Gravesend embarked my selfe in a good shippe, named the Primerose, being appointed, although unworthy, chiefe captaine of the same, and also of the other 3 good shippes, to say, the John Evangelist, the Anne, and the Trinitie, having also the conduct of the Emperour of Russia his ambassadour named Osep Nepea Gregoriwich, who passed with his company in the sayde Primerose. And thus our foure tall shippes being well appointed, aswell for men as victuals as other necessarie furniture, the saide twelfth day of the moneth of May, we weyed our ankers, and departed from the saide Gravesend, in the after noone, and plying downe the Thames, the wind being Easterly, and fayre weather, the 13 day we came a ground with the Primerose, upon a sand called the blacke taile, where we sate fast untill the 14 day in the morning, and then God be praysed, she came off: and that day we pleyed downe as farre as our Ladie of Holland, and there came to an anker, the wind being Easterly, & there remayned untill the 20 day: then we weyed and went out at Goldmore gate, and from thence in at Balsey slade, and so into Orwel wands, where we came to an anker: but as we came out at the sayd Goldemore gate, the Trinitie came on ground on certayne rockes, that lye to the Northward of the said gate, and was like to be bilged and lost. But by the aide of God, at the last she came off againe, being very leake: and the 21 day the Primerose remaining at an anker in the wands, the

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

other three shippes bare into Orwel haven, where I caused the sayd Trinitie to be grounded, searched, and repaired. So we remayned in the said haven, untill the 28 day: and then the winde being Westerly, the three shippes that were in the haven, weyed and came forth, and in comming forth the John Evangelist came on ground upon a sand, called the Andros, where she remained one tide, and the next full sea she came off againe without any great hurt, God be praised.

The 29 day in the morning all foure ships weied in the Wands, and that tide went as farre as Orfordnesse, where we came to an anker, because the wind was Northerly: And about sixe of the clocke at night, the wind vered to the Southwest, and we weyed anker, and bare cleere of the nesse, and then set our course Northeast & by North untill midnight, being then cleare of Yarmouth sands. Then we winded North and by West, June. and Northnorthwest, untill the first of June at noone, then it waxed calme, and continued so untill the second day at noone: then the winde came at Northwest, with a tempest, and much raine, and we lay close by, and caped Northnortheast, and Northeast and by North, as the winde shifted, and so continued untill the third day at noone: then the wind vered Westerly againe, and we went North our right course, and so continued our way untill the fourth day, at three of the clocke in the afternoone, at which time the wind vered to the Northwest againe and blew a fresh gale, and so continued untill the seventh day in the morning, we lying with all our shippes close by, and caping to the Northwards: and then the wind vering more Northerly, we were forced to put roomer with the coast of England againe, and fell overthwart Newcastle, but went not into the haven, & so plied upon the coast the eight day & the ninth.

The tenth day the winde came to the Northnorthwest, & we were forced to beare roomer with Flamborow head, where we came to an anker, and there

## ANTHONY JENKINSON

A.D.  
1557.

remained untill the seventeenth day. Then the winde came faire, and we weyed, and set our course North and by East, and so continued the same with a mery winde untill the 21 at noone, at which time we tooke the sunne, and had the latitude in sixty degrees. Then we shifted our course, and went Northnorth east, and Northeast and by North, until the 25 day. Then we discovered certaine Islands, called Heilick Islands, lying from us Northeast, being in the latitude of sixtie sixe degrees, 40 minutes. Then we went north and by West, because we would not come too nigh the land, and running that course foure houres, we discovered, and had sight of Rost Islands, joining to the main land of Finmarke. Thus continuing our course along the coast of Norway and Finmark, the 27 day we tooke the Sunne, being as farre shot as Lofoot, and had the latitude in 69 degrees. And the same day in the afternoone appeared over our heads a rainebow, like a semicircle, with both ends upwarde. Note that there is between the said Rost Islands & Lofoot, a whirle poole called Malestrand, which from halfe ebbe untill halfe flood, maketh such a terrible noise, that it shaketh the ringes in the doores of the inhabitants houses of the sayd Islands tenne miles off. Also if there commeth any Whale within the current of the same, they make a pitifull crie. Moreover, if great trees be caried into it by force of streams, and after with the ebbe be cast out againe, the ends and boughs of them have bene so beaten, that they are like the stalkes of hempe that is bruised. Note, that all the coaste of Finmarke is high mountaines and hils, being covered all the yere with snow. And hard aboord the shoare of this coast, there is 100 or 150 fadomes of water in depth. Thus proceeding and sailing forward, we fell with an Island called Zenam, being in the latitude of 70 degrees. About this Island we saw many Whales, very monstrous, about our ships, some by estimation of 60 foot long: and being the ingendring time they roared and

*Heilick Islands in 66 degrees 40 minutes.*

*Rost Islands.*

[I. 311.]

*Malestrand a strange whirl poole.*

*Zenam Island.*

A.D.  
1557.

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

*Kettelwike Island.* cried terrible. From thence we fell with an Island, called Kettelwiche.

*Inger sound.*

*The North Cape.*

*Wardhouse.*

*Cattell fed with fish.*

*The Monastery of Pechinchow.*

This coast from Rost unto Lofoot lieth North and south, and from Lofoot to Zenam Northeast and southwest, and from Zenam to Kettelwike Eastnortheast and Westsouthwest. From the said Kettelwiche we sailed East and by North 10 leagues, and fell with a land called Inger sound, where we fished, being becalmed, and tooke great plenty of Cods. Thus plying along the coast, we fell with a Cape, called the North Cape, which is the Northermost land that wee passe in our voyage to S. Nicholas, and is in the latitude of 71 degrees and ten minutes, and is from Inger sound East, and to the Northwards 15 leagues. And being at this North Cape the second day of July, we had the sunne at North 4 degrees above the Horizon. The third day wee came to Wardhouse, having such mists that we could not see the land. This Wardhouse is a Castle standing in an Island 2 miles from the maine of Finland, subject to the king of Denmarke, and the Eastermost land that he hath. There are two other Islands neere adjoining unto that, whereon the Castle of Wardhouse standeth. The inhabitants of those three Islands live onely by fishing, and make much stockefish, which they dry with frost: their most feeding is fish; bread and drinke they have none, but such as is brought them from other places. They have small store of cattell, which are also fed with fish. From Wardhouse we sailed Southsoutheast ten leagues, and fell with a Cape of land called Kegor, the Northermost part of the lande of Lappia. And betweene Wardhouse, and the said Cape is a great Bay, called Dommeshaff, in the South part whereof is a Monasterie of Monkes of the Russes religion, called Pechinchow. Thus proceeding forward and sayling along the coast of the said land of Lappia, winding Southeast, the fourth day through great mists and darkenes we lost the company of the other three ships, and met not

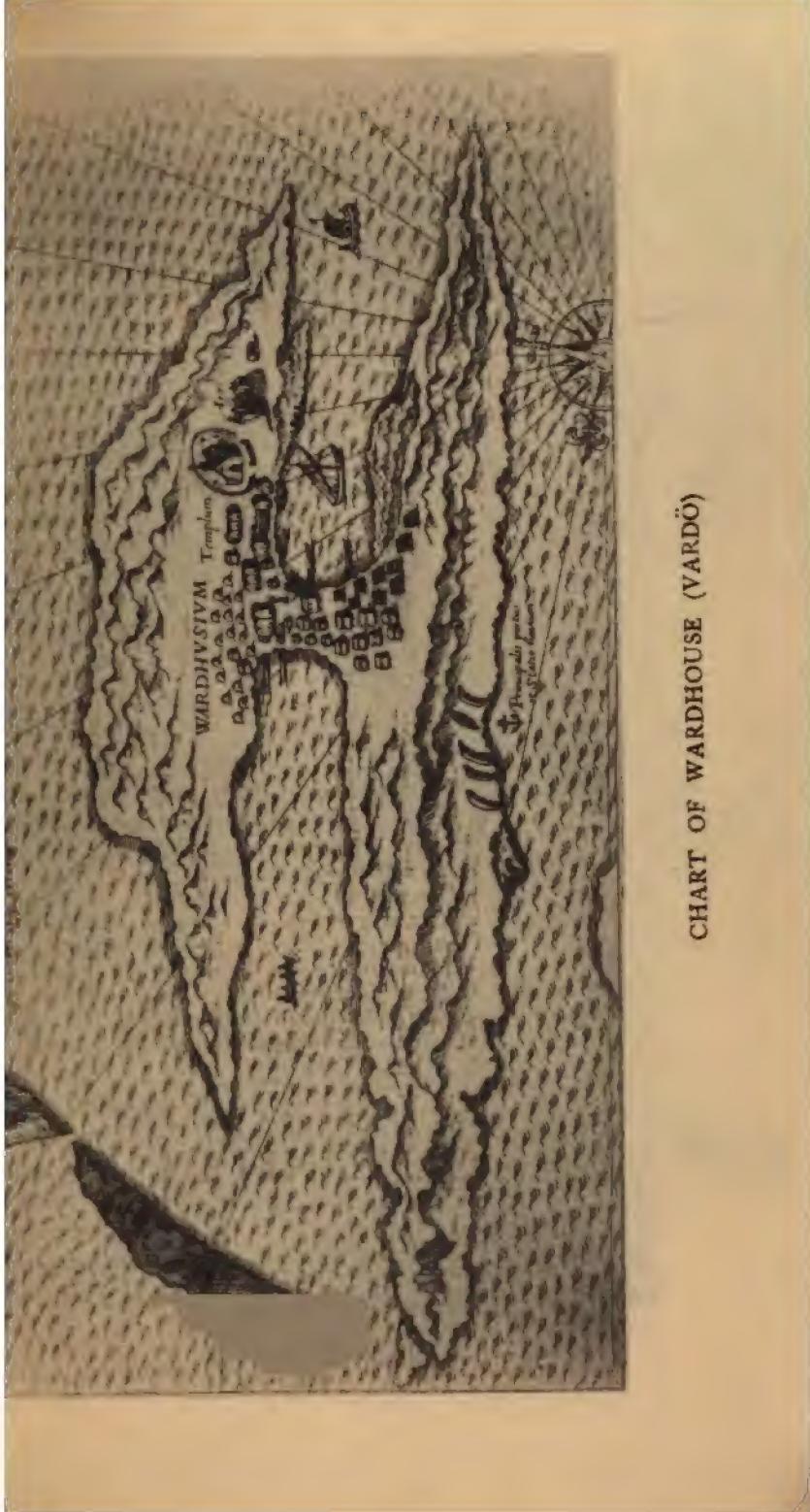


CHART OF WARDHOUSE (VARDÖ)



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with them againe, untill the seventh day, when we fell with a Cape or headland called Swetinoz, which is the entring into the Bay of S. Nicholas. At this Cape lieth a great stone, to the which the barkes that passed thereby, were wont to make offrings of butter, meale, and other victuals, thinking that unlesse they did so, their barkes or vessels should there perish, as it hath bene oftentimes seene: and there it is very darke and mistie. Note that the sixth day we passed by the place where Sir Hugh Willoughbie, with all his company perished, which is called Arzina reca, that is to say, the river Arzina.

*Arzina reca  
the river  
where sir  
Hugh Wil-  
loughbie was  
frozen.*

The land of Lappia is an high land, having snow lying on it commonly all the yere. The people of the Countrey are halfe Gentiles: they live in the summer time neere the sea side, and use to take fish, of the which they make bread, and in the winter they remove up into the countrey into the woods, where they use hunting, and kill Deere, Beares, Woolves, Foxes, and other beasts, with whose flesh they be nourished, and with their skinnes apparellled in such strange fashion, that there is nothing seene of them bare but their eies. They have none other habitation, but onely in tents, removing from place to place, according to the season of the yeere. They know no arte nor facultie, but onely shooting, which they exercise dayly, as well men as women, and kill such beasts as serve them for their foode. Thus proceeding along the coast from Swetinoz aforesaid, the ninth day of July wee came to Cape Grace, being in the latitude of 66 degrees and 45 minutes, and is at the entring in of the Bay of S. Nicholas. Aboord this land there is 20 or 30 fadoms water, and sundry grounds good to anker in. The current at this Cape runneth Southwest and Northeast. From this Cape wee proceeded along untill we came to Crosse Island, which is seven leagues from the sayd Cape Southwest: and from this Island, wee set over to the other side of the Bay, and went Southwest, and fell

*The Lappians  
covered all  
saving their  
eies.*

*The current  
at Cape grace.*

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*The entering  
of the Bay of  
S. Nicholas is  
seven leagues  
broad at the  
least.*

[I. 312.]

*August.*

*Pinego river.*

*The towne of  
Yemps.*

*Ustiug.*

with an headland called Foxenose, which is from the sayd Island 25 leagues. The entring of this Bay from Crosse Island to the neerest land on the other side is seven leagues over. From Foxenose proceeding forward the twelfth day of the sayd moneth of July, all our foure ships arrived in safetie at the road of Saint Nicholas in the land of Russia, where we ankered, and had sailed from London unto the said roade seven hundred and fifty leagues. The Russian ambassadour and his company with great joy got to shore, and our ships here forthwith discharged themselves: and being laden againe, and having a faire winde, departed toward England the first of August. The third of the sayd moneth I with other of my company came unto the citie of Colmogro, being an hundred verstes from the Bay of Saint Nicholas, and in the latitude of 64 degrees 25 minutes. I tarried at the said Colmogro untill the fifteenth day: and then I departed in a little boate up the great river of Dwina, which runneth very swiftly, and the selfe same day passed by the mouth of the river called Pinego, leaving it on our lefte hand fifteene verstes from Colmogro. On both sides of the mouth of this river Pinego is high land, great rockes of Alablaster, great woods, and Pineapple trees lying along within the ground, which by report have lien there since Noes flood. And thus proceeding forward the nineteenth day in the morning, I came into a town called Yemps, an hundred verstes from Colmogro. All this way along they make much tarre, pitch and ashes of Aspen trees. From thence I came to a place called Ustiug, an ancient citie the last day of August. At this citie meeete two rivers: the one called Jug, and the other Sucana, both which fall into the aforesaid river of Dwina. The river Jug hath his spring in the land of the Tartars called Chermizzi, joining to the country of Permia: and Succana hath his head from a lake not farre from the citie of Vologda. Thus departing from Ustiug, and passing by the river Succana, we came to a towne called Totma.

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About this place the water is verie shallow, and stonie, and troublesome for Barkes and boats of that countrey, which they call Nassades, and Dosneckes, to passe that way: wherein marchandise are transported from the aforesayd Colmogro to the citie of Vologhda. These vessels called Nassades, are very long builded, broade made, and close above, flatte bottomed, and draw not above foure foote water, and will carrie two hundred tunnes: they have none iron appertaining to them but all of timber, and when the winde serveth, they are made to sayle. Otherwise they have many men, some to hale and drawe by the neckes with long small ropes made fast to the sayd boats, and some set with long poles. There are many of these barks upon the river of Dwina: And the most part of them belongeth unto the citie of Vologhda: for there dwell many merchants, and they occupie the said boates with carying of salte from the sea side unto the sayd Vologhda. The twentieth of September I came unto Vologhda, which is a great citie, and the river passeth through the midst of the same. The houses are builded with wood of Firre trees, joyned one with another, and round without: the houses are foure square without any iron or stone worke, covered with birch barkes, and wood over the same: Their Churches are all of wood, two for every parish, one to be heated for Winter, and the other for Summer.

On the toppes of their houses they laye much earth, for feare of burning: for they are sore plagued with fire. This Vologhda is in 59 degrees, eleven minutes, and is from Colmogro, 1000 verstes.

All the way I never came in house, but lodged in the wildernesse, by the rivers side, and caried provision for the way. And he that will travell those wayes, must carie with him an hatchet, a tinder boxe, and a kettle, to make fire and seethe meate, when he hath it: for there is small succour in those parts, unlesse it be in townes.

*The description  
of their  
Nassades.*

*Good counsell  
for travellers.*

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*December.*

The first day of December, I departed from Vologhda in poste in a sled, as the maner is in Winter. And the way to Moscua is as followeth. From Vologhda to Commelski, 27 verstes, so to Olmor 25 verstes, so to Telyotske 20 verstes, so to Ure 30 verstes, so to Voshansko 30 verstes, then to Yeraslave 30 verstes, which standeth upon the great river Volga, so to Rostove, 50 verstes, then to Rogarin 30 verstes, so to Peraslave 10 verstes, which is a great towne, standing hard by a faire lake. From thence to Dowbnay 30 verstes, so to Godoroke 30 verstes, so to Owchay 30 verstes, and last to the Mosco 25 verstes, where I arrived the sixt day of December.

There are 14 postes called Yannes betweene Vologhda and Mosco, which are accompted 500 verstes asunder.

The 10 day of December I was sent for to the Emperors Castle by the sayd Emperour, and delivered my letters unto the Secretary, who talked with me of divers matters, by the commandement of the Emperour. And after that my letters were translated, I was answered that I was welcome, and that the Emperour would give me that I desired.

The 25 day, being the day of the nativitie, I came into the Emperors presence, and kissed his hand, who sate aloft in a goodly chaire of estate, having on his heade a crowne most richly decked, and a staffe of gold in his hand, all apparelled with golde, and garnished with precious stones.

[I. 313.]

There sate distant from him about two yardes his brother, and next unto him a boy of twelve yeares of age, who was inheritor to ye Emperor of Casan, conquered by this Emperor 8 yeares past. Then sate his nobilitie round about him, richly apparelled with gold and stone. And after I had done obeisance to the Emperour, he with his own mouth calling me by my name, bade me to dinner, and so I departed to my lodging till dinner time, which was at sixe of the clocke, by candle light.

The Emperour dined in a fayre great hall, in the midst

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whereof was a pillar foure square, very artificially made, about which were divers tables set, and at the uppermost part of the hall, sate the Emperour himselfe, & at his table sate his brother, his Uncles sonne, the Metropolitane, the young Emperour of Casan, and divers of his noble men, all of one side. There were divers Ambassadors, & other strangers, as well Christians as heathens, diversly apparelled, to the number of 600 men, which dined in the sayd hall, besides 2000 Tartars, men of warre, which were newly come to render themselves to the Emperour, and were appointed to serve him in his wars against the Lieflanders, but they dined in other hals. I was set at a litle table, having no stranger with me, directly before the Emperors face. Being thus set and placed, the Emperour sent me divers bowles of wine, and meade, & many dishes of meat from his own hand, which were brought me by a Duke, and my table served all in gold and silver, and so likewise on other tables, there were set bowles of gold, set with stone, worth by estimation 400 pounds sterlinc one cup, besides the plate which served the tables.

There was also a Cupbord of plate, most sumptuous and rich, which was not used: among the which, was a piece of golde of two yardes long, wrought in the toppe with towers, and dragons heads, also divers barrels of gold and silver, with Castles on the bungs, richly and artificially made. The Emperour and all the hall throughout was served with Dukes: and when dinner was ended, the Emperour called me by name, & gave me drinke with his own hand, & so I departed to my lodging.

Note, that when the Emperour drinketh, all the company stand up, and at every time he drinketh or tasteth of a dish of meate he blesseth himselfe. Many other things I sawe that day, not here noted.

The 4 of January, which was Twelftide with them, the Emperour, with his brother and all his nobles, all most richly apparelled with gold, pearles, precious stones, and

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costly furres, with a crowne upon his head, of the Tartarian fashion, went to the Church in procession, with the Metropolitan, and divers bishops and priests. That day I was before the Emperour again in Russe apparell, and the Emperour asked if that were not I, and his Chancelor answered yea. Then he bad me to dinner: then came he out of the church, and went with the procession upon the river, being all frozen, and there standing bare headed, with all his Nobles, there was a hole made in the ice, and the Metropolitan hallowed the water with great solemntie and service, and did cast of the sayd water upon the Emperors sonne and the Nobility. That done, the people with great thronging filled pots of the said water to carie home to their houses, and divers children were throwen in, and sicke people, and plucked out quickly againe, and divers Tartars christened: all which the Emperour beheld. Also there were brought the Emperours best horses, to drink at the sayd hallowed water. All this being ended, he returned to his palace againe, and went to dinner by candle light, and sate in a wooden house, very fairely gilt. There dined in the place, above 300 strangers, and I sate alone as I did before, directly before the Emperour, and had my meat, bread and drinke sent me from the Emperour.

The citie of Mosco is great, the houses for the most part of wood, and some of stone, with windowes of yron, which serve for summer time. There are many faire Churches of stone, but more of wood, which are made hot in the winter time. The Emperors lodging is in a faire and large castle, walled foure square of bricke, high, and thicke, situated upon a hill, 2 miles about, and the river on the Southwest side of it, and it hath 16 gates in the walles, & as many bulwarks. His palace is separated from the rest of the Castle, by a long wall going north and south, to the river side. In his palace are Churches, some of stone and some of wood, with round towers fairely gilded. In the Church doores and within the Churches are images of golde: the chiefe markets for all

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things, are within the sayd Castle, and for sundry things sundry markets, and every science by it selfe. And in the winter there is a great market without the castle, upon the river being frozen, and there is sold corne, earthen pots, tubs, sleds, &c. The castle is in circuit 2900 pases.

The countrey is ful of marsh ground, & plaine, in woods and rivers abundant, but it bringeth forth good plenty of corne. This Emperour is of great power: for he hath conquered much, as wel of the Lieflanders, Poles, Lettoes, and Swethens, as also of the Tartars, & Gentiles, called Samoeds, having thereby much inlarged his dominions. He keepeth his people in great subjection: all matters passe his judgement, be they never so small. The law is sharpe for all offenders.

The Metropolitan dealeth in matters of religion, as himselfe listeth, whome the Emperour greatly honoreth. [I. 314.] They use the ceremonies, and orders of the Greeke Church. They worship many images painted on tables, and specially the image of S. Nicholas. Their Priests be maried, but their wives being dead, they may not marie the second time, and so become Monkes, whereof there are a great number in the land.

They have foure Lents in the yeere, and the weeke before Shrofetide, they call the Butter weeke, &c.

They have many sortes of meats and drinke, when they banquet and delight in eating of grosse meates, and stinking fishe. Before they drinke they use to blowe in the cup: their greatest friendship is in drinking: they are great talkers and lyers, without any faith or trust in their words, flatterers and dissemlers. The women be there very obedient to their husbands, & are kept straightly from going abroad, but at some seasons.

At my being there, I heard of men and women that drunke away their children, and all their goods at the Emperors taverne, and not being able to pay, having impauned himselfe, the Taverner bringeth him out to the high way, and beates him upon the legges: then they that

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passe by, knowing the cause, and having peradventure compassion upon him, give the money, and so he is ransomed.

In every good towne there is a drunken Taverne called a Cursemay, which the Emperour sometime letteth out to farme, & sometimes bestoweth for a yeare or two on some duke or gentleman, in recompense of his service: and for that time he is Lord of all the towne, robbing and spoiling, and doing what pleaseth him: and then he being growen rich, is taken by the Emperor, and sent to the warres againe, where he shall spend all that which he hath gotten by ill meanes: so that the Emperour in his warres is little charged, but all the burden lieth upon the poore people.

They use sadles made of wood & sinewes, with the tree gilded with damaske worke, & the seat covered with cloth, sometimes of golde, and the rest Saphian leather, well stitched. They use little drummes at their saddle bowes, by the sound whereof their horses use to runne more swiftly.

The Russe is apparelled in this maner: his upper garment is of cloth of golde, silke, or cloth, long, downe to the foot, and buttoned with great buttons of silver, or els laces of silke, set on with brooches, the sleeves thereof very long, which he weareth on his arme, ruffed up. Under that he hath another long garment, buttoned with silke buttons, with a high coller standing up of some colour, and that garment is made straight. Then his shirt is very fine, and wrought with red silk, or some gold, with a coller of pearle. Under his shirt he hath linnen breeches, upon his legs, a paire of hose without feete, and his bootes of red or yellow leather. On his head hee weareth a white Colepecke, with buttons of silver, gold, pearle, or stone, and under it a blacke Foxe cap, turned up very broad.

When he rideth on horsebacke to the warres, or any journey, he hath a sword of the Turkish fashion, and his bowe and arrowes of the same maner. In the towne he

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weareth no weapon, but onely two or three paire of knives, having the hafts of the tooth of a fish, called the Morse.

In the Winter time, the people travell with sleds, in towne and countrey, the way being hard, and smooth with snow: the waters and rivers are all frozen, and one horse with a sled, will draw a man upon it 400 miles, in three daies: but in the Summer time, the way is deepe with mire, and travelling is very ill.

The Russe, if he be a man of any abilitie, never goeth out of his house in the winter, but upon his sled, and in Summer upon his horse: and in his sled he sits upon a carpet, or a white Beares skinne: the sled is drawen with a horse well decked, with many Foxes and Woolves tailes at his necke, & is conducted by a litle boy upon his backe: his servants stand upon the taile of the sled &c.

The voyage, wherein Osep Napea the Moscovite Ambassadour returned home into his countrey, with his entertainement at his arrivall, at Colmogro: and a large description of the maners of the Countrey.



He twelfth of Maye, in the yeare of our Lorde 1557 there departed from Gravesend, foure good shippes well appointed for Marchants, which were presently bound into the Baye of S. Nicholas in Russia: with which shippes was transported, or caried home, one Osep Gregorwich Napea, who was sent Messenger from the Emperour and great Duke of Moscovia. The foure ships were these, whose names follow, viz.

The Primerose Admirall.

The John Evangelist Viceadmirall.

The Anne and the Trinitie Attendants.

[I. 315.]

The 13 of July, the foresayd foure shippes came to an anker in the Baye of S. Nicholas, befor an Abbey, called

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the Abbey of S. Nicholas, whereas the sayde Messenger, Osep Gregoriwich Napea went a shoare, and as many English men as came to serve the Emperour remained with him at the Abbey for the space of sixe daies, untill he had gotten all his things a shoare, and laden the same in barkes, to goe up the river Dwina, unto Vologhda, which is by water 1000 verstes, and every verste is about three quarters of an English mile.

The 20 of July, we departed from S. Nicholas, and the 24 of the same, we came to Colmogro, where we remained eight daies: and the sayd Messenger was there of all his acquaintance welcommmed home, and had presents innumerable sent unto him, but it was nothing but meate and drinke. Some sent white bread, some rie bread, and some buttered bread & pancakes, beefe, mutton, bacon, egges, butter, fishes, swannes, geese, duckes, hennes, and all maner of victuals, both fish and flesh, in the best maner, that the rude people could devise: for among them, these presents are highly esteemed.

The 29 of July, we departed from Colmogro, and the 14 of August we came to Ustiug, where we remained one day, and changed our barkes or boates.

The 27 of August, we came to Vologhda, where we remained 4 daies unlading the barkes, and lading our chestes and things in small waggons, with one horse in a piece, which in their tongue are called Telegos, and with these Telegoes they caried our stufte from Vologhda unto the Mosco, which is 500 verstes: and we were upon the same way 14 daies: for we went no faster then the Telegoes.

There are three great townes betweene the Mosco and Vologhda, that is to say, Yeraslave, Rostave, and Pere-slave. Upon one side of Yeraslave runneth a famous river, which is called Volga. It runneth into the Caspian sea, and it devideth it selfe before it come into the Mare Caspium, in 50 parts or more, and neere unto the same sea there stands a great Citie, called Boghar, the inhabitants of the which are called by the same name.

*The citie of  
Boghar.*

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The people of the said Citie doe traffique unto the Citie of Mosco : their commodities are spices, muske, ambergreese, rubarbe, with other drugs. They bring also many furres which they buy in Siberia comming towards the Mosco : the sayd people are of the sect of Mahomet.

The 12 of September we came unto the citie of Mosco, where we were brought by Napea, and two of the Emperours gentlemen unto a large house, where every one of us had his chamber appointed.

The 14 of September we were commanded to come unto the Emperour, and immediatly after our comming we were brought into his presence, unto whom each of us did his duetie accordingly, and kissed his right hand, his majestie sitting in his chaire of estate, with his crowne on his head, and a staffe of goldsmiths worke in his left hand well garnished with rich and costly stones : and when we had all kissed his hand and done our dueties, his majestie did declare by his interpreter that we were all welcome unto him, and into his countrey, & therupon willed us to dine with him: that day we gave thanks unto his majestie, and so departed untill the dinner was readie.

When dinner time approched, we were brought againe into the Emperours dining chamber, where we were set on one side of a table that stoode over against the Emperours table, to the end that he might wel behold us al : and when we came into the foresayd chamber, we found there readie set these tables following.

First at the upper end of one table were set the Emperour his majestie, his brother, & the Emperour of Cazan, which is prisoner. About two yardes lower sate the Emperour of Cazan his sonne, being a child of five yeeres of age, and beneath him sate the most part of the Emperors noble men.

And at another table neere unto the Emperours table, there was set a Monke all alone, which was in all points as well served as the Emperour. At another table sate another kind of people called Chirkasses, which the Emperour entertaineth for men of warre to serve against

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his enemies. Of which people and of their countrey, I will hereafter make mention.

All the tables aforesayde were covered onely with salt and bread, and after that we had sitten a while, the Emperour sent unto every one of us a piece of bread, which were given and delivered unto every man severally by these words: The Emperour and great Duke giveth the bread this day, and in like manner three or four times before dinner was ended, he sent unto every man drinke, which was given by these words, The Emperour and great Duke giveth thee to drinke. All the tables aforesayd were served in vessels of pure and fine golde, as well basons and ewers, platters, dishes and sawcers, as also of great pots, with an innumerable sorte of small drinking pottes of divers fashions, whereof a great number were set with stone. As for costly meates I have many times seene better: but for change of wines, and divers sorts of meads, it was wonderfull: for there was not left at any time so much void roome on the table, that one cuppe more might have bin set, and as far as I could perceive, all the rest were in the like maner served.

[I. 316.] In the dinner time there came in sixe singers which stood in the midst of the chamber, and their faces towards the Emperor, who sang there before dinner was ended three severall times, whose songs or voices delighted our eares little or nothing.

The Emperour never putteth morsell of meate in his mouth, but he first blesseth it himselfe, & in like maner as often as he drinketh: for after his maner he is very religious, & he esteemeth his religious men above his noble men.

This dinner continued about the space of five houres, which being ended, and the tables taken up, we came into the midst of the chamber, where we did reverence unto the Emperors majestie, and then he delivered unto every one of us with his own hands a cup of mead, which when every man had received and drunke a

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quantity thereof, we were licenced to depart, & so ended that dinner. And because the Emperour would have us to be mery, he sent to our lodging the same Evening three barrels of meade of sundry sortes, of the quantitie in all of one hogshed.

The 16 day of September the Emperour sent home unto our lodging for every of us a Tartarie horse to ride from place to place as we had occasion, for that the streetes of Mosco are very fowle and mirie in the Summer.

The 18 of September there were given unto master Standish doctor in Phisick, and the rest of our men of our occupations, certaine furred gownes of branched velvet and gold, and some of red damaske, of which master Doctors gowne was furred with Sables, and the rest were furred some with white Ermine, and some with gray Squirel, and all faced and edged round about with blacke beaver.

*M. Standis,  
doctor of P.  
sicke.*

The 1 of October in the morning we were commanded to come unto the Emperors court, and when we came thither, we were brought unto the Emperor unto whom we did our duties accordingly: wherupon he willed us to dine with him that day, and so with thanks unto his majestie, we departed untill dinner time, at which time we came and found the tables covered with bread and salt as at the first: & after that we were all set upon one side of the table, the Emperors majestie according to his accustomed maner sent unto every man a piece of bread by some of the Dukes which attended on his highnesse.

And whereas the 14 of September we were served in vessels of gold, we were now served in vessels of silver, and yet not so abundantly as was the first of gold: they brought drinke unto the table in silver boles which conteined at the least sixe gallons a piece, and everie man had a smal silver cuppe to drinke in, & another to dip or to take his drinke out of the great boll withall: the dinner being ended, the Emperour

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gave unto every one of us a cup with meade, which when we had received, we gave thanks and departed.

Moreover, whensoever the Emperors pleasure is that any stranger shall dine with him, he doth send for them in the morning, and when they come before him, he with his owne mouth biddeth them to dinner, and this order he alwaies observeth.

The 10 of October the Emperour gave unto M. Standish 70 rubles in money, and to the rest of our men of occupations 30 rubles apiece.

The 3 of November we dined againe with the Emperour, where we were served as before.

The 6 of December being S. Nicholas day, we dined againe at the Emperours, for that is one of the principall feasts which the Moscovites hold: we were served in silver vessels and ordered in all points as before, and it was past 7 of the clocke at night before dinner was ended.

*Long dinners.* The Emperors majestie useth every yeare in the moneth of December, to have all his ordinance that is in the citie of Mosco caried into the field which is without the Suburbs of the citie, and there to have it planted and bent upon two houses of Wood filled within with earth: against which two houses there were two faire white markes set up, at which markes they discharge all their ordinance, to the ende the Emperour may see what his Gunners can doe. They have faire ordinance of brasse of all sortes, bases, faulcons, minions, sakers, culverings, cannons double and royall, basiliskes long and large, they have sixe great pieces whose shot is a yard of heighth, which shot a man may easily discerne as they flee: they have also a great many of morter pieces or potguns, out of which pieces they shoothe wild fire.

*Ordinance in  
Russia.*

*A yereley  
triumph.*

The 12 of December the Emperors Majestie and all his nobility came into the field on horsebacke, in most goodly order, having very fine Jennets & Turkie horses garnished with gold & silver abundantly. The Emperors

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majestie having on him a gowne of rich tissue, & a cap of skarlet on his head, set not only with pearles, but also with a great number of rich and costly stones : his noble men were all in gownes of cloth of gold, which did ride before him in good order by 3. & 3. and before them [I. 317.] there went 5000 harquebusiers, which went by 5 and 5 in a rank in very good order, every of them caryng his gun upon his left shoulder, and his match in his right hand, and in this order they marched into the field where as the foresayd ordinance was planted.

And before the Emperors majestie came into the field, there was a certaine stage made of small poles which was a quarter of a mile long, and about threescore yardes off from the stage of poles were certaine pieces of ice of two foot thicke, and sixe foote high set up, which ranke of ice was as long as the stage of poles, and as soone as the Emperors majestie came into the field, the harquebusiers went upon the stage of poles where they settled themselves in order. And when the Emperors majestie was settled where he would be, and where he might see all the ordinance discharged and shot off, the harquebusiers began to shoot off at the banke of ice, as though it had bin in any skirmish or battel, who ceased not shooting, untill they had beaten all the ice flat on the ground.

After the handguns, they shot off their wild fire up into the aire, which was a goodly sight to behold. And after this, they began to discharge the smal pieces of brasse, beginning with the smallest and so orderly bigger and bigger, untill the last and biggest. When they had shot them all off, they began to charge them againe, and so shot them al off 3 times after the first order, beginning with the smallest, and ending with the greatest. And note that before they had ended their shooting, the 2 houses that they shot unto were beaten in pieces, & yet they were very strongly made of Wood and filled with earth, being at the least 30 foote thicke. This triumph being ended, the Emperour departed and rode home in the same order that he came foorth into the field. The

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ordinance is discharged every yeare in the moneth of December, according to the order before mentioned.

On Christmas day we were all willed to dine with the Emperors Majestie, where for bread, meat and drinke, we were served as at other times before : but for goodly and rich plate, we never saw the like or so much before. There dined that day in the Emperors presence above 500 strangers, and two hundred Russes, and all they were served in vessels of gold, and that as much as could stand one by another upon the tables. Besides this there were foure cupbords garnished with goodly plate both of gold & silver. Among the which there were 12 barrels of silver, conteining above 12 gallons a piece, and at each end of every barrell were 6 hoopes of fine gold : this dinner continued about sixe hours.

*The hallowing  
of the river of  
Moscou.*

Every yeare upon the 12 day they use to blesse or sanctifie the river Moscua, which runneth through the citie of Mosco, after this maner.

First, they make a square hole in the ice about 3 fadoms large every way, which is trimmed about the sides & edges with white boords. Then about 9 of the clocke they come out of the church with procession towards the river in this wise.

First and foremost there goe certaine young men with waxe tapers burning, and one caryng a great lanterne: then follow certaine banners, then the crosse, then the images of our Lady, of S. Nicholas, and of other Saints, which images men carie upon their shoulders: after the images follow certaine priests to the number of 100 or more: after them the Metropolitane who is led betweene two priests, and after the Metropolitan came the Emperour with his crowne upon his head, and after his majestie all his noble men orderly. Thus they followed the procession unto the water, & when they came unto the hole that was made, the priests set themselves in order round about it. And at one side of the same poole there was a scaffold of boords made, upon which stood a faire chaire in which the Metro-

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politan was set, but the Emperours majestie stood upon the ice.

After this the priests began to sing, to blesse and to sense, and did their service, and so by that time that they had done, the water was holy, which being sanctified, the Metropolitane tooke a litle thereof in his hands, and cast it on the Emperour, likewise upon certaine of the Dukes, & then they returned againe to the church with the priests that sate about the water: but that preasse that there was about the water when the Emperor was gone, was wonderful to behold, for there came above 5000 pots to be filled of that water: for that Moscovite which hath no part of that water, thinks himselfe unhappy.

And very many went naked into the water, both men and women and children: after the prease was a litle gone, the Emperours Jennets and horses were brought to drinke of the same water, and likewise many other men brought their horses thither to drinke, and by that means they make their horses as holy as themselves.

All these ceremonies being ended, we went to the Emperour to dinner, where we were served in vessels of silver, and in all other points as we had bene before-time.

The Russes begin their Lent alwaies 8 weekes before Easter: the first weeke they eat eggs, milke, cheese & butter, and make great cheare with pancakes and such other things, one friend visiting another, & from the same Sunday until our Shrofesunday there are but few Russes sober, but they are drunke day by day, and it is accompted for no reproch or shame among them.

The next weeke being our first weeke of Lent, or [I. 318.] our cleensing weeke, beginning our Shrofesunday, they make and keepe a great fast. It is reported, and the people do verily beleeve that the Metropolitan neither eateth nor drinketh any maner of thing for the space of seven dayes, and they say that there are many religious men which doe the like.

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The Emperors Majestie eateth but one morsel of bread, and drinketh but one draught of drinke once in the day during that weeke, and all men that are of any reputation come not out of their houses during that time, so that the streetes are almost void of company, saving a few poore folkes which wander to and fro. The other sixe weekes they keepe as we do ours, but not one of them will eate either butter, cheese, eggs or milke.

On Palme sunday they have a very solemne procession in this maner following.

First, they have a tree of a good bignesse which is made fast upon two sleds, as though it were growing there, and it is hanged with apples, raisins, figs and dates, and with many other fruits abundantly. In the midst of ye same tree stand 5 boyes in white vestures, which sing in the tree before the procession: after this there followed certaine yong men with waxe tapers in their hands burning, & a great lanterne that al the light should not go out: after them followed two with long banners, & sixe with round plates set upon long staves: the plates were of copper very ful of holes and thin: then followed 6 carying painted images upon their shoulders, after the images followed certaine priests to the number of 100 or more, with goodly vestures, wherof 10 or 12 are of white damask, set and imbrodered round about with faire and orient pearles, as great as pease, and among them certaine Sapphires and other stones. After them followed the one halfe of the Emperours noble men: then commeth the Emperors majestie and the Metropolitane, after this maner.

First, there is a horse covered with white linnen cloth down to ye ground, his eares being made long with the same cloth like to an asses ears. Upon this horse the Metropolitane sitteth sidelong like a woman: in his lappe lieth a faire booke, with a crucifix of Goldsmiths worke upon the cover, which he holdeth fast with his left hand, and in his right hand he hath a crosse of gold, with

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which crosse he ceaseth not to blesse the people as he rideth.

There are to the number of 30 men which spread abroad their garments before the horse, and as soone as the horse is past over any of them, they take them up againe and run before, and spred them againe, so that the horse doth alway go on some of them. They which spred the garments are all priests sonnes, and for their labours the Emperour giveth unto them new garments.

One of the Emperors noble men leadeth the horse by the head, but the Emperour himselfe going on foote leadeth the horse by the ende of the reine of his bridle with one of his hands, and in the other of his hands he had a branch of a Palme tree: after this followed the rest of the Emperours Noble men and Gentlemen, with a great number of other people. In this order they went from one church to another within the castle, about the distance of two flights shot: and so returned againe to the Emperours Church, where they made an end of their service. Which being done, the Emperours majestie and certaine of his noble men went to the Metropolitane his house to dinner, where of delicate fishes and good drinks there was no lacke.

*The Emperor  
leadeth ye  
Metropolitans  
horse in pro-  
cession.*

The rest of this weeke untill Easter day they kept very solemnely, continuing in their houses for the most part, and upon Munday or Thursday the Emperour doth alwayes use to receive the Sacrament, and so doe most of his nobles.

Upon good Friday they continue all the day in contemplation and prayers, and they use every yere on good Friday to let loose a prisoner in the stead of Barabas. The night following they go to the Church where they sleepe untill the next morning, & at Easter they have the resurrection, & after every of the Lents they eat flesh the next weeke following, Friday, Saturday and all.

They have an order at Easter which they alwaies observe, and that is this: every yere against Easter to die or colour red with Brazell a great number of

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*Kissing used  
in the Greeke  
church.*

[I. 319.]

*With these  
letters M.  
Jenkinson  
tooke his  
voyage the  
same April to  
Boghar.*

egs, of which every man and woman giveth one unto the priest of their Parish upon Easter day in the morning. And moreover the common people use to carie in their hands one of their red eggs, not onely upon Easter day, but also three or foure dayes after, and gentlemen and gentlewomen have eggs gilded which they cary in like maner. They use it as they say for a great love, and in token of the resurrection, whereof they rejoice. For when two friends meete during the Easter holy dayes, they come & take one another by the hand : the one of them sayth, the Lord or Christ is risen, the other answereth, it is so of a truth, and then they kisse and exchange their egs both men and women, continuing in kissing 4 dayes together.

The 12 of Aprill being Tuesday in the Easter weeke, master Jenkinson and master Graie, and certayne other of us English men dined with the Emperor, where we were served as we had bin before time. And after dinner the Emperours majestie gave unto master Jenkinson and unto M. Gray, and so orderly unto every one of us a cup of Mead, according to his accustomed maner which when every man had received and given thanks, M. Jenkinson stepped into the midst of the chamber before the Emperours majestie, and gave thankes to his highnesse for his goodnesse unto him extended, desiring his grace to licence him to depart, and in like maner did Master Gray. His majestie did not onely licence them to depart, but also graunted unto master Jenkinson his letters under his great seale, unto all princes through whose dominions master Jenkinson should have occasion to passe, that he might the sooner and quietlier passe by meanes thereof. Which being granted, master Jenkinson and Gray lowly submitted themselves, thanking his majestie. So the Emperour gave unto either of them a cuppe of mead to drinke, and willed them to depart at their pleasure in Gods peace.

The 14. of Aprill in the morning when M. Gray and I were ready to depart towards Enggland, the

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Chancellors sent unto us and willed us to come to their office in the Chancerie, where at our comming they shewed us a great number of the Emperors jewels, and rich robes, willing us to marke and beholde them well, to the end that at our arrivall into England, we might make report what we had seene there.

The chiefest was his majesties crowne, being close under the top very faire wrought: in mine opinion, the workmanship of so much gold few men can amend. It was adorned and decked with rich and precious stones abundantly, among the which one was a rubie, which stood a handfull higher then the top of the crown upon a small wier, it was as big as a good beane: the same crown was lined with a faire blacke Sable, worth by report 40. robles.

Wee sawe all his majesties robes which were very richly set with stones, they shewed us manie other great stones of divers kindes, but the most part of them were uneven, in maner as they came out of the worke, for they doe more esteeme the greatnessse of stones, then the proportion of them.

We saw two goodly gownes which were as heavie as a man could easily carrie, all set with pearles over and over: the gards or borders round about them were garnished with saphires and other good stones abundantly. One of the same gownes was very rich, for the pearles were very large, round and orient: as for the rest of his gownes and garments, they were of rich tissue and cloth of gold and all furred with very blacke Sables.

When we had sufficiently perused all these things, they willed master Gray at his arrivall in England, to provide if he could, such jewels and rich clothes as he had seene there, and better if he could, declaring that the Emperour would gladly bestow his money upon such things.

So we tooke our leave the same time, and departed towards Vologda immediatly.

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The maners, usages, and ceremonies of the  
Russes.

Of the Emperour.

"Or, Basilius."



He Emperours name in their tongue is Ivan Vasilivich, that is as much to say, as John the sonne of "Vasilie and by his princely state hee is called Otesara, as his predecessors have bene before, which to interprete, is a king, that giveth not tribute to any man. And this word

Otesara his majesties interpreters have of late dayes interpreted to be Emperour, so that now hee is called Emperour and great Duke of all Russia, &c. Before his father they were neither called Emperours nor kings but onely Ruese Velike, that is to say, great Duke. And as this Emperor which now is Ivan Vasilivich, doeth exceede his predecessors in name, that is, from a Duke to an Emperour, even so much by report he doeth exceede them in stoutnesse of courage and valiantnesse, and a great deale more: for he is no more afraid of his enemies which are not few, then the Hobbie of the larks.

His enemies with whom he hath warres for the most part are these: Litto, Poland, Sweden, Denmarke, Lifland, the Crimmes, Nagaians, and the whole nation of the Tartarians, which are a stoute and a hardie people as any under the Sunne.

This Emperour useth great familiaritie, as wel unto all his nobles and subjects, as also unto strangers which serve him either in his warres, or in occupations: for his pleasure is that they shall dine oftentimes in the yeere in his presence, and besides that he is oftentimes abroad, either at one Church or another, and walking with his noble men abroad. And by this meanes he is not onely beloved of his nobles and commons, but also had in great dread and feare through all his dominions,

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so that I thinke no prince in Christendome is more feared of his owne then he is, nor yet better beloved. For if he bid any of his Dukes goe, they will runne, if he give any evil or angrie worde to any of them, the partie will not come into his majesties presence againe of a long time if he be not sent for, but will faine him [I. 320.] to be very sick, and will let the haire of his head grow very long, without either cutting or shaving, which is an evident token that hee is in the Emperors displeasure: for when they be in their prosperity, they account it a shame to weare long haire, in consideration whereof, they use to have their heads shaven.

His majesty heareth all complaints himselfe, and with *Note.* his owne mouth giveth sentence, and judgement of all matters, and that with expedition: but religious matters he medleth not withall, but referreth them wholly unto the Metropolitane.

His majestie retaineth and well rewardeth all strangers that come to serve him, and especially men of warre.

Hee delighteth not greatly in hawking, hunting, or any other pastime, nor in hearing instruments or musicke, but setteth all his whole delight upon two things: First, to serve God, as undoubtedly he is very devote in his religion, and the second, howe to subdue and conquere his enemies.

He hath abundance of gold and silver in his owne handes or treasurie: but the most part of his know not a crowne from a counter, nor gold from copper, they are so much cumbred therewithall, and he that is worth 2. 3. or 4. grotes, is a rich man.

### Of their Religious men.

**T**HE Metropolitane is next unto God, our Lady and S. Nicholas excepted: for the Emperors majesty judgeth & affirmeth him to be of higher dignitie then himselfe; for that, saith he, he is Gods spiritual officer, and I the Emperour am his temporall officer, and therefore his majestie submitteth himselfe unto him in many

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things concerning religious matters, as in leading the Metropolitans horse upon Palme sunday, and giving him leave to sitte on a chaire upon the 12. day, when the river Mosco was in blessing, his majestie standing on the yce.

All matters of religion are reformed by the Metropolitane, he heareth the causes and giveth sentence as himselfe listeth, and is authorized so to doe, whether it be to whip, hang or burne, his will must needs be fulfilled.

They have both monks, friers and nunnnes, with a great number of great & rich monasteries: they keepe great hospitalitie, and doe relieve much poore people day by day. I have bene in one of the monasteries called Troientes, which is walled about with bricke very strongly like a castle, and much ordinance of brass upon the walles of the same. They told me themselves that there are seven hundred brethren of them which belong unto that house. The most part of the lands, towns, and villages which are within 40. miles of it, belong unto the same. They shewed me the church, wherein were as many images as could hang about, or upon the wals of the Church round about, and even the roofe of the church was painted ful of images. The chiefe image was of our Ladie, which was garnished with gold, rubies, saphirs and other rich stones abundantly. In the midst of the church stood 12. waxe tapers of two yards long, and a fathom about in bignesse, & there stands a kettle full of waxe with about 100. weight, wherein there is always the wicke of a candle burning, as it were a lampe which goeth not out day nor night.

They shewed me a coffin covered with cloth of gold which stode upon one side within their church, in which they told me lay a holy man, who never eate or dranke, and yet that he liveth. And they told me (supposing that I had beleeved them) that he healeth many diseases, and giveth the blind their sight, with many other

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miracles, but I was hard of belief because I saw him worke no miracle whilst I was there.

After this they brought me into their sellers, and made me taste of divers kinds of drinks, both wine and beere, mead and quassie, of sundry colours and kinds. Such abundance of drink as they have in their sellers, I doe suppose few princes have more, or so much at once.

Their barrels or vessels are of an unmeasurable bignes & sise: some of them are 3. yards long and more, and 2. yards & more broad in their heads: they conteine 6. or 7. tunnes a piece: they have none in their sellers of their owne making that are lesse then a tunne. They have 9. or 10. great vautes which are full of those barrels which are seldom remooved: for they have trunks which come downe through the roofe of the vautes in sundry places, through which they powre drinke downe, having the caske right under it to receive the same, for it should be a great trouble to bring it all downe the stayres.

They give bread, meat and drinke unto all men that come to them, not onely while they are at their abbey, but also when they depart, to serve them by the way.

*The hospita  
tie of their  
monasteries.*

There are a great number of such monasteries in the Realm, and the Emperors majesty rideth oftentimes from one to another of them, and lieth at them 3. or 4. daies together.

The same monkes are as great merchants as any in [I. 321.] the land of Russia, and doe occupy buying and selling as much as any other men, and have boats which passe too and fro in the rivers with merchandize from place to place where any of their countrey do traffike.

They eate no flesh during their lives as it is reported: but upon Sunday, Munday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday it is lawful for them to eate egges, butter, cheese and milke, and at all times to eate fish, and after this sort they lead their lives.

They weare all blacke garments, and so doe none other in all the lande, but at that abbey onely.

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*Want of preachers cause of great ignorance and idolatry.*

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They have no preachers no not one in al the land to instruct the people, so that there are many, & the most part of the poore in the country, who if one aske them how many gods there be, they wil say a great many, meaning that every image which they have is a god: for all the countrey and the Emperours majesty himselfe wil blesse and bowe, and knocke their heads before their images, in so much that they will crie earnestly unto their images to helpe them to the things which they need. Al men are bound by their law to have those images in their houses, and over every gate in all their townes and cities are images set up, unto which the people bow and bend, and knocke their heads against the ground before them: as often as they come by any church or crosse they do in like maner. And when they come to any house, they blesse themselves 3. or 4. times before they will salute any man in the house.

They reckon and hold it for great sinne to touch or handle any of their images within the circle of the boord where the painting is, but they keep them very daintily, and rich men deck them over and about with gold, silver and stones, and hang them over and about with cloth of gold.

The priestes are married as other men are, and weare all their garments as other men doe, except their night-caps, which is cloth of some sad colour, being round, & reacheth unto the eares: their crownes are shaven, but the rest of their haire they let grow, as long as nature will permit, so that it hangeth beneath their eares upon their shoulders: their beards they never shave: if his wife happen to die, it is not lawfull for him to mary againe during his life.

They minister the Communion with bread and wine after our order, but he breaketh the bread and putteth it into the cup unto the wine, and commonly some are partakers with them: and they take the bread out againe with a spoon together with part of the wine,

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and so take it themselves, and give it to others that receive with them after the same maner.

Their ceremonies are al as they say, according to the Greeke Church used at this present day, and they allow no other religion but the Greeks, and their owne: and will not permit any nation but the Greeks to be buried in their sacred burials, or churchyards.

All their churches are full of images, unto the which the people when they assemble, doe bowe and knocke their heads, as I have before said, that some will have knobbes upon their foreheads with knocking, as great as egges.

All their service is in the Russe tongue, and they and the common people have no other praiers but this, Ghospodi Jesus Christos esine voze ponuloi nashe. That is to say, O Lorde Jesus Christ, sonne of God have mercy upon us: and this is their prayer, so that the most part of the unlearned know neither Pater noster, nor the Belife, nor Ten commandements, nor scarcely understand the one halfe of their service which is read in their Churches.

*All their service is in their mother tongue.*

### Of their Baptisme.

WHen any child is borne, it is not baptized until the next Sunday, and if it chance that it be not baptized then, it must tary until the second Sunday after the birth, and it is lawfull for them to take as many Godfathers and Godmothers as they will, the more the better.

When they go to the Church, the midwife goeth foremost, caryng the childe, & the Godfathers and Godmothers follow into the midst of the Church, where there is a small table ready set, and on it an earthen pot ful of warme water, about the which the Godfathers and Godmothers, with the childe, settle themselves: then the clarke giveth unto every of them a smal waxe candle burning, then commeth the priest, and beginneth to say certaine words, which the Godfathers and Godmothers

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must answe word for word, among which one is, that the childe shal forsake the devill, and as that name is pronounced, they must all spit at the word as often as it is repeated. Then he blesseth the water which is in the pot, and doth breathe over it: then he taketh al the candles which the gosseps have, and holding them all in one hand letteth part of them drop into the water, and then giveth every one his candle againe, and when the water is sanctified, he taketh the childe and holdeth it in a small tubbe, and one of the Godfathers taketh the pot with warme water, and powreth it all upon the childs head.

[I. 322.] After this he hath many more ceremonies, as anoynting eares and eyes with spittle, and making certaine crosses with oyle upon the backe, head, and brest of the childe: then taking the childe in his armes, carieth it to the images of S. Nicholas, and our Ladie, &c. and speaketh unto the images, desiring them to take charge of the childe, that he may live, and beleeve as a Christian man or woman ought to doe, with many other words. Then comming backe from the images, he taketh a paire of sheares and clippeth the yong and tender haires of the childes head, in three or foure places, and then delivereth the childe, whereunto every of the Godfathers & Godmothers lay a hand: then the priest chargeth them, that the childe be brought up in the faith & feare of God or Christ, and that it be instructed to clinege and bow to the images, and so they make an end: then one of the Godfathers must hang a crosse about the necke of the childe, which he must alwayes weare, for that Russe which hath not a crosse about his necke they esteeme as no Christian man, and thereupon they say that we are no Christians, because we do not weare crosses as they do.

## Of their Matrimonie.

**T**Heir matrimonie is nothing solemnized, but rather in most points abhominable, and as neere as I can learne, in this wise following.

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First, when there is love betweene the parties, the man sendeth unto the woman a small chest or boxe, wherein is a whip, needles, threed, silke, linnen cloth, sheares, and such necessaries as shee shall occupie when she is a wife, and perhaps sendeth therwithall raisins, figs or some such things, giving her to understand, that if she doe offend, she must be beaten with the whip, & by the needles, threed, cloth, &c. that she should apply her selfe diligently to sowe, and do such things as shee could best doe, and by the raisins or fruities he meaneth if she doe well, no good thing shalbe withdrawn from her, nor be too deare for her: and she sendeth unto him a shirt, handkerchers, and some such things of her owne making. And now to the effect.

When they are agreed, and the day of marriage appointed, when they shall goe towardes the Church, the bride will in no wise consent to go out of the house, but resisteth and striveth with them that would have her out, and faineth her selfe to weepe, yet in the end, two women get her out, and lead her towards the church, her face being covered close, because of her dissimulation, that it should not be openly perceived: for she maketh a great noise, as though she were sobbing and weeping, until she come at the Church, and then her face is uncovered. The man commeth after among other of his friends, and they cary with them to the church a great pot with wine or mead: then the priest coupleth them together much after our order, one promising to love and serve the other during their lives together, &c. which being done, they begin to drinke, and first the woman drinketh to the man, and when he hath drunke he letteth the cuppe fall to the ground, hasting immediatly to tread upon it, and so doth she, and whether of them tread first upon it must have the victorie and be master at all times after, which commonly happeneth to the man, for he is readiest to set his foot on it, because he letteth it fall himselfe, then they goe home againe, the womans face beeing uncovered. The boyes

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in the streetes crie out and make a noyse in the meane time, with very dishonest wordes.

When they come home, the wife is set at the upper end of the table, and the husband next unto her: they fall then to drinking till they bee all drunke, they per chance have a minstrell or two, and two naked men, which led her from the Church daunce naked a long time before all the companie. When they are wearie of drinking, the bride and the bridegrome get them to bed, for it is in the evening alwayes when any of them are married: and when they are going to bedde, the bridegrome putteth certain money both golde and silver, if he have it, into one of his boots, and then sitteth down in the chamber, crossing his legges, and then the bride must plucke off one of his boots, which she will, and if she happen on the boote wherein the money is, she hath not onely the money for her labor, but is also at such choyse, as she need not ever from that day forth to pul off his boots, but if she misse the boot wherin the money is, she doth not onely loose the money, but is also bound from that day forwards to pull off his boots continually.

Then they continue in drinking and making good cheere three daies following, being accompanied with certaine of their friends, and during the same three daies he is called a Duke, & shee a dutches, although they be very poore persons, and this is as much as I have learned of their matrimonie: but one common rule is amongst them, if the woman be not beaten with the whip once a weeke, she will not be good, and therefore they looke for it orderly, & the women say, that if their husbands did not beate them, they should not love them.

They use to marry there very yong, their sonnes at 16. and 18. yeeres olde, and the daughters at 12. or 13. yeeres or yonger: they use to keepe their wives [I. 323.] very closely, I meane those that be of any reputation, so that a man shall not see one of them but at a chance,

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when she goeth to church at Christmas or at Easter, or els going to visite some of her friends.

The most part of the women use to ride a stride in saddles with styrrops, as men do, and some of them on sleds, which in summer is not commendable.

The husband is bound to finde the wife colours to paint her withall, for they use ordinarily to paynt themselves: it is such a common practise among them, that it is counted for no shame: they grease their faces with such colours, that a man may discerne them hanging on their faces almost a flight shoote off: I cannot so well liken them as to a millers wife, for they looke as though they were beaten about the face with a bagge of meale, but their eye browes they colour as blacke as jeat.

*The women  
Russia pain:  
their faces.*

The best propertie that the women have, is that they can sowe well, and imbroder with silke and golde excellently.

### Of their buriall.

WHen any man or woman dieth, they stretch him out, and put a new paire of shooes on his feete, because he hath a great journey to goe: then doe they winde him in a sheet, as we doe, but they forget not to put a testimonie in his right hand, which the priest giveth him, to testifie unto S. Nicholas that he died a Christian man or woman. And they put the coarse alwayes in a coffin of wood, although the partie be very poore: and when they goe towards the Church, the friends and kinsemen of the partie departed carrie in their hands small waxe candles, and they weepe and howle, and make much lamentation.

They that be hanged or beheaded, or such like, have no testimonie with them: how they are received into heaven, it is a wonder, without their passport.

There are a great number of poore people among them which die daily for lacke of sustenance, which is a pitifull case to beholde: for there hath beene buried

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*Bread made  
of straw.*

*The unmerci-  
fulness of the  
Russes toward  
the poore.*

*Stooves or  
baths usual  
with the  
Moscovites.*

*Reported  
by Thomas  
Bulley.*

in a small time, within these two yeeres, above 80. persons young and old, which have died onely for lacke of sustenance: for if they had had straw and water enough, they would make shift to live: for a great many are forced in the winter to drie straw and stampe it, and to make bread thereof, or at the least they eate it in stead of bread. In the summer they make good shift with grasse, herbes and rootes: barks of trees are good meat with them at all times. There is no people in the world, as I suppose, that live so miserably as do the poverty in those parts: and the most part of them that have sufficient for themselves, and also to relieve others that need, are so unmerciful that they care not how many they see die of famine or hunger in the streets.

It is a countrey full of diseases, divers, and evill, and the best remedie is for anie of them, as they holde opinion, to goe often unto the hote houses, as in a maner every man hath one of his owne, which hee heateth commonly twise every weeke, and all the housholde sweate, and wash themselves therein.

The names of certaine sortes of drinke used in Russia, and commonly drunke in the Emperours Court.

**T**HE first and principall meade is made of the juice or licour taken from a berrie called in Russia, Malieno, which is of a marveilous sweete taste, and of a carmosant colour, which berry I have seene in Paris.

The second meade is called Visnova, because it is made of a berry so called, and is like a black goose-berrie: but it is like in colour and taste to the red wine of France.

The third meade is called Amarodina or Smorodina, short, of a small berry much like to the small rezin, and groweth in great plentie in Russia.

The fourth meade is called Cherevnikyna, which is made of the wilde blacke cherry.

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The fift meade is made of hony and water, with other mixtures.

There is also a delicate drinke drawn from the root of the birch tree, called in the Russe tongue Berozevites, which drinke the noble men and others use in Aprill, May, and June, which are the three moneths of the spring time: for after those moneths, the sappe of the tree dryeth, and then they cannot have it.

The voyage of Master Anthony Jenkinson, made [I. 324.]  
from the citie of Mosco in Russia, to the  
citie of Boghar in Bactria, in the yeere 1558:  
written by himselfe to the Merchants of  
London of the Moscovie companie.



He 23. day of April, in the yeere 1558.  
(having obtained the Emperor of Russia  
his letters, directed unto sundry kings  
and princes, by whose dominions I  
should passe) I departed from Mosco  
by water, having with mee two of your  
servants, namely, Richard Johnson, &

Robert Johnson, and a Tartar Tolmach, with divers  
parcels of wares, as by the inventory appeareth: and  
the 28. day we came to a town called Collom, distant  
from the Mosco 20. leagues, & passing one league  
beyond the saide Collom, we came unto a river called  
Occa, into the which the river Mosco falleth, and looseth  
his name: and passing downe the said river Occa 8.  
leagues, we came unto a castle called Terrevettisko,  
which we left upon our right hand, and proceeding  
forward, the second day of May, we came unto another  
castle called Peroslave, distant 8. leagues, leaving it also  
on our right hand. The third day we came unto the  
place where olde Rezan was situate, beeing now most  
of it ruined and overgrowen, and distant from the said  
Peroslave, 6. leagues: the 4. day we passed by a castle  
called Terrecovia, from Rezan 12. leagues, & the 6.

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day we came to another castle called Cassim, under the government of a Tartar prince named Utzar Zegoline, sometime Emperour of the worthy citie of Cazan, and now subject unto the Emperour of Russia. But leaving Cassim on our left hand, the 8. day we came unto a faire town called Morom, from Cassim 20. leagues, where we took the sonne, and found the latitude 56. degrees : and proceeding forward the 11. day, we came unto another faire town & castle called Nyse Novogrod, situated at the falling of the foresaid river Occa into the worthie river of Volga, distant from the saide Moron 25. leagues, in the latitude of 56. degrees 18. minutes. From Rezan to this Nyse Novogrod, on both sides the said river of Occa, is raised the greatest store of waxe and hony in all the land of Russia. We tarried at the foresaid Nyse Novogrod until the 19. day, for the comming of a captain which was sent by the Emperour to rule at Astracan, who beeing arrived, and having the number of 500. great boates under his conduct, some laden with victuals, souldiers, and munition : and other some with merchandise, departed altogether the said 19. day from the said Nyse Novogrod, and the 22. we came unto a castle called Vasiliagorod, distant 25. leagues, which we left upon our right hand. This towne or castle had his name of this Emperours father, who was called Vasilius, and gorod in the Russe tongue is as much to say as a castle, so that Vasiliagorod is to say, Vasilius castle : and it was the furthest place that the said Emperour conquered from the Tartars. But this present Emperour his sonne, called Ivan Vasiliwich, hath had great good successe in his warres, both against the Christians and also the Mahometists and Gentiles, but especially against the Tartars, inlarging his Empire even to the Caspian sea, having conquered the famous river of Volga, with all the countreis thereabout adjacent. Thus proceeding on our journey the 25. day of May aforesaide, wee came to another castle called Sabowshare, which wee

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left on our right hand, distant from Vasiliagorod 16. leagues. The countrey heereabout is called Mordovits, and the habitants did professe the law of the Gentiles : but nowe beeing conquered by this Emperour of Russia, most of them are christened, but lie in the woods and wildernesse, without towne or habitation.

The 27. day we passed by another castle called Swyasko, distant from Shabowshare aforesaid 25. leagues : we left it on our right hand, and the 29. came unto an Island one league from the citie of Cazan, from *Cazan.* which falleth downe a river called Cazanka reca, & entreth into the foresaide Volga. Cazan is a faire town after the Russe or Tartar fashion, with a strong castle, situated upon a high hill, and was walled round about with timber & earth, but now the Emperour of Russia hath given order to plucke downe the old walles, and to builde them againe of free stone. It hath bene a citie of great wealth and riches, and being in the hands of the Tartars it was a kingdome of it selfe, and did more vexe the Russes in their warres, then any other nation : but 9. yeres past, this Emperour of Russia conquered it, and tooke the king captive, who being but young is nowe baptised, and brought up in his court with two other princes, which were also kings of the said Cazan, and being ech of them in time of their raignes in danger of their subjects through civil discord, came and rendred themselves at several times unto the said Emperour, so that at this present there are three princes in the court of Russia, which had bene Emperours of the said Cazan, whom the Emperour useth with great honour.

We remained at Cazan till the 13. day of June, and then departed from thence : and the same day passed by an Island called the Island of merchants, because it was woont to be a place where all merchants, as well Russes and Cazanites, as Nagayans and Crimmes, and divers other nations did resort to keepe mart for buying and selling, but nowe it is forsaken, and standeth without

[I. 325.]  
*The Island of  
merchants.*

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*The river of  
Cama.*

any such resort thither, or at Cazan, or at any place about it, from Mosco unto Mare Caspium.

Thus proceeding forward the 14. day, we passed by a goodly river called Cama, which we left on our left hand. This river falleth out of the countrey of Permia into the river of Volga, and is from Cazan 15. leagues : and the countrey lying betwixt the said Cazan and the said river Cama on the left hand of Volga is called Vachen, and the inhabitants be Gentiles, and live in the wildernesse without house or habitation : and the countrey on the other side of Volga over against the said river Cama is called the land of Cheremizes, halfe Gentiles, halfe Tartars, and all the land on the left hand of the said Volga from the said river unto Astracan, and so following the North and Northeast side of the Caspian sea, to a land of the Tartars called Turkemen, is called the countrey of Mangat or Nagay, whose inhabitants are of the law of Mahomet, and were all destroyed in the yeere 1558, at my being at Astracan, through civil warres among them, accompanied with famine, pestilence, and such plagues, in such sort that in the said yeere there were consumed of the people, in one sort and another, above one hundred thousand : the like plague was never seen in those parts, so that the said countrey of Nagay being a countrey of great pasture, remaineth now unreplenished to the great contention of the Russes, who have had cruel warres a long time together.

*Nagay Tar-  
tars.*

The Nagayans when they flourished, lived in this maner : they were divided into divers companies called Hords, and every Hord had a ruler, whom they obeyed as their king, and was called a Murse. Towne or house they had none, but lived in the open fields, every Murse or King having his Hords or people about him, with their wives, children and cattell, who having consumed the pasture in one place, remooved unto another : and when they remoove they have houses like tents set upon wagons or carts, which are drawn

*Hords.*

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from place to place with camels, & therin their wives, children, and all their riches, which is very little, is caried about, and every man hath at the least foure or five wives besides concubines. Use of money they have none, but doe barter their cattell for apparell and other necessaries. They delight in no arte nor science, except the warres, wherein they are expert, but for the most part they be pasturing people, and have great store of cattel, which is all their riches. They eate much flesh, and especially the horse, and they drinke mares milke, wherewith they be oftentimes drunke : they are seditious & inclined to theft and murther. Corne they sowe not, neither doe eate any bread, mocking the Christians for the same, and disabling our strengths, saying we live by eating the top of a weede, and drinke a drinke made of the same, allowing their great devouring of flesh, and drinking of milke to be the increase of their strength. But now to proceed forward to my journey.

All the countrey upon our right hand the river Volga, from over against the river Cama unto the towne of Astracan, is the land of Crimme, whose inhabitants be also of the lawe of Mahomet, and live for the most part according to the fashions of the Nagayes, having continual wars with the Emperour of Russia, and are valiant in the field, having countenance, and support from the great Turke.

*The Crimme  
Tartars.*

The 16. day of June we passed by certaine fishermens houses called Petowse twenty leagues from the river Cama, where is great fishing for sturgeon, so continuing our way untill the 22. day, and passing by another great river called Samar, which falleth out of the afore-saide countrey, and runneth through Nagay, and entreth into the saide river of Volga. The 28. day wee came unto a great hill, where was in times past a castle made by the Crimmes, but now it is ruined, being the just midway betweene the said Cazan and Astrachan, which is 200. leagues or thereabout, in the latitude of 51.

*The river of  
Samar.*

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*Licoris in  
great plentie.*

degrees 47. minutes. Upon all this shore groweth abundance of Licoris, whose root runneth within the ground like a vine.

Thus going forward the sixth day of July we came to a place called Perovolog, so named because in times past the Tartars caried their boates from Volga unto the river Tanais, otherwise called Don, by land, when they would robbe such as passed downe the said Volga to Astracan, and also such as passed downe by the river Tanais, to Asou, Caffa, or any other towne situated upon Mare Euxinum, into which sea Tanais falleth, who hath his springs in the countrey of Rezan, out of a plaine ground. It is at this streight of Perovolog from the one river to the other two leagues by land, and is a dangerous place for theeves and robbers, but now it is not so evill as it hath bene, by reason of the Emperour of Russia his conquests.

[I. 326.] Departing from Perovolog, having the wildernesse on both sides, wee sawe a great heard of Nagayans, pasturing, as is abovesaid, by estimation above a thousand Camels drawing of cartes with houses upon them like tents, of a strange fashion, seeming to bee a farre off a towne : that Hord was belonging to a great Murse called Smille, the greatest prince in all Nagay, who hath slaine and driven away all the rest, not sparing his owne brethren and children, and having peace with this Emperour of Russia he hath what he needeth, and ruleth alone : so that now the Russes live in peace with the Nagayans, who were wont to have mortall warres together.

*Astracan.* The 14. day of July passing by an old castle, which was Old Astracan, and leaving it upon our right hand, we arrived at New Astracan, which this Emperour of Russia conquered sixe yeeres past, in the yeere 1552. It is from the Mosco unto Astracan sixe hundredth leagues, or thereabout. The towne of Astracan is situated in an Island upon a hill side, having a castle within the same, walled about with earth and timber,

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neither faire nor strong : The towne is also walled about with earth : the buildings and houses (except it be the captaines lodging, and certaine other gentlemens) most base and simple. The Island is most destitute and barren of wood and pasture, and the ground will beare no corne : the aire is there most infected, by reason (as I suppose) of much fish, and specially Sturgion, by which onely the inhabitants live, having great scarsitie of flesh and bread. They hang up their fish in their streets and houses to dry for their provision, which causeth such abundance of flies to increase there, as the like was never seene in any land, to their great plague. And at my being at the sayd Astracan, there was a great famine and plague among the people, and specially among the Tartars called Nagayans, who the same time came thither in great numbers to render themselves to the Russes their enemies, & to seeke succour at their hands, their countrey being destroyed, as I said before : but they were but ill entertained or relieved, for there died a great number of them for hunger, which lay all the Island through in heapes dead, and like to beasts unburied, very pitifull to behold : many of them were also sold by the Russes, and the rest were banished from the Island. At that time it had bene an easie thing to have converted that wicked Nation to the Christian faith, if the Russes themselves had bene good Christians : but how should they shew compassion unto other Nations, when they are not mercifull unto their owne ? At my being there I could have bought many goodly Tartars children, if I would have had a thousand, of their owne fathers and mothers, to say, a boy or a wench for a loafe of bread woorth sixe pence in England, but we had more need of victuals at that time then of any such merchandise. This Astracan is the furthest hold that this Emperour of Russia hath conquered of the Tartars towards the Caspian sea, which he keepeth very strong, sending thither every yere provision of men, and victuals, and timber to build the castle.

*Store of Sturgeons.*

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There is a certaine trade of merchandise there used, but as yet so small and beggerly, that it is not woorth the making mention, and yet there come merchants thither from divers places. The chiefest commodities that the Russes bring thither are redde hides, redde sheepes skinnes, wooden vessels, bridles, and saddles, knives, and other trifles, with corne, bacon, and other victuals. The Tartars bring thither divers kindes of wares made of cotten wooll, with divers kindes of wrought silkes: and they that come out of Persia, namely from Shamacki doe bring sowing silke, which is the coursest that they use in Russeland, Crasko, divers kinds of pide silkes for girdles, shirts of male, bowes, swords, and such like things: and some yeeres corne, and wallnuts, but all such things in such small quantitie, the merchants being so beggerly and poore that bring the same, that it is not worth the writing, neither is there any hope of trade in all those parts woorth the folowing.

*The length of  
the Island of  
Astracan.*

This foresaid Island of Astracan is in length twelve leagues, and in bredth three, & lieth East and West in the latitude of fortie seven degrees, nine minutes: we taried there until the sixt day of August, and having bought and provided a boate in company with certaine Tartars and Persians, we laded our goods and imbarkeed our selves, and the same day departed I, with the said two Johnsons having the whole charge of the Navigation downe the sayd river Volga, being very crooked, and full of flats toward the mouth thereof. We entred into the Caspian sea the tenth day of August at the Easterly side of the sayd river, being twentie leagues from Astracan aforesayd, in the latitude of fortie six degrees, twentie seven minutes.

*They enter  
into the Cas-  
pian sea.*

Volga hath seventie mouthes or fals into the sea: and we having a large wind, kept the Northeast shore, and the eleventh day we sailed seven leagues East-northeast, and came unto an Island having an high hill therein, called Accurgar, a good marke in the sea.

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From thence East tenne leagues, we fell with another Island called Bawhiata, much higher then the other. Within these two Islands to the Northwards, is a great Baie called the Blew sea. From thence wee sailed East and by North ten leagues, and having a contrary wind, we came to an anker in a fadome water, and so rid untill the fifteenth day, having a great storme at Southeast, being a most contrary wind, which we rid out. Then the wind came to the North, and we weyed, and set our course Southeast, and that day sailed eight leagues. *The blew sea.*

Thus proceeding forwards, the 17. day wee lost sight [I. 327.] of land, and the same day sailed thirtie leagues, and the 18. day twentie leagues winding East, and fell with a land called Baughleata, being 74. leagues from the mouth of the said Volga, in the latitude of 46. degrees 54. minutes, the coast lying neerest East and by South, and West and by North. At the point of this land lieth buried a holy Prophet, as the Tartars call him, of their law, where great devotion is used of all such Mahometists as doe passe that way.

*Baughleata  
being 74.  
leagues from  
Volga.*

The nineteenth day the wind being West, and we winding Eastsoutheast, we sailed tenne leagues, and passed by a great river called Iaic, which hath his spring *Iaic river.* in the lande of Siberia, nigh unto the foresaid river Cama, and runneth through the lande of Nagay, falling into this Mare Caspium. And up this river one dayes journey is a Towne called Serachick, subject to the *Serachick.* aforesaid Tartar prince called Murse Smille, which is nowe in friendship with the Emperour of Russia. Here is no trade of merchandize used, for that the people have no use of money, and are all men of warre, and pasturers of cattel, and given much to theft and murther. Thus being at an anker against this river Iaic, and all our men being on land, saving I, who lay sore sicke, and five Tartars, whereof one was reputed a holy man, because he came from Mecka, there came unto us a boate with thirtie men well armed and appointed, who boorded us, and began to enter into our barke, and our holy

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Tartar called Azy, perceiving that, asked them what they would have, and withall made a prayer: with that these rovers staied, declaring that they were Gentlemen, banished from their countrey, and out of living, & came to see if there were any Russes or other Christians (which they call Caphars) in our barke? To whom this Azi most stoutly answered, that there were none, avowing the same by great othes of their lawe, (which lightly they will not breake) whom the rovers beleaved, and upon his words departed. And so through the fidelitie of that Tartar, I with all my company and goods were saved, and our men being come on boord, and the wind faire, we departed from that place, and winding East and Southeast, that day being the 20. of August sailed 16. leagues.

The 21. day we passed over a Bay of 6. leagues broad, and fell with a Cape of land, having two Islands at the Southeast part thereof, being a good marke in the sea: & doubling that Cape the land trended Northeast, and maketh another Bay, into which falleth the great river Yem, springing out of the land of Colmack.

*The Countrie  
of Colmack.* The 22. 23. and 24. dayes, we were at an anker.

The 25. the winde came faire, and wee sailed that day 20. leagues, and passed by an Island of lowe land, and there about are many flats and sands: and to the Northward of this Island there goeth in a great Bay, but we set off from this Island, and winded South to come into deepe water, being much troubled with shoalds & flats, and ran that course 10. leagues, then East Southeast 20. leagues, and fel with the maine land, being full of copped hils, and passing along the coast 20. leagues, the further we sailed, the higher was the land.

The 27. day we crossed over a Bay, the South shore being the higher land, and fel with a high point of land: & being overthwart the Cape, there rose such a storme at the East, that we thought verily we should have perished: this storme continued 3. dayes. From

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this Cape we passed to a port called Manguslave. The place where we should have arrived at the Southermost part of the Caspian sea, is 12. leagues within a Bay: but we being sore tormented and tossed with this foresaid storme, were driven unto another land on ye other side the Bay, overthwart the sayd Manguslave being very lowe land, and a place as well for the ill commoditie of the haven, as of those brute field people, where never barke nor boate had before arrived, not liked of us.

But yet here we sent certaine of our men to land to talke with the governour and people, as well for our good usage at their handes, as also for provision of camels to carry our goods from the sayd sea side to a place called Sellyzure, being from the place of our landing five and twentie dayes journey. Our messengers returned with comfortable wordes and faire promises of all things.

Wherfore the 3. day of September 1558. we discharged our barke, and I with my companie were gently entertained of the Prince & of his people. But before our departure from thence, we found them to be very bad and brutish people, for they ceased not daily to molest us, either by fighting, stealing or begging, raising the prise of horse and camels, & victuals, double that it was woont there to be, and forced us to buy the water that we did drinke: which caused us to hasten away, and to conclude with them as well for the hire of camels, as for the prise of such as wee bought, with other provision, according to their owne demaund: So that for every camels lading, being but 400. waight of ours, we agreed to give three hides of Russia, and foure wooden dishes, and to the Prince or governour of the sayd people, one ninth, and two sevenths: Namely, nine severall things, and twise seven severall things: for money they use none.

And thus being ready, the foureteenth of September [I. 328.] we departed from that place, being a Caravan of a

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*The countrey  
of Mangu-  
slave.*

thousand camels. And having travailed five dayes journey, we came to another Princes Dominion, and upon the way there came unto us certaine Tartars on horseback, being well armed, and servants unto the saide Prince called Timor Soltan, governour of the said countrey of Manguslave, where wee meant to have arrived and discharged our barke, if the great storm aforesayd had not disappointed. These aforesaid Tartars stayd our Caravan in the name of their Prince, and opened our wares, and tooke such things as they thought best for their saide prince without money, but for such things as they tooke from me, which was a ninth (after much dissension) I ridde unto the same Prince, and presented my selfe before him, requesting his favour, and pasport to travaile through his countrey, and not to be robbed nor spoiled of his people : which request he graunted me, and intartained me very gently, commaunding me to be well feasted with flesh and mares milke : for bread they use none, nor other drinke except water : but money he had none to give mee for such things as he tooke of mee, which might be of value in Russe money, fifteene rubbles, but he gave me his letter, and a horse woorth seven rubbles. And so I departed from him being glad that I was gone : for he was reported to be a very tyrant, and if I had not gone unto him, I understoode his commaundement was, that I should have beene robbed and destroyed.

This Soltan lived in the fieldes without Castle or towne, and sate, at my being with him, in a litle rounde house made of reedes covered without with felt, and within with Carpets. There was with him the great Metropolitan of that wilde Country, esteemed of the people, as the Bishop of Rome is in most parts of Europe, with divers other of his chiefe men. The Soltan with this Metropolitan demanded of me many questions, as wel touching our kingdoms, lawes, and Religion, as also the cause of my comming into those parts, with my further pretence. To whom I answered

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concerning all things, as unto me seemed best, which they tooke in good part. So having leave I departed and overtooke our Caravan, and proceeded on our journey, and travailed 20. dayes in the wildernes from the sea side without seeing towne or habitation, caryng provision of victuals with us for the same time, and were driven by necessity to eate one of my camels and a horse for our part, as other did the like : and during the said 20. daies we found no water, but such as we drew out of old deepe welles, being very brackish and salt, and yet sometimes passed two or three dayes without the same. And the 5. day of October ensuing, we came unto a gulfe of the Caspian sea againe, where we found the water very fresh and sweete: at this gulfe the customers of the king of Turkeman met us, who took custome of every 25. one, and 7. ninthes for the saide king and his brethren, which being received they departed, and we remained there a day after to refresh our selves.

Note that in times past there did fal into this gulf the great river Oxus, which hath his springs in the mountains of Paraponisus in India, & now commeth not so far, but falleth into another river called Ardock, which runneth toward the North, & consumeth himself in the ground passing under ground above 500. miles, and then issueth out againe and falleth into the lake of Kithay.

We having refreshed our selves at the foresaide gulfe, departed thence the 4. day of October, and the seventh day arrived at a castle called Sellizure, where ye king called Azim Can, remained with 3. other of his brethren, and the 9. day I was commaunded to come before his presence, to whom I delivered the Emperors letters of Russia: and I also gave him a present of a ninth, who entertained me very well, and caused me to eate in his presence as his brethren did, feasting me with flesh of a wilde horse, and mares milk without bread. And the next day he sent for me again, and asked of me divers

20 dayes tra-  
veile in the  
wildernesse,  
with scarcitie  
of water.

Another gulf  
of the Cas-  
pian sea.

Will. de  
Rubricis de-  
scribeth this  
river of  
Ardok, cap. 4.

Sellizure, or  
Shayzure.

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questions, as wel touching the affaires of the Emperour of Russia, as of our countrey and lawes, to which I answered as I thought good: so that at my departure he gave me his letters of safe conduct.

*Letters of safe-  
conduct.*

This Castle of Sellizure is situated upon an high hill, where the King called the Can lyeth, whose palace is built of earth very basely, and not strong: the people are but poore, and have little trade of marchandise among them. The South part of this Castle is lowe lande, but very fruitfull, where grow many good fruities, among which there is one called a Dynie, of a great bignesse and full of moysture, which the people doe eate after meate in steade of drinke. Also there growes another fruite called a Carbuse of the bignesse of a great cucumber, yellow and sweete as sugar: also a certaine corne called Legur, whose stalke is much like a sugar cane, and as high, and the graine like rice, which groweth at the toppe of the cane like a cluster of grapes; the water that serveth all that countrey is drawen by ditches out of the river Oxus, unto the great destruction of the said river, for which cause it falleth not into the Caspian sea as it hath done in times past, and in short time all that land is like to be destroied, and to become a wildernes for want of water, when the river of Oxus shal faile.

[I. 329.]

*Urgence.*

The 14. day of the moneth we departed from this Castle of Sellizure, and the 16. of the same we arrived at a citie called Urgence, where we paid custome as wel for our own heads, as for our camels and horses. And having there sojourned one moneth, attending the time of our further travaile, the king of that countrey called Aly Soltan, brother to the forenamed Azym Can, returned from a towne called Corasan, within the borders of Persia, which he lately had conquered from the Persians, with whom he and the rest of the kings of Tartaria have continuall warres. Before this king also I was commanded to come, to whom I likewise presented the Emperors letters of Russia, and he intartained

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me wel, and demanded of me divers questions, and at my departure gave me his letters of safeconduct.

This city or towne of Urgence standeth in a plaine ground, with walles of the earth, by estimation 4. miles about it. The buildings within it are also of earth, but ruined and out of good order: it hath one long street that is covered above, which is the place of their market. It hath bene wonne and lost 4. times within 7. yeeres by civill warres, by meanes whereof there are but few merchants in it, and they very poore, and in all that towne I could not sell above 4. kerseis. The chiefest commodities there sold are such wares as come from Boghar, and out of Persia, but in most smal quantity not worth the writing. All the land from the Caspian sea to this Citie of Urgence is called the land of Turke-man, & is subject to the said Azim Can, and his brethren which be five in number, and one of them hath the name of the chiefe king called Can, but he is little obeyed saving in his owne Dominion, and where he dwelleth: for every one will be King of his owne portion, and one brother seeketh alwayes to destroy another, having no natural love among them, by reason that they are begotten of divers women, and commonly they are the children of slaves, either Christians or Gentiles, which the father doeth keepe as concubines, and every Can or Sultan hath at the least 4. or 5. wives, besides yong maidens and boyes, living most viciously: and when there are warres betwixt these brethren, (as they are seldome without) he that is overcome if he be not slaine, flieth to the field with such companie of men as will followe him, and there liveth in the wildernes resorting to watering places, and so robbeth and spoileth as many Caravans of Marchants and others as they be able to overcome, continuing in this sort his wicked life, until such time as he may get power and aide to invade some of his brethren againe. From the Caspian sea unto the Castle of Sellizure aforesaid, and all the Countreis about the said Sea, the people live without

*The country  
of Turkeman.*

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towne or habitation in the wilde fields, removing from one place to another in great companies with their cattel, whereof they have great store, as camels, horses, and sheepe both tame and wilde. Their sheepe are of great stature with great buttocks, weighing 60. or 80. pound in weight. There are many wild horses which the Tartars doe many times kil with their hawkes, and that in this order.

The hawkes are lured to sease upon the beasts neckes or heads, which with chafing of themselves and sore beating of the hawkes are tired: then the hunter following his game doeth slay the horse with his arrow or sword. In all this lande there groweth no grasse, but a certayne brush or heath, whereon the cattell feeding become very fat.

The Tartars never ride without their bow, arrowes, and sword, although it be on hawking, or at any other pleasure, and they are good archers both on horsebacke, and on foote also. These people have not the use of golde, silver, or any other coyne, but when they lacke apparell or other necessaries, they barter their cattell for the same. Bread they have none, for they neither till nor sow: they be great devourers of flesh, which they cut in smal pieces, & eat it by handfuls most greedily, & especially the horseflesh. Their chiefest drink is mares milke sowred, as I have said before of the Nagayans, & they wilbe drunk with the same. They have no rivers nor places of water in this countrey, until you come to the foresaid gulf, distant from the place of our landing 20. dayes journey, except it be in wels, the water wherof is saltish, & yet distant the one from the other two daies journey and more. They eate their meate upon the ground, sitting with their legs double under them, and so also when they pray. Art or science they have none, but live most idly, sitting round in great companies in the fields, devising, and talking most vainely.

The 26. day of November, we departed from the

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towne of Urgence, and having travailed by the river Oxus, 100. mile, we passed over another great river called Ardock, where we paid a certaine pety custome. This river Ardock is great, and very swift, falling out of the foresaid Oxus, and passing about 1000. mile to the Northward, it then consumeth it selfe in the ground, and passing under the same about 500. mile, issueth out againe, and falleth into the lake of Kitay, as I have before declared.

*The river of  
Ardock falleth  
into the lake  
of Kitay.*

The 7. of December following, we arrived at a Castle called Kait, subject to a Soltan called Saramet Soltan, who meant to have robbed all the Christians in the Caravan, had it not bene for feare of his brother the king of Urgence, as we were informed by one of his chiefest counsellers, who willed us to make him a present, [I. 330.] which he tooke, and delivered : besides, we paid at the said castle for custome, of every camel one red hide of Russia, besides pety gifts to his officers.

*The castle of  
Kait.*

Thus proceeding in our journey, the tenth day at night being at rest, and our watch set, there came unto us foure horsemen, which we tooke as spies, from whom wee tooke their weapons and bound them, and having well examined them, they confessed that they had seene the tract of many horsemen, and no footing of camels, & gave us to understand, that there were rovers and theives abroade : for there travaile few people that are true and peaceable in that Countrey, but in companie of Caravan, where there be many camels : and horsefeeting new without camels were to be doubted. Whereupon we consulted & determined amongst our selves, and sent a poste to the said Soltan of Kayte, who immediatly came himselfe with 300. men, and mette these foure suspected men which we sent unto him, and examined them so streightly, and threatned them in such sort, that they confessed, there was a banished Prince with 40. men 3. daies journey forward, who lay in wait to destroy us, if he could, and that they themselves were of his companie.

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The Soltan therefore understanding, that the theeves were not many, appointed us 80. men well armed with a Captaine to goe with us, and conduct us in our way. And the Soltan himselfe returned backe againe, taking the foure theeves with him. These souldiers travailed with us two dayes, consuming much of our victuals. And the 3. day in the morning very earely they set out before our Caravan, and having ranged the wildernes for the space of foure houres, they mette us, comming towards us as fast as their horse could runne, and declared that they had founde the tract of horses not farre from us, perceiving well that we should meeete with enemies, and therefore willed us to appoint our selves for them, and asked us what wee would give them to conduct us further, or els they would returne. To whom we offered as we thought good, but they refused our offer, and would have more, and so we not agreeing they departed from us, and went back to their Soltan, who (as wee conjectured) was privie to the conspiracie.

*Divination by sorcerie.* But they being gone, certaine Tartars of our companie called holy men, (because they had bene at Mecha) caused the whole Caravan to stay, and would make their prayers, and devine howe wee should prosper in our journey and whether we should meet with any ill company or no? To which, our whole Caravan did agree. And they tooke certaine sheepe and killed them, and tooke the blade bones of the same, and first sodde them, and then burnt them, and tooke of the blood of the said sheepe, and mingled it with the powder of the saide bones, and wrote certaine Characters with the saide blood, using many other ceremonies and wordes, and by the same devined and found, that wee shoulde meeete with enemies and theeves (to our great trouble) but should overcome them, to which sorcerie, I and my companie gave no credit, but we found it true: for within 3. houres after that the souldiers departed from us, which was the 15. day of December, in the morning, we escribed farre off divers horsemen which made towards us, and we (per-

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ceiving them to be rovers) gathered our selves together, being 40. of us wel appointed, and able to fight, and we made our prayers together every one after his lawe, professing to live and die one with another, and so prepared our selves. When the theeves were nigh unto us, we perceived them to be in number 37. men well armed, and appointed with bowes, arrowes and swords, and the captaine a prince banished from his Countrey. They willed us to yelde our selves, or els to be slaine, but wee defied them, wherewith they shotte at us all at once, and wee at them very hotly, and so continued our fight from morning until two houres within night, divers men, horses and camels being wounded and slaine on both partes : and had it not bene for 4. handgunnes which I and my companie had and used, we had bene overcome and destroyed : for the theeves were better armed, and were also better archers then we ; But after wee had slaine divers of their men and horses with our gunnes, they durst not approch so nigh, which caused them to come to a truce with us untill the next morning, which we accepted, and encamped our selves upon a hill, and made the fashion of a Castle, walling it about with packes of wares, and laide our horses and camels within the same to save them from the shotte of arrowes : and the theeves also incamped within an arrowe shotte of us, but they were betwixt us and the water, which was to our great discomfort, because neither we nor our camels had drunke in 2. dayes before.

*Handgass  
very profit-  
able.*

Thus keeping good watch, when halfe the night was spent, the Prince of the theeves sent a messenger halfe way unto us, requiring to talke with our Captaine, in their tongue, the Caravan Basha, who answered the messenger, I will not depart from my companie to goe into the halfe way to talke with thee : but if that thy Prince with all his companie will sweare by our Lawe to keepe the truce, then will I send a man to talke with thee, or els not. Which the Prince understanding as well himselfe as his company, swore so loude that

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Bussarmans.  
[I. 331.]  
Caphar.

we might all heare. And then we sent one of our company (reputed a holy man) to talke with the same messenger. The message was pronounced aloude in this order, Our Prince demaundeth of the Caravan Basha, and of all you that be Bussarmans, (that is to say circumcised) not desiring your bloods, that you deliver into his hands as many Caphars, that is, unbelievers (meaning us the Christians) as are among you with their goods, and in so doing, hee will suffer you to depart with your goods in quietnesse, and on the contrary, you shall be handled with no lesse cruelty then the Caphars, if hee overcome you, as he doubteth not. To the which our Caravan Basha answered, that he had no Christians in his company, nor other strangers, but two Turkes which were of their Law, and although hee had, hee would rather die then deliver them, and that we were not afraide of his threatnings, and that should he know when day appeared. And so passing in talke, the theevies (contrary to their othe) caried our holy man away to their Prince, crying with a lowde voyce in token of victory, Ollo, ollo. Wherewith we were much discomfited, fearing that that holy man would betray us: but he being cruelly handled and much examined, would not to death confesse any thing which was to us prejudicall, neither touching us, nor yet what men they had slaine and wounded of ours the day before. When the night was spent, in the morning we prepared our selves to battel againe: which the theevies perceiving, required to fall to agreement & asked much of us: And to be briefe, the most part of our companie being loth to go to battel againe, and having little to loose, & safecconduct to passe, we were compelled to agree, and to give the theevies 20 ninths (that is to say) 20 times 9 severall things, and a camell to cary away the same, which being received, the theevies departed into the wildernes to their old habitation, and we went on our way forward. And that night came to the river Oxus, where we refreshed our selves, having bene 3. dayes without water and

The riever of  
Oxus.

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drinke, and tarried there all the next day, making mery with our slaine horses and camels, and then departed from that place, & for feare of meeting with the said theeves againe or such like, we left the high way which went along the said river, and passed through a wildernes of sand, and travelled 4 dayes in the same before we came to water : and then came to a wel, the water being very brackish, and we then as before were in neede of water, and of other victuals, being forced to kill our horses and camels to eate.

*A wildern  
of sande.*

In this wildernes also we had almost fallen into the hands of theeves : for one night being at rest, there came certaine scoutes, and caried away certaine of our men which lay a litle separated from the Caravan, where-with there was a great shoute and crie, and we immediatly laded our camels, and departed being about midnight and very darke, and drove sore till we came to the river Oxus againe, and then we feared nothing being walled with the said river : & whether it was for that we had gotten the water, or for that the same theeves were far from us when the scouts discovered us, we knowe not, but we escaped that danger.

So upon the 23 day of December wee arrived at Boghar a *c*itie of Bactria. This Boghar is situated in the lowest part of all the land, walled about with a high wall of earth, with divers gates into the same : it is divided into 3 partitions, whereof two parts are the kings, and the 3 part is for Marchants and markets, and every science hath their dwelling and market by themselves. The Citie is very great, and the houses for the most part of earth, but there are also many houses, temples and monuments of stone sumptuously builded, and gilt, and specially bathstoves so artificially built, that the like thereof is not in the world : the maner whereof is too long to rehearse. There is a little river running through the middest of the said Citie, but the water there of is most unholsome, for it breedeth sometimes in men that drinke thereof, and

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*A strange  
eworme in mens  
legs.*

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especially in them that be not there borne, a worme of an ell long, which lyeth commonly in the legge betwixt the flesh and the skinne, and is plukt out about the ancle with great art and cunning, the Surgeons being much practised therein, and if shee breake in plucking out, the partie dieth, and every day she commeth out about an inch, which is rolled up, and so worketh till she be all out. And yet it is there forbidden to drinke any other thing then water, & mares milke, and whosoever is found to breake that law is whipped and beaten most cruelly through the open markets, and there are officers appointed for the same, who have authoritie to goe into any mans house, to search if he have either Aquavitæ, wine, or brage, and finding the same, doe breake the vessels, spoile the drinke, and punish the masters of the house most cruelly, yea, and many times if they perceive but by the breath of a man that he hath drunke, without further examination he shall not escape their hands.

There is a Metropolitane in this Boghar, who causeth this law to bee so streightly kept: and he is more obeyed then the king, and will depose the king, and place another at his will and pleasure, as he did by this king that raigned at our being there, and his predecessor, by the meanes of the sayd Metropolitan: for he betrayed him, and in the night slewe him in his chamber, who was a Prince that loved all Christians well.

[l. 332.] This Countrey of Boghar was sometime subject to the Persians, & do now speake the Persian tongue, but yet now it is a kingdome of it selfe, and hath most cruel warres continually with the sayd Persians about their religion, although they be all Mahometists. One occasion of their wars is, for that the Persians will not cut the haire of their upper lips, as the Bogharians and all other Tartars doe, which they accompt great sinne, and cal them Caphars, that is, unbeleevers, as they doe the Christians.

The king of Boghar hath no great power or riches, his revenues are but small, and he is most maintained

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by the Citie : for he taketh the tenth penie of all things that are there solde, as well by the craftsmen as by the marchants, to the great impoverishment of the people, whom he keepeth in great subjection, and when he lacketh money, he sendeth his officers to the shoppes of the sayd Marchants to take their wares to pay his debts, and will have credite of force, as the like he did to pay me certaine money that he owed me for 19 pieces of Kersey. Their money is silver and copper, for gold there is none currant : they have but one piece of silver, & that is worth 12 pence English, and the copper money are called Pooles, and 120 of them goeth the value of the said 12. pence, and is more common painment then the silver, which the king causeth to rise and fall to his most advantage every other moneth, and sometimes twise a moneth, not caring to oppresse his people, for that he loketh not to reigne above 2 or 3 yeres before he be either slaine or driven away, to the great destruction of the countrey and merchants.

*The coyne of  
Boghar.*

The 26 day of the moneth I was commanded to come before the said king, to whom I presented the Emperour of Russia his letters, who intertained us most gently, and caused us to eate in his presence, and divers times he sent for me, and devised with me familiarly in his secret chamber, as well of the power of the Emperour, and the great Turke, as also of our countries, lawes, and religion, and caused us to shoote in handguns before him, and did himselfe practise the use thereof. But after all this great intertainment before my departure he shewed himselfe a very Tartar : for he went to the wars owing me money, and saw me not payd before his departure. And although indeede he gave order for the same, yet was I verie ill satisfied, and forced to rebate part, and to take wares as payment for the rest contrary to my expectation : but of a begger better painment I could not have, and glad I was so to be paid and dispatched.

But yet I must needs praise & commend this barbarous king, who immediately after my arrivall at Boghar,

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having understande our trouble with the theeves, sent 100 men well armed, and gave them great charge not to returne before they had either slaine or taken the sayd theeves. Who according to their commission ranged the wildernes in such sort, that they met with the said company of theeves, and slew part, and part fledde, and foure they tooke and brought unto the king, and two of them were sore wounded in our skirmish with our gunnes: And after the king had sent for me to come to see them, he caused them all 4 to be hanged at his palace gate, because they were Gentlemen, to the example of others. And of such goods as were gotten againe, I had part restored me, and this good justice I found at his hands.

There is yerely great resort of Marchants to this Citie of Boghar, which travaile in great Caravans from the countries thereabout adjoining, as India, Persia, Balgh, Russia, with divers others, and in times past from Cathay, when there was passage: but these Marchants are so beggerly and poore, and bring so little quantitie of wares, lying two or 3 yeeres to sell the same, that there is no hope of any good trade there to be had worthy the following.

The chiefe commodities that are brought thither out of these foresayd Countreys, are these following.

*Marchandise  
of India.*

The Indians doe bring fine whites, which the Tartars do all roll about their heads, & al other kinds of whites, which serve for apparell made of coton wooll and crasko, but golde, silver, precious stones, and spices they bring none. I enquired and perceived that all such trade passeth to the Ocean sea, and the vaines where all such things are gotten are in the subjection of the Portingals. The Indians carie from Boghar againe wrought silkes, red hides, slaves, and horses, with such like, but of Kerseis and other cloth, they make little accompt. I offered to barter with Marchants of those Countreis, which came from the furthest parts of India, even from the countrey of Bengala, & the river Ganges, to give

them Kersies for their commodities, but they would not barter for such commoditie as cloth.

The Persians do bring thither Craska, wollen cloth, linnen cloth, divers kindes of wrought pide silkes, Argomacks, with such like, and doe carie from thence redde hides with other Russe wares, and slaves, which are of divers countreies, but cloth they will by none, for that they bring thither themselves, and is brought unto them as I have inquired from Aleppo in Syria, and the parts of Turkie. *Marchandise of Persia.*

The Russes doe carie unto Boghar, redde hides, sheepeskinnes, wollen cloth of divers sorts, wooden vessels, bridles, saddles, with such like, and doe carie away from thence divers kindes of wares made of cotton wooll, divers kinds of silkes, Crasca, with other things, but there is but smal utterance. *Marchandise of Russia.*

From the Countreis of Cathay are brought thither in time of peace, and when the way is open, musk, rubarbe, satten, damaske, with divers other things. *[I. 333.] Marchandise of Cathay.*

At my being at Boghar, there came Caravans out of all these foresaid Countries, except from Cathay: and the cause why there came none from thence was the great warres that had dured 3 yeres before my comming thither, and yet dured betwixt 2 great Countries & cities of Tartars, that are directly in the way betwixt the said Boghar and the said Cathay, and certaine barbarous fielde people, as well Gentiles as Mahometists bordering to the said Cities. *Taskent & Cascar.*

The cities are called Taskent and Caskar, and the people that warre against Taskent are called Cassaks of the law of Mahomet: and they which warre with the sayd countrey of Caskar are called Kings, Gentiles & idolaters. These 2 barbarous nations are of great force living in the fields without house or towne, & have almost subdued the foresaid cities, & so stopped up the way, that it is impossible for any Caravan to passe unspoiled: so that 3 yeres before our being there, no Caravan had gone, or used trade betwixt the countries of Cathay and Boghar, and when the way is cleare, it is 9 moneths journey.

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To speake of the said countrey of Cathay, and of such newes as I have heard thereof, I have thought it best to reserve it to our meeting. I having made my solace at Boghar in the Winter time, and having learned by much inquisition, the trade thereof, as also of all the other countries thereto adjoyning, and the time of the yeere being come, for all Caravans to depart, and also the king being gone to the warres, and newes come that he was fled, and I advertised by the Metropolitan himselfe, that I should depart, because the towne was like to bee besieged: I thought it good and meete, to take my journey some way, and determined to have gone from thence into Persia, and to have seene the trade of that countrey, although I had enformed my selfe sufficiently thereof, as well at Astracan, as at Boghar: and perceived well the trades not to be much unlike the trades of Tartaria: but when I should have taken my journey that way, it was let by divers occasions: the one was, the great wars that did newly begin betwixt the Sophie, and the kings of Tartaria, whereby the waies were destroyed: and there was a Caravan destroied with rovers & theives, which came out of India and Persia, by safe conduct: and about ten daies journey from Boghar, they were robbed, and a great part slaine. Also the Metropolitan of Boghar, who is greater then the king, tooke the Emperors letters of Russia from me, without which I should have bene taken slave in every place: also all such wares as I had received in barter for cloth, and as I tooke perforce of the king, & other his Nobles, in paiment of money due unto me, were not vendible in Persia: for which causes, and divers others, I was constrained to come backe againe to Mare Caspium, the same way I went: so that the eight of March 1559, we departed out of the said Citie of Boghar, being a Caravan of 600 Camels: and if we had not departed when we did, I and my company had bene in danger to have lost life and goods. For ten daies after our departure, the king of Samarcand came

*He returneth  
the eight of  
March 1559.*

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with an armie, & besieged the said Citie of Boghar, the king being absent, and gone to the wars against another prince, his kinsman, as the like chanceth in those Countries once in two or three yeres. For it is marvell, if a King reigne there above three or foure yeres, to the great destruction of the Countrey, and marchants.

The 25 of March, we came to the foresayd towne of Urgence, and escaped the danger of 400 rovers, which lay in waite for us backe againe, being the most of them of kindred to that company of theeves, which we met with going foorth, as we perceived by foure spies, which were taken. There were in my company, and committed to my charge, two ambassadors, the one from the king of Boghar, the other from the king of Balke, and were sent unto the Emperor of Russia. And after having taried at Urgence, and the Castle of Sellysure, eight daies for the assembling, and making ready of our Caravan, the second of Aprill we departed from thence, having foure moe Ambassadors in our companie, sent from the king of Urgence, and other Soltans, his brethren, unto the Emperor of Russia, with answere of such letters as I brought them : and the same Ambassadors were also committed unto my charge by the sayde Kings and princes : to whome I promised most faithfully, and swore by our law, that they should be well used in Rusland, and suffered to depart from thence againe in safetie, according as the Emperor had written also in his letters : for they somewhat doubted, because there had none gone out of Tartaria into Russia, of long time before.

*The king of  
Balke, or  
Balgh.*

The 23 of Aprill, we arrived at the Mare Caspium againe, where we found our barke which we came in, but neither anker, cable, cocke, nor saile : nevertheless wee brought hempe with us, and spunne a cable our selves, with the rest of our tackling, and made us a saile of cloth of cotton wooll, and rigged our barke as well as we could, but boate or anker we had none. In the meane time being devising to make an anker of wood

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

of a cart wheel, there arrived a barke, which came from Astracan, with Tartars and Russes, which had 2 anker, with whom I agreed for the one : and thus being in a readines, we set saile and departed, I, and the two Johnsons being Master and Mariners our selves, having in our barke the said sixe ambassadors, and 25 Russes,

[l. 334.] which had bene slaves a long time in Tartaria, nor euer had before my comming, libertie, or meanes to get home, and these slaves served to rowe when neede was. Thus sailing sometimes along the coast, and sometimes out of sight of lande, the 13. day of May, having a contrary winde, wee came to an anker, being three leagues from the shoare, & there rose a sore storme, which continued 44. houres, and our cable being of our owne spinning, brake, and lost our anker, and being off a le shoare, and having no boate to helpe us, we hoyst our saile, and bare roomer with the said shoare, looking for present death : but as God provided for us, we ranne into a creeke ful of oze, and so saved our selves with our barke, & lived in great discomfort for a time. For although we should have escaped with our lives the danger of the sea, yet if our barke had perished, we knew we should have bene either destroyed, or taken slaves by the people of that Countrey, who live wildly in the field, like beasts, without house or habitation. Thus when the storme was ceased, we went out of the creeke againe : and having set the land with our Compasse, and taken certaine markes of the same, during the time of the tempest, whilest we ridde at our anker, we went directly to the place where we ridde, with our barke againe, and found our anker which wee lost: whereat the Tartars much marveiled, how we did it. While we were in the creeke, we made an anker of wood of cart wheeles, which we had in our barke, which we threw away, when wee had found our yron anker againe. Within two dayes after, there arose another great storme, at the Northeast, and we lay a trie, being driven far into the sea, and had much ado to keepe

## ANTHONY JENKINSON

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our barke from sinking, the billowe was so great: but at the last, having faire weather, we tooke the Sunne, and knowing howe the land lay from us, we fel with the River Yaik, according to our desire, wheroft the Tartars were very glad, fearing that wee should have bene driven to the coast of Persia, whose people were unto them great enemies.

Note, that during the time of our Navigation, wee set up the redde crosse of S. George in our flagges, for honour of the Christians, which I suppose was never scene in the Caspian sea before. We passed in this voyage divers fortunes: notwithstanding the 28. of May we arrived in safetie at Astracan, and there remained till the tenth of June following, as well to prepare us small boates, to goe up against the stremme of Volga, with our goods, as also for the companie of the Ambassadours of Tartarie, committed unto me, to bee brought to the presence of the Emperour of Russia.

*The Engl  
flag in th  
Caspian s*

This Caspian sea (to say some thing of it) is in length about two hundred leagues, and in breadth 150. without any issue to other seas: to the East part whereof, joyneth the great desert countrey of the Tartars, called Turkemen: to the West, the countreyes of the Chyrasses, the mountaines of Caucasus, and the Mare Euxinum, which is from the said Caspian Sea a hundred leagues. To the North is the river Volga, and the land of Nagay, and to the South part joyne the countreys of Media and Persia. This sea is fresh water in many places, and in other places as salt as our great Ocean. It hath many goodly Rivers falling into it, and it avoideth not it selfe except it be under ground. The notable Rivers that fall into it, are first the great River of Volga, called in the Tartar tongue Edell, which springeth out of a lake in a marrish or plaine ground, not farre from the Citie of Novogrode in Russia, and it is from the spring to the Sea, above two thousande English miles. It hath divers other goodly Rivers falling into it, as out of Siberia, Yaic, and Yem: Also out of the moun-

*A notable  
scriptio[n] o  
Caspian s*

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taines of Caucasus, the Rivers of Cyrus and Arash, and divers others.

As touching the trade of Shamaky in Media and Tebris, with other townes in Persia, I have enquired, and do well understand, that it is even like to the trades of Tartaria, that is little utterance, and small profite: and I have bene advertised that the chiefe trade of Persia is into Syria, and so transported into the Levant sea. The fewe shippes upon the Caspian Seas, the want of Mart and port Townes, the povertie of the people, and the ice, maketh that trade naught.

At Astracan there were merchants of Shamaky, with whom I offered to barter, and to give them kersies for their wares, but they would not, saying, they had them as good cheape in their countrey, as I offred them, which was sixe rubbles for a kersie, that I asked: and while I was at Boghar, there were brought thither out of Persia, Cloth, and divers commodities of our countries, which were sold as good cheape, as I might sell ours.

The tenth day of June, we departed from Astracan towards the Mosco, having an hundred gunners in our company at the Emperors charges, for the safe conduct of the Tartar Ambassadors and me. And the eight and twentieth day of July folowing, wee arrived at the citie of Cazan, having bene upon the way from Astracan thither, sixe weekes and more, without any refreshing of victuals: for in all that way there is no habitation.

The seventh of August folowing, wee departed from Cazan, and transported our goods by water, as farre as the citie of Morum, and then by land: so that the second of September, we arrived at the citie of Mosco, and the fourth day I came before the Emperours Majestie, kissed his hand, and presented him a white Cowes taile of Cathay, and a drumme of Tartaria, which he well accepted. Also I brought before him all the Ambassadors that were committed to my charge, with all the Russe slaves: and that day I dined in his

[I. 335.]  
*His arrival at  
Mosco the 2. of  
September.*

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In Imajesties presence, and at dinner, his Grace sent me  
eat by a Duke, & asked me divers questions  
touching the lands and countreis where I had bene.  
And thus I remained at the Mosco about your affaires,  
until the 17. day of February that your wares were  
sent downe: and then having licence of the Emperors  
Imajestie to depart, the 21. day I came to your house  
at Vologhda, and there remained until the breaking  
of the yere: and then having seene all your goods  
brought into your boates, I departed with the same, and  
arrived withall in safetie at Colmogro the 9. of May  
1560. And here I cease for this time, intreating you  
to beare with this my large discourse, which by reason  
of the varietie of matter, I could make no shorter,  
and I beseech God to prosper all your attempts.

## The latitudes of certaine principall places in Russia, and other Regions.

	Deg.	Min.
Mosco in	55	10
Novogrod the great	58	26
Novogrod the lesse	56	33
Colmogro	64	10
Vologhda	59	11
Cazan	55	33
Oweke	51	40
Astracan	47	9
At the entrance into the Caspian sea.	46	72
Manguslave beyond the Caspian sea.	45	00
Urgence in Tartary 20. dayes journey from	42	18
the Caspian sea.		
Boghar a citie in Tartary 20. dayes journey from Urgence.	39	10

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Certaine notes gathered by Richard Johnson (which was at Boghar with M. Anthony Jenkinson) of the reports of Russes and other strangers, of the wayes of Russia to Cathaya, and of divers and strange people.

The first note given by one named Sarnichoke a Tartarian subject to the Prince of Boghar, which are also Tartars bordering upon Kizilbash or Persia, declaring the way from Astracan, being the furthest part of Russia, to Cathaya as foloweth.

**F**irst from Astracan to Serachick by land, travailing by leysure as Merchants use with wares, is 10. dayes journey.

\**Or, urgeme.* From Serachick to a towne named \*Urgenshe, 15. dayes.

From Urgenshe to Boghar, 15. dayes.

From Boghar to Cascar, 30. dayes.

From Cascar to Cathaya, 30. dayes journey.

By the same partie a note of another way more sure to traveile, as he reporteth.

**F**rom Astracan to Turkemen by the Caspian sea, 10. dayes with barkes.

From Turkemen by lande specially with Camels, bearing the weight of 15. poodes for their common burthens, is 10. dayes to Urgenshe.

From Urgenshe to Boghar, 15. dayes.

Note. At this Citie of Boghar is the marte or meeting place betweene the Turkes and nations of those parts and the Cathayans.

Also the toll there is the 40. part to be payed of Merchandizes or goods.

From thence to Cascar is one moneths journey, and from Cascar (being the frontier of the great Can, having many townes and fortes by the way) is also a moneths travel for merchants by land to Cathay.

## RICHARD JOHNSON'S NOTES

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Further, as he hath heard (not having bene in those parts himselfe) ships may saile from the dominions of Cathaia unto India. But of other waies, or how the seas lie by any coast hee knoweth not.

The instruction of another Tartarian merchant dwelling in the citie of Boghar, as he hath learned by other his countreymen which have bene there.

**F**Irst from Astracan by sea to Serachick is 15 daies : affirming also that a man may travell the other way before written by Turkemen.

From Serachick to Urgence is 15 dayes.

From Urgence to Boghar also 15 dayes.

Note. These last 30 daies journey is without habitation of houses : therefore travellers lodge in their owne tents, carieng with them to eate, their severall provisions : and for drinesse there bee many wels of faire water at equall baiting places not farre distant dayly to be had.

From Boghar to Taskent easie travelling with goods, is 14 dayes by land.

From Taskent to Occient 7 dayes.

From Occient to Cascar 20 daies. This Cascar is the head towne or citie of another prince, lying betweene Boghar and Cathaia, called Reshit can.

From Cascar to Sowchick 30 daies journey, which Sowchick is the first border of Cathay.

From Sowchick to Camchick 5 daies journey, and from Camchick to Cathay is 2 moneths journey, all the way being inhabited, temperate, & wel replenished with innumerable fruits, & the chiefe citie in that whole land is called Cambalu, which is yet 10 daies journey from Cathay.

Beyond this land of Cathay, which they praise to be civill & unspeakeably rich, is the countrey named in the Tartarian tongue Cara-calmack inhabited with blacke people : but in Cathay, the most part therof stretching to the sunne rising, are people white and of faire

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complexion. Their religion also, as the Tartars report, is christian, or after the maner of Christians, and their language peculiar, differing from the Tartarian tongue.

There are no great and furious Beares in travelling through the waies aforesaid, but wolves white and blacke. And because that woods are not of such quantitie there, as in these parts of Russia, but in manner rather scant then plentiful, as is reported, the Beare breed not that way, but some other beasts (as namely one in Russe called Barse) are in those coasts. This Barse appeareth by a skinne of one seene here to say, to be nere so great as a big lion spotted very faire and therefore we here take it to be a Leopard or Tiger.

Note that 20 daies journey from Cathay is a country named Angrim, where liveth the beast that beareth the best Muske, & the principall therof is cut out of the knee of the male. The people are taunie, & for that the men are not bearded nor differ in complexion from women, they have certaine tokens of iron, that is to say: the men weare the sunne round like a box upon their shoulders, and women on their privie parts. Their feeding is raw flesh in the same land, and is another called \*Titay: the Duke there is called Ca. They worship the fire, and it is 34 dayes journey from great Cathay, and in the way lyeth the beautifull people, eating with knives of golde, and are called Comorom, and the land of small people is neerer the Mosko then Cathay.

Or Kitay.

Small people.

The instructions of one of Permia, who reporteth he had bene at Cathay the way before written, and also another way neere the sea coast, as foloweth, which note was sent out of Russia from Giles Holmes.

Pechora but  
six dayes  
journey by  
land or water  
from Ob.

**F**Irst from the province of Dwina is knownen the way to Pechora, and from Pechora travailing with Olens or harts, is sixe dayes journey by land, and in the Sommer as much by water to the river of Ob.

## RICHARD JOHNSON'S NOTES

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The Ob is a river full of flats, the mouth of it is 70. Russe miles over. And from thence three dayes journey on the right hand is a place called Chorno-lese, to say in English, blacke woods, and from thence neere hand is a people called Pechey-cony, wearing their haire by his description after the Irish fashion.

From Pechey-cony to Joult Calmachey three dayes journey, & from thence to Chorno Callachay three dayes tending to the Southeast.

These two people are of the Tartarian faith, and tributaries to the great Can.

Here follow certaine countreys of the Samoeds [I. 337.]

which dwell upon the river Ob, and upon the sea coasts beyond the same, taken out of the Russe tongue word by word, and travailed by a Russe borne in Colmogro, whose name was Pheodor Towtigin, who by report, was slaine in his second voyage in one of the said countreys.



Pon the East part beyond the countrey of Ugori, the river Ob is the most Westermost part thereof. Upon the sea coast dwell Samoeds, and their countrey is called Molgomsey, whose meate is flesh of Olens, or Harts, and Fish, and doe eate one another sometimes among themselves. And if any Marchants come unto them, then they kill one of their children for their sakes to feast them withall. And if a Merchant chance to die with them, they burie him not, but eate him, and so doe they eate them of their owne countrey likewise. They be evill of sight, and have small noses, but they be swift and shoote very well, and they travaille on Harts and on dogges, and their apparell is Sables and Harts skinnes. They have no Marchandise but Sables onely.

*Travelling on  
dogs & harts.*

2 Item, on the same coast or quarter beyond those

## THE ENGLISH VOYAGES

people, and by the sea side also doth dwell another kinde of Samoeds in like maner, having another language. One moneth in the yeere they live in the sea, and doe not come or dwell on the dry land for that moneth.

3 Item beyond these people, on the sea coast, there is another kinde of Samoeds, their meate is flesh and fis, and their merchandise are Sables, white and blacke Fons (which the Russes call Pselts) and Harts skinnes, and Fawnes skinnes.

The relation of Chaggi Memet a Persia Marchant, to Baptista Ramusius, and other notable citizens of Venice, touching the way from Tauris the chiefe citie of Persia, to Campion a citie of Cathay over land: in which voyage he himselfe had passed before with the Caravans.

F Rom Tauris to Soltania.	6	dayes journey.
From Soltania to Casbin.	4	
From Casbin to Veremi.	6	
From Veremi to Eri.	15	
From Eri to Boghara.	20	
From Boghara to Samarchand.	5	
From Samarchand to Cascar.	25	
From Cascar to Acsu.	20	
From Acsu to Cuchi.	20	
From Cuchi to Chialis.	10	
From Chialis to Turfon.	10	
From Turfon to Camul.	13	
From Camul to Succuir.	15	
From Succuir to Gauta.	5	
From Gauta to Campion.	6	

Which Campion is a citie of the Empire of Cathay in the province of Tangut, from whence the greatest quantitie of Rubarbe commeth.

## A LETTER OF KING SIGISMOND

A.D.  
1559.

A letter of Sigismond king of Polonia, written 1559.  
in the 39. yeere of his reigne to Elizabeth  
the Queenes most excellent Majestie of  
England, &c.

Sigismudus Augustus by the grace of God king of Polonia, great Duke of Lituania, Russia, Prussia, Massovia, and Samogetia, &c. Lord and heire &c. to the most Noble Princesse Ladie Elizabeth by the same grace of God Queene of England, France and Ireland, &c. our deare sister and kinsewoman, greeting and increase of all felicitie. Whereas your Majestie writeth to us that you have received two of our letters, wee have looked that you should have answered to them both. First to the one, in which we intreated more at large in forbidding the voyage to Narve, which if it had bene done, we had bene unburdened of so often writing of one matter: and might have answered your Majestie much better to the purpose. Now we thus answere to your Majestie to those matters of the which you writte to us the 3 of October from Windsore. First, forasmuch as your Majestie at the request of our letters hath discharged the arrest of Marchants goods, and of the names of the men of Danske our subjects, which was set upon them by the commandement of your Majestie: and also have restored the olde and ancient libertie of traffique, we acknowledge great pleasure done unto us in the same: and also thinke it to bee done according to common agreement made in times past. Neither were we ever at any time of any other opinion touching your Majestie, but that wee should obtaine right and reason at your hands. Forasmuch as we likewise shall at all times be ready to grant to your Majestie, making any request for your subjects, so farre as shall stand with justice, yet neither will yee yeeld any thing to your Majestie in contention of love, benevolence, and mutuall office, but that we judge every good turne of yours to be recompensed by us to the utter-

*The trade to  
Narve for-  
bidden by the  
K. of Poland.*

*The ancient  
covenants of  
traffike be-  
tweene Eng-  
land &  
Prussia.*

[I. 338.]

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*The olde libertie of traffiche.*

*The meanes of  
increase of the  
power of the  
Moscovite.*

most : and that shall we proove as occasion shall serve. Therefore we shall commaund the arrests, if any be made by our subjects (as it is unknownen to us) of merchants goods and English names to be discharged : and shall conserve the olde libertie of trafficke, and all other things which shall seeme to apperteine to neighbourhood betweene us and your Majesty : so that none of the subjects of your Majesty hereafter presume to use the navigation to the Narve forbidden by us, and full of danger not onely to our parts, but also to the open destruction of all Christians and liberall nations. The which as we have written afore, so now we write againe to your Majesty that we know and feele of a surety, the Moscovite, enemy to all liberty under the heavens, dayly to grow mightier by the increase of such things as be brought to the Narve, while not onely wares but also weapons heeretofore unknownen to him, and artificers & arts be brought unto him : by meane whereof he maketh himselfe strong to vanquish all others. Which things, as long as this voyage to Narve is used, can not be stopped. And we perfectly know your Majesty can not be ignorant how great the cruelty is of the said enemy, of what force he is, what tyranny he useth on his subjects, and in what servile sort they be under him. We seemed hitherto to vanquish him onely in this, that he was rude of arts, and ignorant of policies. If so be that this navigation to the Narve continue, what shall be unknownen to him ? Therefore we that know best, and border upon him, do admonish other Christian princes in time, that they do not betray their dignity, liberty and life of them and their subjects to a most barbarous and cruell enemy, as we can no lesse do by the duty of a Christian prince. For now we do foresee, except other princes take this admonition, the Moscovite puffed up in pride with those things that be brought to the Narve, and made more perfect in warlike affaires with engines of warre and shippes, will make assault this way on Christendome, to slay or make bound all that shall withstand him : which God defend. With

## A LETTER OF KING SIGISMOND

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1559.

which our admonition divers princes already content themselves, and abstaine from the Narve. The others that will not abstaine from the sayd voyage shalbe impeached by our navie, and incurre the danger of losse of life, liberty, wife and children. Now therfore if the subjects of your Majesty will forbear this voyage to Narve, there shalbe nothing denied to them of us. Let your Majesty well weigh and consider the reasons & occasions of our stopping of ships going to the Narve. In which stopping, our subjects of Danske be in no fault, as we have already written to your Majesty, neither use we their counsell in the same. In any other matter, if there be any fault in them against your Majesty or your subjects, we will gladly do justice upon them, that your Majesty may well understand that we be carefull of you and your subjects. Neither thinke we it meet to take Hamburgh, or any other place to judge the matter : for we have our councell & judgement seat at Rie, where your Majesty & your subjects, or any other, shal have justice administred unto them, with whom we have had ancient league and amity. And thus much we have thought good to let your Majesty understand. Fare ye well. Dated the sixt of December the 39 of our reigne.

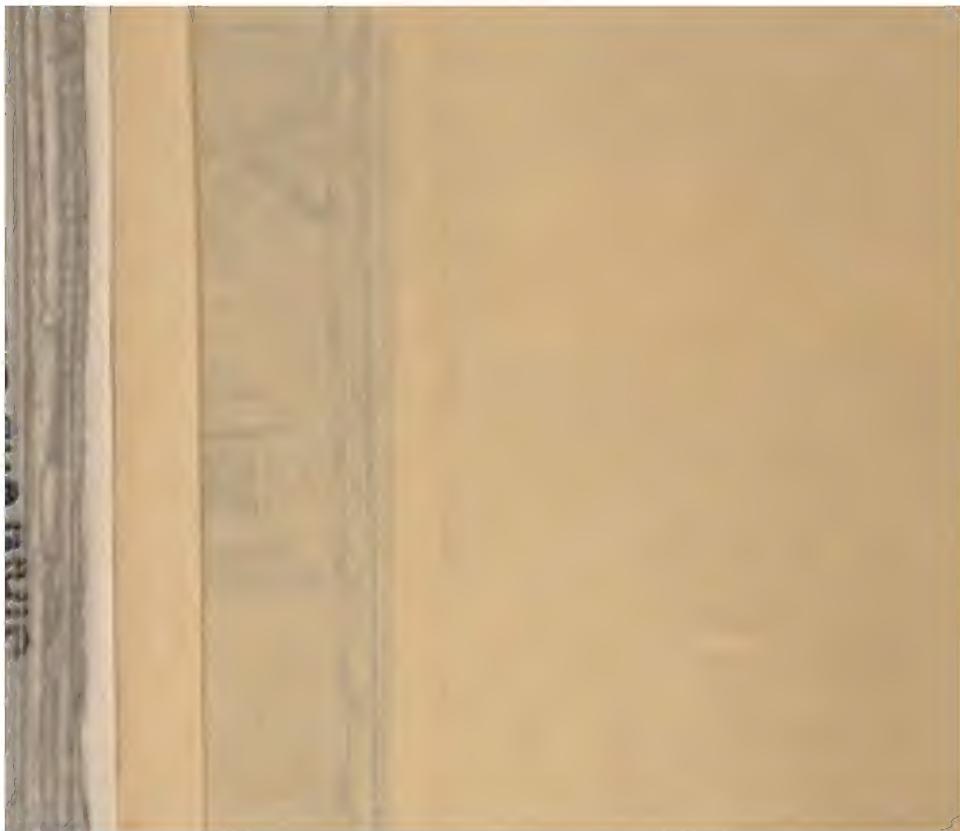
Sigismundus Augustus Rex.

END OF VOLUME II.

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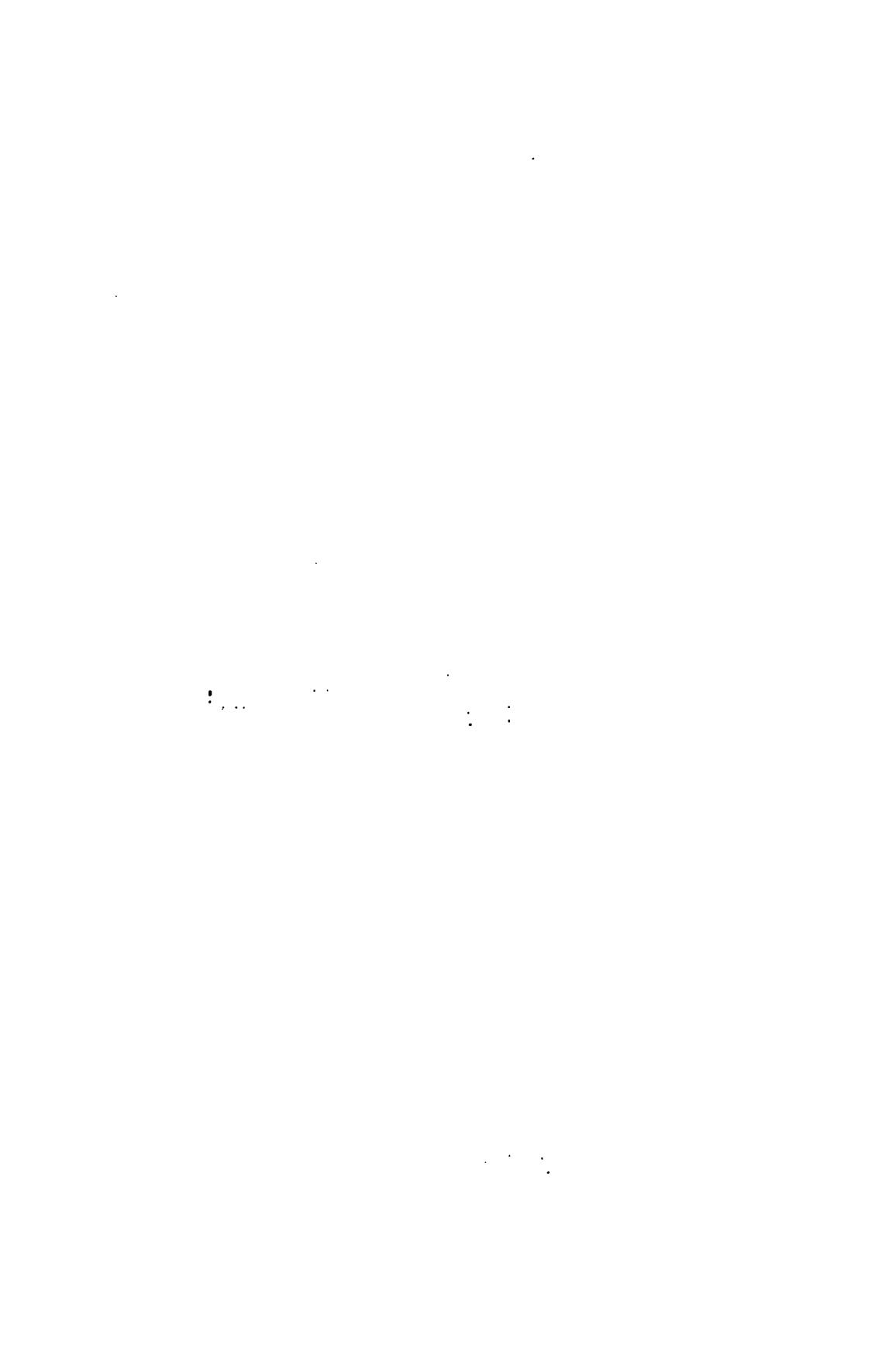












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